台州市 2027 届高三第一次教学质量评估试题

英语试卷

2026 年 11 月

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。每段录音读两遍。

1. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At the school clinic. B. In the dormitory. C. On a basketball court.

2. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Getting audio guides. B. Looking for the entrance. C. Studying historical figures.

3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Strangers. B. Guide and tourist. C. Bus driver and passenger.

4. What is the man probably doing?

A. Negotiating the price. B. Planning a trip. C. Choosing a car.

5. What drew the woman's attention?

A. The owner's name. B. Math class notes. C. Mr. Lee’ s motto.

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。每段录音读两遍。

听第 6 段录音，回答第 6 和第 7 小题。

6. Why does the man hesitate to join the woman?

A. He's on a tight schedule.

B. He dislikes shopping in a mall.

C. He plans to go to his cousin's school.

7. What will the man do this Saturday?

A. Attend a family gathering. B. Buy a birthday gift online. C. Have a graduation ceremony.

听第 7 段录音，回答第 8-10 小题。

8. What does Mike's new job offer him?

A. A month's paid leave. B. A free parking space. C. A higher salary.

9. How will Mike go to work?

A. By car. B. On foot. C. By bus.

10. What does the woman think of Mike’ s situation?

A. Strange.　　B. Disappointing.　　C. Unbelievable.

听第 8 段录音，回答第 11-13 小题。

11. What can we learn about the northern side of Dowling Lake?

A. It's near the highway.　　B. It's packed with tourists.　　C. It's dangerous for campers.

12. Why is Vance mentioned in the conversation?

A. He can give Kevin advice.

B. He will go camping with them.

C. He is planning a birthday party.

13. What will the speakers do next?

A. Clean the garage.　　B. Do some shopping.　　C. Drive to the highway.

听第 9 段录音，回答第 14-16 小题。

14. Why does the man sound anxious at the beginning?

A. He lost his textbook.　　B. He fears failing the test.　　C. He missed some class notes.

15. How many push-ups does the man need to do to meet the requirement?

A. Forty.　　B. Fifty.　　C. Seventy.

16. How does the man remember historical place names?

A. By discussing them online.　　B. By marking them on a map.　　C. By connecting them with dates.

听第 10 段录音，回答第 17-20 小题。

17. Who is the speaker talking to?

A. Tourists.　　B. Officials.　　C. Colleagues.

18. How long did the speaker spend in each country?

A. From 1 year to 1.5 years.　　B. From 1.5 years to 2 years.　　C. From 2 years to 3 years.

19. What is a disadvantage of living in Sweden?

A. High daily expenses.　　B. Limited food choices.　　C. Inconvenient transport.

20. How does the man rank the countries?

A. Denmark, Sweden, Georgia, Egypt and Brazil.

B. Denmark, Sweden, Brazil, Georgia and Egypt.

C. Denmark, Georgia, Sweden, Brazil and Egypt.

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

Green Valley Science Fair 2026

Science fairs have long been a cornerstone of hands-on education— they encourage curiosity,creativity, and the application of the scientific method to real-world questions. From first-time presenters to seasoned competitors, everyone finds a place here. Here’ s everything you need to get

involved!

- **Who can join:** Curious young minds aged 13–18. Take part on your own or team up with a maximum of two friends.
- **What you' ll need:**A project idea and a signed safety form— just follow our simple rules on safety,originality, and fair play. We love bold, creative, one-of-a-kind ideas!
- **Mark your calendar:** Submit by Nov. 20, 2026. The fair kicks off on Dec. 20 at Green Valley Community College.
- **What you can explore:** Environmental science, physical science, life science, astronomy— the choice is yours. For quick inspiration? There are 50+ exciting project ideas for your reference.

Project	Description	Difficulty
Biodegradable Plastic Materials	Test the breakdown time of different plant-based plastics in nature, using homemade setups.	★★☆☆☆
Color Psychology and Memory	Investigate how different paper colors influence students' ability to memorize words or solve puzzles.	★★★☆☆
Wi-Fi Signal Booster	Design a simple DIY device to strengthen and stabilize wireless network signals.	★★★★★☆
Microplastic Detection	Collect and analyze microplastics from local water sources using filters and a microscope.	★★★★★

Click here to access the full list.

- What you can win: Medals, and more than medals. Top ten teams get a tour of the University of Green Valley's robotics lab and meet its research team. Chase curiosity, embrace courage, and feel the thrill of discovery.



Click here to sign up— your scientific journey starts now.

21. Who can take part in the Fair 2026?

A. A 12-year-old astronomy lover.　　B. Three 16-year-old science enthusiasts.

C. A science teacher with two friends.　　D. Four middle school students as a team.

22. Which of the following best suits an advanced participant keen on environmental science?

A. Biodegradable Plastic Materials.　　B. Color Psychology and Memory.

C. Wi-Fi Signal Booster.　　D. Microplastic Detection.

23. What is the text?

A. An event notice.　　B. A scientific report.　　C. A project application.　　D. An online encyclopedia.

B

On any given day, Linda Watson might be reading a handwritten letter from a wartime soldier, a long-forgotten legal case, or perhaps an original Jane Austen manuscript(手稿). Whatever is in them,these documents made their way to her because they have one thing in common: they're close to impossible to

read.

Watson's company, Transcription Services, has a rare specialty—transcribing(转 录) historical documents that stump average readers. “We are good at reading the unreadable,” she says. For centuries, history was handwritten. The problem is not only that our ancestors’ handwriting was sometimes very bad, but also that they used abbreviations, old conventions, and styles of writing that have fallen out of use. Understanding them takes both patience and skill. “I see the job as a cross between a crossword puzzle and a jigsaw puzzle,” says Watson.

She fell into this line of work about a decade ago, when a cousin asked for help decoding a family will and she discovered that she had a talent for interpreting the strange, scrawling writing of the past.Word spread, and more people began turning to her for help. She soon realized there was a market for this unusual skill. Since then, she’ s had a steady stream of projects from researchers and libraries.

The British Library had Watson's company transcribe not just Austen's work, but also manuscripts from Brontës, Wordsworth, Shelley and other literary figures. “You can actually see how they have changed their manuscripts— how Jane Austen revised Pride and Prejudice as she’ s writing it,” says Watson. “That blows my mind a bit. It's so much better after she's edited it than before.”

In the business of reading old documents, Watson has few competitors. Even today, when computers have started to excel at reading books, handwritten works escape their understanding. Right now, a trained eye is still the best and only way to make real progress. “Some of the ones I find easier to read, the machine will probably be able to read sooner rather than later,” says Watson. “But anything slightly difficult and... I’ve seen some documents done by the software, and they just make you laugh.I think I'm safe in my job for a good while yet.”

24. What makes transcribing old documents challenging?

A. Limited access to reference materials.

B. The bad storage condition and the high cost.

C. The wide range of topics in historical records.

D. Poor handwriting and outdated writing practices.

25. What did Watson discover about herself when helping her cousin?

A. Her preference for historical research.　　B. Her interest in classic literature.

C. Her ability to interpret old handwriting.　　D. Her awareness of a market need.

26. What impressed Watson about Austen's manuscripts?

A. The inspiration from other writers.　　B. The uniqueness of Austen's literary style.

C. The improvements made during writing.　　D. The popularity of Pride and Prejudice.

27. How does Watson feel about her professional prospect?

A. Cautious.　　B. Confident.　　C. Doubtful.　　D. Uncertain.

C

In the mountains of North America, the red squirrels are on the move. As the world warms,ecologist

Toni Lyn Morelli expected them to head uphill toward cooler places. However, the squirrels have defied her prediction.

For decades, ecologists assumed that climate change-driven range shifts would be largely one way:into colder places. By 2011, researchers estimated that species were moving an average of 11 metres uphill or 17 kilometres poleward per decade. Yet within those data lay a more complex story: a quarter of species tracked were heading downhill, and more than a fifth were shifting towards the equator.

Why? Researchers eventually concluded that temperature change alone is too crude(粗略的) a predictor of animal behaviour. Changes in snow and rainfall matter too. Although shifting downhill may involve moving into an area that is uncomfortably warm, heading uphill might mean moving into one that is uncomfortably wet. If the cost of all that rain is deemed too high, a population might move downhill as the least bad option. Animals' actual exposure to heat also makes a difference. In California's Mojave Desert, for example, bird populations have fallen sharply as temperatures have risen, while many small mammals have remained relatively stable. The reason is that the mammals shelter from the fierce heat of the day in their burrows(洞穴), while the birds air-fry overhead.

Researchers are still no nearer to finding **a silver bullet.** Competition, disease, predation, land-use change and interactions with other species may all influence where an animal can live. Some species may even avoid moving by changing their behaviour, such as breeding earlier in the year, which makes their future movement even less predictable.

This uncertainty has an important lesson for conservation. Instead of assuming that species will simply move north or uphill, conservationists may need to keep habitats connected and varied, giving animals more choices as conditions change. The red squirrels offer a good example. Their downhill movement turns out to be linked to the recovery of spruce trees there, whose cones are their main food source. For the squirrels, following food matters more than following cooler temperatures.

28. What do ecologists find about red squirrels' movement?

A. The squirrels move to lower altitudes.　　B. The squirrels seek cooler habitats.

C. The squirrels follow seasonal changes.　　D. The squirrels escape human activities.

29. How is paragraph 3 organized?

A. A cause comes first, and two effects result from it.

B. A problem is raised and then solved with one example.

C. A general claim is stated, followed by two supporting points.

D. Two opposing views are compared before a conclusion is drawn.

30. What do the underlined words **"a silver bullet"** in paragraph 4 refer to?

A. An effective solution to habitat loss.　　B. A reliable predictor of animal movement.

C. A fixed direction of wildlife migration.　　D. A perfect explanation for climate change.

31. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

A. Mammals survive severe weather.　　B. Cooler places offer safer homes.

C. Food sources remain within reach.　　D. Diverse habitats allow greater flexibility.

D

A full decade has passed since 2016, making it feel like a distant memory. However, this year,social media is flooded with nostalgia (怀旧) for that year. Across TikTok and Instagram, countless creators have gushed over how iconic 2016 was, calling it a“whole era” and remembering it as a time when movies, music, internet culture, and life in general somehow felt better. But why do so many people look back on that year through rose-colored glasses?

Many people associate 2016 with a calmer, more hopeful world. While that year certainly had its share of political conflict, global issues did not dominate social media in the same overwhelming way they do today. Keeping up with the news felt less emotionally draining, and the world's future seemed brighter. 2016 now feels like one of the final periods before constant breaking news, anxiety, and uncertainty took over the internet.

Ten years ago, social media felt far more genuine. Many of us long for 2016 because online spaces felt more“relatable” back then. Social-media platforms were nowhere near as polished and performative as they are today. People posted blurry photos, casual updates and unfiltered content simply for the joy of sharing their lives, rather than to build personal brands or seek online fame. Many influencers and YouTubers produced content out of real passion. They did not aim to profit from their creations, nor did they polish posts merely for audience feedback. The internet felt warmer, kinder and far less exhausting.

Yet our longing is not only about how people interacted online. Part of the“2016” trend boils down to aesthetic nostalgia. We miss the music, fashion, editing styles, Vine-era humor, classic YouTube intros, and early Instagram filters that defined the mid-2010s. Deep down, we miss the younger, freer, less overwhelmed versions of ourselves.

In many ways,2016 nostalgia may simply be our generation’ s version of the“good old days” that our parents romanticize when they look back at the 1990s. Perhaps we are not just nostalgic for a bygone era; we also desire the comfort and safety of the mid-2010s.

32. According to paragraph 2, what was 2016 like?

A. 2016 was a time that felt simpler.

B. Constant news made 2016 overwhelming.

C. There were fewer serious conflicts in 2016.

D. People of 2016 cared less about global affairs.

33. What do people miss about social media in 2016?

A. Building a personal brand.　　B. Sharing for its own sake.

C. Reaching a wider audience.　　D. Receiving immediate feedback.

34. What is the author's tone in discussing the“2016” trend?

A. Critical.　　B. Confused.　　C. Reflective.　　D. Enthusiastic.

35. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Why We Are Romanticizing 2016　　B. 2016: The Golden Age of Social Media

C. Nostalgia for 2016: A False Memory　　D. How Different Generations View the Past

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。

Many people ask who has had the greatest impact on my professional life. _36_I first heard his name long before I worked alongside him at The Age, where he was Economics Editor. A friend had told me Tim was extraordinary. He would dig into a great many different documents, copy out masses of figures by hand with painstaking effort, and then piece together the truth that no single source could reveal.

_37___ Unlike most journalists, who relied on second-hand information, Tim actually read huge amounts of economic data to reach his own conclusions. And his conclusions were often truths that no one else had discovered. In 2011, when inflation(通货膨胀) looked alarming in Australia, almost all editorials said prices would keep surging. But Tim worked through vast amounts of raw data and concluded that the real pressure was fading. _38_

Tim also had the ability to bring the hard-won truth to the public. For readers, Tim's writing had both clarity and moral force. __39__ And he could make his readers feel their emotion was justified and that something was wrong even though it hadn't seemed so until Tim had revealed it.

But I knew the effort that lay behind those plain and accessible articles. I still remember leaving the office one night. Tim was still there.

“What are you doing?” I asked.

“Looking at British temperature records from the 1800s— trying to get a handle on the extent to which there has been global warming.”

That was Tim. Patient, evidence-based, and unwilling to follow the herd. _40_ His example has stayed with me throughout my career, and always will.

A. No one else had that courage.

B. In the end, time proved him right.

C. My answer is always Tim Colebatch.

D. He showed me how journalism should be done.

E. Later,I discovered for myself that Tim did this all the time.

F. Moral force, he thought, mattered more than clarity in a piece of writing.

G. However complicated a story was, he could explain it in perfectly clear English.

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。

David O’ Mara left art college with one burning idea. He was determined to make great art with a _47_, but those dreams hit real-world limits in London. With no way to make a living from his photography, he

took a(n)__42__ job on building sites. Days were long and the work was back-breaking. “I thought I would spend the rest of my life doing this,” he said. “Photography was _43_for me.”

Every day he hauled bricks, mixed cement, and breathed in dust. __44__ he kept a camera in his bag, without really knowing why. One afternoon, he stopped for a break and was _45_ at the scene right in front of his eyes: a workmate leaning into a drill, bright flashes lighting up his face like __46__. For a few seconds,O’ Mara could hardly __47__ . Before he even realized it, he had raised his camera. Later, in the darkroom, he __48__ the photo and saw the man’ s face: grit, sweat,concentration. He _49__. This was photography!

The camera never went back into the bag. Every day, the beauty of _50_ found its way into his photos: men carrying heavy loads, hands covered in dust, and __51__ running down their faces as they worked. Beyond that, he photographed quiet scenes within the _52_ site. Click by click,his archive(照片库)_53_. And so did something else— the _54_ for photography he thought he had lost.

His workmates ooh-ed and aah-ed as they passed the photos around. Maybe photography didn't need a(n)_55_. Maybe it belonged right here.

41. A. bag	B. camera	C. brush	D. drill
42. A. hard	B. risky	C. artistic	D. well-paid
43. A. possible	B. enough	C. over	D. all
44. A. Then	B. Thus	C. Instead	D. Yet
45. A. amazed	B. alarmed	C. annoyed	D. amused
46. A. bubbles	B. fireworks	C. rainbows	D. fountains
47. A. reach out	B. look away	C. carry on	D. pass by
48. A. washed	B. displayed	C. developed	D. edited
49. A. collapsed	B. forgot	C. sighed	D. froze
50. A. labour	B. nature	C. leisure	D. order
51. A. tears	B. blood	C. raindrops	D. sweat
52. A. dramatic	B. beautiful	C. busy	D. dangerous
53. A. survived	B. changed	C. vanished	D. grew
54. A. taste	B. reputation	C. love	D. patience
55. A. audience	B. gallery	C. college	D. market

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 1972, then Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai presented White Rabbit milk candies as a state gift _56_U. S. President Richard Nixon. More than half a century later, the Shanghai sweet is making another journey abroad — this time through its wrapper.

Earlier this year, an overseas social media user _57_(post) two images. One feature d a White Rabbit candy in its familiar red, blue and white wrapper; the other showed the paper unfolded and _58_(lay) flat.

Within days, the post had drawn millions of views and likes, while images of White Rabbit tattoos, T-shirts and phone cases appeared in the __59__(reply).

For many Chinese, the overseas _60_(enthusiastic) came as a surprise. _61_ was being celebrated as a design discovery was simply the wrapper of a childhood sweet. Yet when unfolded, the wrapper has the coherence of a mini poster— its visual language requires little cultural knowledge,_62_(allow) viewers to be drawn in before they know its history. Its handmade quality may also hold new appeal. At a time when AI can produce polished images in seconds, the hand-drawn rabbit __63__ old-fashioned lettering still bear the mark of its particular designer as well as its time.

The wrapper' s popularity suggests going global does not always require __64__ brand to hide where it came from. Sometimes, what travels furthest is __65__(precise) what has remained unchanged.

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是校志愿服务队队长李华，你队下周日将赴国际社区开展“Seniors Go Digital”志愿活动。现社区负责人 Mrs. Smith 来信告知,原定 120 分钟的活动需缩短至 90 分钟。请你参照原活动海报(见右图)写一封回信，提出调整建议，并说明理由。

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。



Seniors Go Digital

- Volunteer Activity -

Time: 2:00——4:00 PM, Nov 22,2026

Location: Sunshine Community Hall

▻ **Activity 1 (30 mins): Lecture**

-How digital technology helps daily life

▻**Activity 2 (40 mins): One-on-one Coaching**

-Students teach seniors basic phone skills

▻ **Activity 3 (20 mins): Online Safety Q & A**

-Fun quiz on avoiding online tricks

▻**Activity 4 (30 mins): Free Chat**

- Voices on going digital

Dear Mrs. Smith,

*Thank you for informing me that our volunteer activity will be shortened to 90 minutes, from 2:00to 3:30p. m.*_____

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。

I grew up in Hawaii, where I canoed in sparkling waters, hung my laundry in the sun and picked ripe avocados from the trees. Being close to nature had always made me happy. So when I moved to California after marrying William, I was delighted to discover that his house had a backyard full of birds, butterflies and trees— including our very own lemon tree. I pictured us picking fresh lemons and sitting beneath its leafy branches on hot afternoons.

Then I took a closer look.

The tree was in terrible shape. Its branches were twisted and tangled, some hanging so low that little sunlight could get through. Old steel poles and ropes had once been used to support them, but several ropes had cut deep into the bark. Many leaves were covered with insects, and most of the lemons were small, oddly shaped or already rotting.

“Honey,I've tried to help that tree,” William said. “I think it may be a lost cause.”

Still,I couldn't bring myself to give up on it. The next day I went to a local botanical center and showed a gardener a few photos of our tree. He studied them carefully and gave me some simple advice:remove only the worst branches, loosen the ropes little by little and, above all, be patient. “A damaged tree can't be fixed in a day,” he warned. “Sometimes it looks worse before it gets better.”

For the next few weeks, I followed his instructions and spent at least an hour in the yard each evening after work. But instead of improving, the lemon tree seemed to be getting worse. More leaves turned yellow, and even some that still looked healthy dropped overnight. One morning, I found a thin branch lying on the ground. “Maybe we've done enough,” William said gently. “We could take it down and plant a new one.”

(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:I looked at the nearly bare side of the tree, thinking about what the gardener had said._____
Paragraph 2: Several months later, William suddenly called me into the backyard. _____