

2026-2027 学年第一学期浙江省 A9 协作体暑假返校学情诊断

高三英语试题卷

2026 年 8 月

命题：定海一中 侯佳茵 审题：知恩中学 汪建辉 回浦中学 郭晗真 校稿：顾燕平

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。微信公众号 IAI English

第一节（共 5 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）微信公众号 IAI English

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。每段录音播放两遍。

1. How much should the man pay?

A. £15.

B. £30.

C. £45.

2. Why didn't Sophie buy the dress?

A. It was too expensive.

B. It didn't look good on her.

C. It didn't come in her size.

3. What does Peter mean?

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A. He is a professional painter.

B. He wants to help Lydia paint.

C. He will find a painter for Lydia.

4. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Teacher and student.

B. Classmates.

C. Mother and son.

5. What does the woman ask the man to do?

A. Check the place.

B. Give a presentation.

C. Schedule a meeting.

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。每段录音播放两遍。微信公众号 IAI English

听第 6 段录音，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What are the speakers mainly discussing?

A. A good review.

B. Some special food.

C. A newly-opened restaurant.

7. What does Paul suggest Beth do?

A. Throw a birthday party.

B. Try an Italian restaurant.

C. Read the reviews beforehand.

听第 7 段录音，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What do the speakers talk about at first?

- A. A building. B. Some antiques. C. Modern cities.

9. Where were the speakers just now?

- A. At a factory. B. At a library. C. At a museum.

10. What does the man decide to do later?

- A. Collect some information.
B. Buy some vases.
C. See a display.

听第 8 段录音，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How can we describe the man?

- A. He is energetic. B. He is careless. C. He is adventurous.

12. What happened to the man during his holiday?

- A. He lost his passport. B. He missed his flight. C. He didn't sleep the first night.

13. What did the man do on the second day?

- A. He relaxed at a beautiful beach.
B. He went to a seafood restaurant.
C. He enjoyed the mountain scenery.

听第 9 段录音，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What made the slow progress according to David?

- A. Few discussions. B. Lack of cooperation. C. A loose schedule.

15. What does David think the group should do at first?

- A. Spend more time on the project.
B. Set more realistic targets.
C. Specify individual duties.

16. What does the woman advise David to do?

- A. Turn to the resource center.
B. Talk to the group members.
C. Learn more about history.

听第 10 段录音，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What brought Bronkar Lee's video millions of views?

- A. Hosting a TV program. B. Acting in a commercial. C. Performing with his son.

18. What is Bronkar Lee now?

- A. An association leader. B. An instrument maker. C. A TV host.

19. What does the speaker think of Bronkar Lee's approach?

- A. Entertaining. B. Unusual. C. Simple.

20. Where does Bronkar Lee live now?

- A. Los Angeles. B. New York. C. Atlanta.

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

Build the Future of Artificial Intelligence

We develop intelligence in vehicles, robots and more. We believe that an approach based on advanced AI is the only way to achieve a general solution for full self-driving, bi-pedal robotics (人形机器人) and beyond.

Optimus

Create a bi-pedal intelligent humanoid robot capable of performing unsafe or boring tasks. Achieving that aim requires building the software with great accuracy. We're hiring deep learning and mechanical engineers to solve our hardest engineering challenges.

FSD Chip

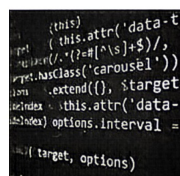
Build AI chips to run our Full Self-Driving software, considering every micro-structure improvement while maximizing silicon (硅). Facilitate drivers to program and communicate with the chip, focusing on performance boost. Finally, test the silicon chip and bring it to mass production in our vehicles.

Neural Networks

Apply cutting-edge research to train deep neural networks on problems ranging from perception to control. Our camera networks analyze raw images to perform semantic segmentation (语义分割) and object detection. Our birds-eye-view cameras take video from all angles to draw the road layout in a top-down view.

Code Foundations

Correctness of the software is the main standard that we build our code for. Build the reliable software foundations from the lowest levels, tightly integrating with our hardware. Write fast, memory-efficient low-level code to capture high-volume data from our sensors, and to share it with multiple consumer processes.



[Click here to find more](#)

21. What do Optimus and Code Foundations both work on?

- A. Creating accurate software.
- B. Building deep neural networks.
- C. Designing computer chips.
- D. Taking pictures with cameras.

22. Which project requires processing data from camera sources?

- A. Optimus.
- B. FSD Chip.
- C. Neural Networks.
- D. Code Foundations.

23. Where is the passage possibly taken from? 微信公众号 IAI English

- A. A financial report.
- B. A product brochure.
- C. A fiction magazine.
- D. A technology website.

B

Once, in another life, I was an entrepreneur (创业家). It was the late nineties, when the website was young, and everyone was trying to join in the dot-com boom. In 1999, a company with high-speed Internet hired us to build a cooperative project for its customers.

We were worried that we'd taken on work we couldn't handle but also felt that we were on track to create something innovative. I liked this entrepreneurial experience — its ambition and its energy. Newly confident, we blew through deadlines and finished the project. Unlike other kids, who were what, socializing? I had a business card that said "Creative Director."

I thought I might move to San Francisco and work in a tech company. However, our client's business was acquired (收购) by a firm. Our salary went unpaid. It was senior year — *a fork in the road*. We closed our business and moved out of the office. A few days before graduation, when I went to pay my tuition bill, I met a girl with whom I married later. Under her influence, I became a journalist. I now have a life, a family, and a story. I'm me, not him — whoever he might have turned out to be.

The literary scholar Andrew H. Miller writes, "One of the most significant facts about us may finally be that we all begin with the natural equipment to live a thousand kinds of life but end up in having lived only one." We all live in the here and now; we all have actual selves, actual lives. But what are they? Selves and lives have possibilities — that's what's unique about them. They are always changing, and so are we, always new.

24. How did the author feel about his early entrepreneurial life?

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Stressed and doubtful. | B. Ambitious and hopeful. |
| C. Excited but regretful. | D. Confident but cautious. |

25. What does the phrase "*a fork in the road*" in paragraph three mean?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. A small trouble in life. | B. An event as expected. |
| C. A significant turning point. | D. A place for a short rest. |

26. Why did the author become a journalist?

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- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. The financial pressure he faced. | B. His long passion for journalism. |
| C. A life-changing chance encounter. | D. His fading interest in technology. |

27. What does the author intend to convey through Andrew Miller's quote?

- | |
|---|
| A. We should regret the paths we did not take. |
| B. Our identities are fixed from the beginning. |
| C. It is meaningless for us to live a different life. |
| D. Life lies in its many possibilities and changes. |

C

Dreams seem to occur at random, from everyday situations to unpredictable experiences. Now, a new study shows that our personal features as well as real-life events actually shape what we dream about, creating patterns in our subconsciousness (潜意识).

The study, published in *Communications Psychology*, analyzed thousands of dream and waking experience reports collected over four years. The researchers used natural language processing tools to quantify the structure of dreams. They found that personal features like how often someone daydreams, their attitudes about dreams, and their sleep quality all influence dream content.

Researchers noticed that dreams don't simply replay scenes from our daily lives. Instead, dreams seem to mix familiar places like workplaces, hospitals, and schools into new scenes that blend memories with imagination. The reported dreams tended to focus more on visual details, feature more characters, and make less logical sense. They were also less self-focused and less driven by conscious thinking.

These dream transformations weren't the same for everyone. Participants who spent more time daydreaming during the day tended to have dreams that jumped rapidly from one scene to another. Those who placed more importance on dreams described them as more vivid and immersive. Sleep quality also played a role.

The team used three large language models, LLMA 3, ChatGPT-4, and ChatGPT-4 Turbo, to rate dream reports on 16 different features, such as mood, strangeness and freedom of movement. "By combining large-scale data with computational methods, we were able to uncover patterns in dream contents that were previously difficult to find," Elce said. "This opens new possibilities for studying consciousness, memory, and mental health in a better way."

28. How did the researchers conduct the study?

- A. Data analysis. B. Sleep observation. C. Personal surveys. D. Life event tracking.

29. Which of the following best describes the nature of the dream?

- A. Creative. B. Conscious. C. Realistic. D. Repetitive.

30. What is the main advantage of the language models? 微信公众号 IAI English

- A. Increasing the number of dream features. B. Enhancing the accuracy of human brains.
C. Simplifying more personal dream reports. D. Identifying the structures of various dreams.

31. Which of the following can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. To Control Dreams, Control Your Day. B. Better Sleep Creates Better Dreaming.
C. AI Now Fully Understands Our dreams. D. Dreams Are the Mind's Hidden Patterns.

D

We rarely realize how much medical research depends on animals. However, live animals were used in 2.64 million scientific procedures in the UK in 2024, many of them painful and many of them fatal (致命的). But the government's new strategy to **phase out** animal testing suggests that in the near future, emerging technologies can largely replace the use of animals in scientific researches.

The UK has already taken steps to regulate their use in research. This is welcome, but there are still many widespread practices — such as giving mice tumors to study cancer — which most people would consider acceptable, despite their obvious cruelty. Yet, our human sympathy has a limit. The government will succeed only if it can convince scientists and the public that these trusted experimental methods can be replaced with something as good or better.

Organ-on-a-chip systems are already in use, which use lab-grown cells arranged into a mini network that can simulate (模仿) complex body systems. And machine learning systems are skilled at predicting potential toxic effects from medicines. These approaches won't always provide perfect insight into how a given treatment might work for humans, but of course neither do animal tests.

This is an opportunity for both scientific and economic progress. Animal testing isn't just cruel, it is expensive and time-consuming. But more importantly, there is an urgency to free these animals. Previous governments greatly reduced the number of animals favored by humans such as dogs and horses in experiments. Yet, 95% of lab animals in the UK are mice, birds or fish. Do they not deserve the same consideration?

32. What's the meaning of the underlined word "**phase out**" in paragraph 1?

- A. Expand. B. Continue. C. Examine. D. Stop.

33. What does the research of mice tumors suggest?

- A. Challenges in fully replacing animal testing. B. Common practices in the past scientific work.
C. A desperate need to stop cruel experiments. D. Public awareness of animal suffering issues.

34. What does paragraph three mainly talk about? 微信公众号 IAI English

- A. Machine learning outperforms animal testing. B. Alternatives to animal testing are available.
C. Chip systems are less reliable than animal tests. D. Organ-on-a-chip systems are widely adopted.

35. What is the author's attitude toward ending animal testing?

- A. Doubtful. B. Supportive. C. Unconcerned. D. Confused.

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。

The Prison of Mask

People in the public eye are often heavily judged, and the comments can be cruel. We may not have people commenting on our daily choices in *People* magazine, but we absolutely have the “invisible audiences” that heavily influence our decisions. ____36____ It imprisons our true selves, forcing us to trade honesty for approval.

Researchers have proven that we often think too much of how much people actually notice us. ____37____ Because of this, we constantly edit our lives for an audience that isn’t even watching even though we aren’t famous superstars.

But who would you be if no one was watching? Carl Jung, one of the founding fathers of modern psychology, spoke about the “persona”, which is the metaphorical (比喻的) mask we all wear to meet the world. We all have them: the masks of the “successful businessman” or the “nice mom.” ____38____ However, if we wear these masks for too long, the true face underneath begins to disappear.

There is a severe cost to living a false life. It is called the “regret argument”. Bonnie Ware, a care nurse, recorded the top regrets of the dying. “I wish I had had the courage to live a life true to myself, not a life others expected of me.” When our lives come to an end, the fear of judgment disappears. ____39____ As the Chinese philosopher Lao Tzu said, “Care about what other people think, and you will always be their prisoner.” ____40____ Take off the mask. The only person who truly needs to approve of your life is you.

- A. Thus, to live a true life, we have to stop.
- B. However, the pain of self-regret remains.
- C. We feel as if eyes are following us everywhere.
- D. Developing a social mask is necessary for changes.
- E. It makes us avoid wearing bold colors or speaking our minds.
- F. They are entirely in our heads, but the prison they create is real.
- G. Without them, fitting into society would be nearly impossible.

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 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

DAY1 Taibai Mountain-Dongyuan

The mist hadn't lifted yet. We had ___41___ for 4 hours relying entirely on our GPS. I could see black forests disappearing and rocks ___42___. The glaciers ___43___ that this place had once been an ice field but there were no objects in the ___44___ of a mountain, and the horrible winds ___45___ all year round. From the top of Taibai Mountain to Dongyuan is a 10-kilometer stretch of a flatland. You can hardly ___46___ that all this was done in 10,000 years. I have been here many times, but this time I ___47___ to do the route in reverse (反向).

DAY2 Dongyuan-3200 camp

We had 16 kilometers to walk today and there was no water on the path. This physically ___48___ path is the feature of this hike. If I had carried a 20kg backpack, as other hikers did, it would have been hard for me to jump on the rocks with ___49___.

DAY3 3200camp-2800camp-Shuiwozi

Before ___50___ the shuiwozi camp, we had passed a flat summit where many people got hypothermia (失温) and lost their lives. We were ___51___ that there was little wind, so that we were able to ___52___ some flowers in front of the Hiker's Monument. Thank God for the good weather.

DAY4 Shuiwozi-Aoshan

Today was extremely ___53___ with almost 30 kilometers to go. The northern path was ___54___ travelled. I had to use my hiking poles to open up the taller grasses as I went, which increased the ___55___ of letting the wildlife to know that we were coming. We reached the end of the route at 10 p. m. when we were soon back in the city.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. drove | B. walked | C. cycled | D. sailed |
| 42. A. blending in | B. taking apart | C. fading away | D. standing out |
| 43. A. seemed | B. remained | C. witnessed | D. suggested |
| 44. A. image | B. pattern | C. shape | D. reflection |
| 45. A. roared | B. rose | C. fell | D. passed |
| 46. A. imagine | B. calculate | C. predict | D. recall |
| 47. A. hesitated | B. planned | C. struggled | D. managed |
| 48. A. rewarding | B. relaxing | C. consuming | D. demanding |
| 49. A. ease | B. difficult | C. care | D. force |
| 50. A. missing | B. approaching | C. circling | D. hiking |
| 51. A. stressful | B. hopeful | C. doubtful | D. fortunate |
| 52. A. plant | B. grab | C. put | D. donate |
| 53. A. solid | B. remarkable | C. endless | D. tiring |
| 54. A. extremely | B. rarely | C. entirely | D. only |
| 55. A. reasons | B. means | C. chances | D. signs |

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。

It didn't have to consume carbs (碳水化合物), tie running shoes, ___56___ get a good night's rest. Instead, the toughest challenge for the bright-red robot named Lightning was avoiding a crash with more than 300 other robots ___57___ (run) in a half-marathon race on Sunday in Beijing.

Lightning's time was shorter than the human world-record ___58___ (hold), Jacob Kiplimo of Uganda, who finished the half-marathon of Lisbon in 57 minutes and 20 seconds. It ran faster than the human who ran the race in ___59___ separate track. The men's and women's winners needed more than an hour ___60___ (complete) the outdoor course.

Lightning ___61___ (design) by the Chinese smartphone brand Honor, and is based on elite human athletes, with legs that are about three feet long. Lightning's joints are equipped with a liquid-cooling system ___62___ (adapt) from consumer electronics, like smartphones.

“___63___ appears to have changed this year is that some of China's robot companies have invested the engineering effort to make these systems strong enough for a long-duration race,” said Alan Fern, a robotics professor at Oregon State University. “That is ___64___ (genuine) impressive.” At the same time, China has been pushing to make rapid advances ___65___ robotics, promoted by significant government investment.

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 Peter 打算利用暑假在学校开设英语口语社团，现面向全校征集活动方案。请你给他写一封邮件，内容包括：

- (1) 表达支持；
- (2) 提出 1-2 个活动建议；
- (3) 说明理由。

注意：微信公众号 IAI English

- (1) 写作词数应为 80 左右。
- (2) 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

Dear Peter,

**Yours sincerely,
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。

It was summer. Not a lot of good sounds could be heard on our street except for police sirens (警报声) and ambulances. Next door, a man often yelled, his shouts sometimes quickly followed by a soft thump.

“You hear that?” my brother asked me.

“What?” I said.

“The ice-cream truck.”

I listened. And there it was. That tiny little sound twinkling somewhere nearby. When you hear an ice-cream truck on your street, it means that someone has thought of you.

I slid the chain off the door and unlocked it. I grabbed my brother and we ran outside to the street. The sound of the ice-cream truck was so loud, so close. My brother and I waved it down.

We were crazy in our joy, screaming out what we wanted to eat, and for some reason the truck owner, Terry, made it for us. We licked our fingers and wrists, trying not to let the summer heat take it away from us.

We hadn't noticed the ice-cream truck leaving, its loud music pulling away, growing distant. My brother looked over at me with sudden worry, and said, “I forgot to pay. Did you?”

I forgot, too.

I understood then why ice-cream trucks maybe didn't come to our street. When we'd heard the ice-cream truck before, it was always a street over, where there were brick houses with front lawns and bright flowers.

I would be thirty-five this summer and I moved to where its music felt the loudest. I reminded myself that the ice-cream truck hadn't showed up for decades, neither did my brother, who had died years ago. There was no one to ask, “You hear that?” I missed him as well as the truck.

Yet one day, the music was again. Faint, twinkling. I dashed out of the door and decided to buy one.

注意：微信公众号 IAI English

(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 closed my eyes and followed the sound.* _____

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Paragraph 2: *I paid Terry the price of three ice-creams.* _____