

浙江省 Z20+ 名校联盟 2026 学年第一学期创新班学情诊断

高二英语试题卷

命题：三门中学

审题：桐庐中学

仙居中学

第I卷

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. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
 - A. A social media rule.
 - B. The online dangers.
 - C. Some technology companies.
2. Where does the conversation take place?
 - A. In a restaurant.
 - B. In a hotel.
 - C. In a cinema.
3. What will the woman do next?
 - A. Book a hotel on the internet.
 - B. Contact the travel agency.
 - C. Check with some hotels.
4. Which season is it now?
 - A. Spring.
 - B. Summer.
 - C. Winter.
5. What will Mr. Green do tomorrow?
 - A. Review a project.
 - B. Talk with Simone.
 - C. Give a presentation.

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 段录音，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What time is it now?
- A. About 9:30.
- B. About 10:00.
- C. About 10:30.
7. What will the man do?
- A. Come back a little later.
- B. Wait in the reception area.
- C. Go out for a cup of coffee.

听第 7 段录音，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the man say about his blog?
 - A. It gets much feedback.
 - B. It needs to be improved.
 - C. It took a long time to set up.
9. How does the man get his ideas for posts?
 - A. By referring to other online sources.
 - B. By going to the latest shows.
 - C. By observing local people.

听第 8 段录音，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What will Paul switch to?
A. More tests. B. More lectures. C. More practical activities.
11. What subject did Sarah teach?
A. English. B. Literature. C. Math.
12. What does Paul think of Sarah's idea?
A. Creative. B. Complex. C. Traditional.
- 听第 9 段录音，回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Students' performance. B. New teaching strategies. C. Technology-centered lessons.
14. What kind of computer course will the man take?
A. The advanced course. B. The medium course. C. The beginner course.
15. Where should the man take the computer course?
A. In the library.
B. In the Office Building.
C. In the Computer Science Building.
16. When will the man take the computer course?
A. At 2 p. m. on Thursdays. B. At 5 p. m. on Tuesdays. C. At 4:30 p. m. on Mondays.
- 听第 10 段录音，回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. How often does the speaker post videos?
A. Every other week. B. Once a week. C. Twice a week.
18. What does the speaker think of her teaching approach?
A. Traditional. B. Abstract. C. Popular.
19. What was the speaker's challenge at first?
A. Writing blogs. B. Making videos. C. Choosing topics.
20. What is the purpose of the talk?
A. To encourage online education.
B. To collect students' feedback.
C. To gain more followers.

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，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

The Silk Road International Arts Festival is a unique event that brings together artists from around the world through performances and exhibitions. By creating a space where different artistic traditions can meet, it celebrates cultural diversity and encourages exchange across cultures. Held in Xi'an this year, the festival also offers the city a chance to present its ancient heritage in conversation with modern artistic expression.

Event Overview

30+ Countries Participating

80+ Performances & Workshops

240-hour Visa-Free Entry for Eligible (符合条件的) Travelers

Key Theme: Cultural Dialogue and Creative Collaboration

Her family has been supporting her through her fencing journey. When she was qualified for the 2025 Fencing Junior Olympics, she immediately shared the news with her mother. At the Junior Olympics, she even met her favourite fencers, Lee Kiefer and Maia Chamberlain.

Jackie's next goal is to continue competing at the national level and earn a rating from the United States Fencing Association. Recently, she was elected president of the University of Rochester Fencing Club. In April, she will lead her team to the United States Association of Collegiate Fencing Clubs Championship.

24. What made Jackie Hsiao first become interested in fencing?

- A. Her mother's strong encouragement.
- B. Meeting famous fencers at the Junior Olympics.
- C. Her high school fencing community and coaches.
- D. A summer camp experience before eighth grade.

25. How did Jackie's fencing style change after her recovery?

- A. She became more aggressive in attack.
- B. She completely abandoned her defensive style.
- C. She paid more attention to her back leg position.
- D. She reduced her training frequency to once a week.

26. What important life lessons did Jackie Hsiao learn from fencing?

- A. Little strokes fell great oaks.
- B. Look before you leap.
- C. Strike while the iron is hot.
- D. Many hands make light work.

27. What is the main purpose of the article?

- A. To highlight the role of family support in athletic success.
- B. To analyse the training methods of extraordinary fencers.
- C. To promote the 2025 Fencing Junior Olympics in Charlotte.
- D. To present an elite fencer's journey from adversity to achievement.

C

Scientists in Australia have used Artificial Intelligence (AI) to help them locate an endangered bird called the Plains-wanderer. Data obtained from such technology shows great promise and is expected to boost the recovery of its shrinking population.

The Plains-wanderer is a small bird that lives in Australia's grasslands. Not just any grasslands. Plains-wanderers are picky. There can't be too much grass or too little. Zoos Victoria, the group behind the recent effort to locate Plains-wanderers, says the birds' number has declined by over 85% in recent decades as grasslands have been turned into farms and cities. Scientists believe there are now only 250 to 1,000 of the birds left in the wild. Scientists have put the species into a "family" all by itself, since there are no other similar birds. The female Plains-wanderers are larger, and are in charge of protecting the territory while the male birds are smaller and take care of the eggs.

To protect these rare birds, scientists first had to learn where they were, so Zoos Victoria worked with Queensland University of Technology on a plan to track the birds. Since Plains-wanderers were hard to spot, the team chose to "listen" for the birds instead. Female Plains-wanderers make an unusual "Ooom" call, and this is the key to tracking them.

The researchers set up 35 special recording devices called "song meters" in nine different grassy areas where Plains-wanderers could possibly have been. Song meters recorded all the sounds made in an area over a long period of time. The song meters collected tens of thousands of hours of recordings—— far more than humans could analyse. So the researchers fed the recordings to an AI system trained to identify the calls of Plains-wanderers. The AI system discovered Plains-wanderer calls coming from two of the sites. The scientists carried out further manual verification(核实) and confirmed the reliability of the AI system's identification results. Chris Hartnett, who worked with Zoos Victoria, said

it was like“**striking gold**”.

The new information will help scientists protect the birds. And the researchers are still“listening”—— using song meters and AI to try to locate more of these Goldilocks birds.

28. What mainly leads to the sharp drop of Plains-wanderer numbers?

- A. Increased natural enemies.
- B. Shortage of food sources.
- C. Unstable climate conditions.
- D. Destruction of native habitat.

29. What can we infer about the AI system used in the research?

- A. It can replace the need for human field work.
- B. It is designed to record the birds’ unique calls.
- C. It processes massive audio recordings efficiently.
- D. It can increase the population of Plains-wanderers.

30. What does the underlined phrase imply in Paragraph 4?

- A. The discovery proves vital to the research.
- B. The AI equipment brings huge economic gains.
- C. The Plains-wanderer’ s population has unexpectedly recovered.
- D. The research team has discovered gold mines near the grasslands.

31. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Studies on the crisis facing a unique grassland bird
- B. Advanced technology for general wildlife observation
- C. Intelligent tools to track and conserve a threatened species
- D. Exploration of causes for a grassland bird's population loss

D

Ramirez Castafieda, a Colombian biologist, spends her time in the Amazon studying how snakes eat poisonous frogs without getting ill. Although her findings come in many shapes and sizes, she and her colleagues have struggled to get their biological discoveries out to the wider research community. With Spanish as her mother tongue, her research had to be translated into English to be published. That wasn’t always possible because of budget or time—— and it means that some of her findings were never published.

“It's not that I'm a bad scientist,” she says. “It's just because of the language.”

Castaneda is not alone. There is plenty of research in non-English-language papers that gets lost in translation, or is never translated. A research looked through more than 400,000 peer-reviewed papers in 16 different languages and found about 1,200 studies providing evidence on biodiversity conservation which, because they weren't in English, may have been overlooked. These included Japanese-language findings on the effectiveness of relocating the endangered Blakiston’s fish owl, the largest owl species.

Some experts claim that from a global perspective, all findings should be integrated into one shared academic language. Nowadays science has developed into a global field with growing cross-border exchanges, so a universal academic language brings huge benefits to worldwide research cooperation.

Of course, scientists can work with an English partner, or use a translator—— but this ultimately strengthens the cycle of dependency on the global north, leading to inequality in international influence. The specific meanings of words can also pose a problem in translation. For example, it is difficult to find in English one single word to describe forest snakes and frogs in the work Castafieda does with indigenous(土著的) communities in the Amazon.

“So we’ re losing observations for science, too,” says Castafeda. “For me, it's not possible to just have everything

translated into English. We need multilingual (多语种的) science, and we need people that feel comfortable doing science in their own languages. It could be possible to switch to a world where, say, Chinese, English and Spanish are the three languages of science, just as English, French and German were the languages of science in the 19th century.”

32. What prevented Castafeda's discoveries from being more widely known?

- A. Poor management.
- B. The language obstacle.
- C. Her bad reputation.
- D. Opposition from her colleagues.

33. Why do some scholars advocate a single universal language for science?

- A. To break down all translation barriers thoroughly.
- B. To remove inequality among global scientists.
- C. To facilitate cross-border academic communication.
- D. To save massive funds consumed on translating papers.

34. What does the author want to illustrate by mentioning forest snakes and frogs in paragraph 5?

- A. The significance of reserving rare species.
- B. The challenges in translating research texts.
- C. The demand for adopting one global language.
- D. The biodiversity on the South American continent.

35. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Rainforest Research: A Colombian Biologist's Scientific Struggles
- B. English Dominance: Unseen Losses for Global Academic Studies
- C. Language Barriers: The Need for Linguistic Diversity in Research
- D. Single Scientific Language: Advantages for Cross-border Cooperation

第二节：（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

根据短文内容，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。

Sustaining Motivation in Academic Life

Motivation drives goal achievement, but senior high students often struggle to maintain it under heavy academic pressure. Many often fall into the trap of setting unrealistic goals. 36 Fortunately, there are useful strategies to help you stay motivated and navigate through challenges effectively.

Start by setting SMART objectives. 37 Transforming them into Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound (限时的) goals provides a structured path forward. For example, a short-term goal could be improving math scores by 15% in two months through daily practice. Such clarity enables precise progress tracking and breaks down overwhelming ambitions into actionable steps.

38 Positivity can be passed on to others, while negative environments take away your motivation. Surround yourself with peers who attach great importance to academic growth—— studies show students in motivated groups can stick to tasks 30% longer. Their consistent encouragement helps you stay committed during challenging hardships.

A further critical strategy lies in redefining failure as learning. Instead of viewing mistakes as setbacks, see them as growth opportunities. When scoring poorly on a test, analyze errors rather than blame yourself. For example, if your composition has weak points, you will know what to correct. 39

Finally, take advantage of internal motivation. External pressures like parental expectations fade, but inner passion lasts. Reflect on whether your goals originate from genuine interest or merely mirror others' expectations. 40 Take careful notice when there is a misfit, for goals rooted in personal values, such as pursuing biology to advance medical research, foster unwavering (坚定不移的) commitment.

- A. Each essay revision moves you closer to perfection.
- B. Such objectives will give rise to long-term frustration.
- C. Forming study groups can help share learning resources.
- D. Setting overly simple goals can make you lose interest quickly.
- E. Equally significant is constructing a mutually supportive network.
- F. This helps reveal if they match your values for timely adjustments.
- G. Loose goals like“getting into a good university” lack clear explanation.

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

In a community music class, ten teenagers from eight different countries gathered with traditional instruments. My Spanish guitar stood beside Maria's Chinese erhu and Samuel's West African djembe (金杯鼓). Our first attempt to play together 41 a terrible mixture of conflicting scales (音阶) and rhythms, creating an atmosphere thick with 42.

Our instructor, Ms. Davies, 43 a simple but profound instruction:“Listen,” she urged,“Do not merely play; seek to understand the story within each other's music.” Instead of 44 our traditions, we each taught a short musical phrase from our culture. 45, my guitar's flamenco riff clashed (与...不协调) with the erhu's melancholy, while the djembe's complex rhythms confused us. However, as we gradually learned to play each other's phrases, 46 occurred. We began to listen more deeply, moving beyond the 47 to understand the musician behind them. Samuel's drum pattern 48 life; Maria's erhu expressed longing; my guitar 49 raw emotion.

Ms. Davies then helped 50 these elements together. The erhu's call became a question answered by the guitar's passion, supported by the djembe's steady rhythm. We didn't blend into uniformity; each sound remained 51, creating a global tapestry (织锦) where every culture was highlighted.

Our final performance, though 52, earned thunderous applause. We discovered true harmony doesn't require 53 notes, but respect for different voices and recognition of 54 human emotions. That day, music became more than sound; it became a bridge, and we were its 55.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. succeeded in | B. brought in | C. resulted in | D. gave in |
| 42. A. frustration | B. determination | C. tension | D. satisfaction |
| 43. A. offered | B. appreciated | C. mastered | D. documented |
| 44. A. maintaining | B. abandoning | C. representing | D. observing |
| 45. A. Suddenly | B. Eventually | C. Actually | D. Initially |
| 46. A. exploration | B. motivation | C. transformation | D. evolution |
| 47. A. notes | B. songs | C. lyrics | D. lines |
| 48. A. exchanged | B. produced | C. impressed | D. celebrated |
| 49. A. compared | B. affected | C. contained | D. avoided |
| 50. A. generate | B. record | C. weave | D. revise |
| 51. A. confusing | B. distinct | C. plain | D. amusing |
| 52. A. horrible | B. romantic | C. striking | D. imperfect |
| 53. A. classical | B. identical | C. practical | D. typical |
| 54. A. shared | B. positive | C. mixed | D. creative |

第II卷

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。

BEIJING -- Shenzhou XXIII spaceflight mission's three astronauts 56 (conduct) their first in-orbit medical rescue training since arriving at China's Tiangong space station, 57 video released by the China Manned Space Agency(CMSA) has shown.

The training aimed 58 (help) the astronauts, Zhu Yangzhu, Zhang Zhiyuan, and Li Jiaying familiarize themselves with rescue operation techniques 59 microgravity conditions, the CMSA said in the video Sunday. In addition to the medical training, the crew has been engaged in a wide range of 60 (science) experiments. They made use of a space Raman spectrometer to study the relationship between gut microbiota (肠道菌群) 61 nutritional metabolism (新陈代谢) under long-duration spaceflight circumstances.

Behavioral experiments on visual motion processing and intuitive physics (直观物理学) in microgravity were performed, 62 (explore) how gravity affects visual information processing and how long-term spaceflight impacts intuitive physics perception. 63 the crew also conducted was in-orbit emotion recognition and emergency decision-making capability assessments.

China launched the Shenzhou XXIII crewed spaceship on May 24. The mission is 64 (true) notable for including a one-year in-orbit stay experiment, 65 will provide crucial data for future long-duration space exploration.

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，你校英语广播站举行以网络安全为主题的征文活动，请你以“Safe Online,Wise Teenagers”为题,写一篇英文稿件,内容包括:

- 1.青少年上网存在的隐患；
- 2.提出安全上网的措施。

注意：

- 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。

Safe Online, Wise Teenagers

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一段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Violet had been doing gymnastics(体操) for two years and loved it. She was proud of her cartwheels(侧手翻), her somersaults(翻跟头), and the way she could move across the mat with confidence. And now Violet sat on the gym floor, waiting for her turn to do cartwheels.

She stared at her little sister angrily, Tilly, across the room. This was Tilly's first week at gymnastics.Why couldn't

Tilly find her own thing to do? It was the same at home. Tilly followed Violet everywhere. When Violet practiced somersaults, Tilly rolled across the family room too.

“Violet, you' re up!” called Violet's instructor, Miss Taylor. Violet jogged to the mats. She pushed off with her legs and straightened her arms. She spun around like a pinwheel(纸风车). She did one, two, three cartwheels. Miss Taylor clapped, “Perfect!”

Tilly was in the beginners' group, but her eyes kept drifting toward Violet, and even stepped away from her own group to watch, her face full of admiration.

“Matilda!” called Tilly's instructor, Miss Brooke, from across the room. Tilly's full name was Matilda, but everyone called her Tilly. Mom had told Miss Brooke about that, but Miss Brooke must have forgotten. Tilly didn't move.

“Matilda!” called Miss Brooke again. Tilly didn't seem to hear.

“Matilda!” called Miss Brooke for the third time. Tilly looked up suddenly. “Oh!” she said, “That' s my name.” Kids laughed as she ran back to her group. Tilly's face turned bright red.

“Your turn to do somersaults, Matilda,” Miss Brooke said gently. Tilly walked to the mat, face still blushing. She crouched (蹲下) down, but when she rolled, she forgot to tuck (包起,裹起) her legs and flopped flat on the mat with a loud noise. More laughter followed. Tilly's eyes filled with tears. She whispered something to Miss Brooke and ran straight out of the gym toward the restroom.

Tilly was gone from the gym, as Violet had wanted. But it didn't feel right. She had wanted Tilly to stop following her, but not like this.

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。

Para.1:

After telling Miss Taylor where she was going, Violet hurried to the restroom. _____

Para.2:

Violet and Tilly walked back into the gym together. _____