皖南八校2027届高三10月教学质量检测英语试题

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。每段录音读两遍。

1. Why has Helen come to the airport?
A. To catch a flight. B. To meet a visitor. C. To see off a friend.

2.What does the man ask for?
A. The bill. B. A menu. C. A suggestion.

3. What does the woman suggest?
A. Exercise indoors. B. Continue as planned. C. Keep an eye on the weather.

4. What is the man's problem with the apartment?
A. Its size. B. Its location. C. Its cost.

5. Why is Luke still in the office?
A. He has some work to finish. B. He is waiting for a call. C. He will have 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，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段录音前，你将有时间阅读各小题，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段材料，回答第6至7题。

6. What makes Anna's new job different from the old one?
A. A higher income. B. A better location. C. Shorter working hours.

7. Why did Anna first come to this company?
A. To take a training course. B. To visit an old colleague. C. To apply for a full-time job.

听第7段录音，回答第8至10题。

8. What is the man's total budget?
A. $500. B. $600. C. $720.

9. Why is the man making the reservation?
A. To celebrate a project completion.
B. To welcome new team members.
C. To hold a yearly department meeting.

10. What does the man ask the restaurant to prepare?
A. A quiet corner. B. A baby chair. C. A kids' menu.

听第8段录音，回答第11至13题。

11. What is Alex's profession?
A. A software designer. B. A fashion model. C. A fashion photographer.

12. What concerns the woman about AI photo editing?
A. It wastes too much time. B. Artists will lose their jobs. C. Photos may lose uniqueness.

13. What will the speakers do after the song?
A. Share listeners' opinions. B. Interview Alex in person. C. Show some photo works.

听第9段录音，回答第14至16题。

14. What point does Dr. Carter make about ancient Rome?

A. It produced the world's first cheese.

B. It had a developed street food culture.

C. It created the modern fast food system.

15. What were the ancient shops first believed to be?

A. Private homes. B. Cooking schools. C. Storage buildings.

16. What did Dr. Wilson do?

A. He confirmed Rossi's theory.

B. He taught archaeology in Italy.

C. He first uncovered the shop ruins.

听第10段录音，回答第17至20题。

17.What must the students wear for the trip?

A. Sun hats. B. Strong closed shoes. C. Comfortable sandals（凉鞋）.

18. What should students do if they get separated from the group?

A. Walk back to the parking lot. B. Shout to get others' attention. C. Stay put and sound the whistles.

19. Why does the teacher tell students to stay in groups?

A. To finish the walk quickly. B. To share their supplies easily. C. To prevent them from getting lost.

20. What should students do if they finish early?

A. Check in and stay aboard the bus. B. Pick up litter along the path. C. Help look for missing people.

第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分50分）

第一节 阅读理解（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。

A

Maplewood Public Library Summer Programs

Maplewood Public Library is the go-to spot in our community for book lovers and families. This summer, we have prepared a packed calendar of events and improved services for visitors of all ages.

Upcoming Summer Events

Event	Date & Time	Target Group
Story Time with Ms. Lee	Every Tuesday ,10:00 AM	Ages 3-6
Teen Creative Writing	July 12, 2:00 PM	Ages 13-17
Family Movie Night	July 19, 6:30 PM	All ages
Kids Science Workshop	July 26, 3:00 PM	Ages7-12

Reader Services

The library occupies four floors, each with its own purpose. On the first floor, you'll find the bright Children's Corner with picture books and soft floor cushions, plus a small café serving coffee and light snacks. The second floor is home to the popular Teen Zone, featuring comic books, graphic novels, and computer workstations. Up on the third floor, the Main Reading Hall holds our fiction and nonfiction collections, along with group study tables. For those who need absolute quiet, the fourth floor --- the building's top floor --- houses the Scholar's Nook, with private study booths（隔间）and individual reading lamps Printing and free Wi-Fi are available on every floor.

Borrowing & Visitor Rules

All visitors must sign in at the front desk when they arrive. A valid library card is required to borrow books or join special events. If you don't have one yet, just bring a photo ID with your home address, and our staff will issue you a card free of charge. Each card allows you to check out up to 8 books for three weeks. Please note that food and sugary drinks are not permitted in the reading areas --- only bottled water is allowed. For events that require registration, be sure to sign up online at least three days in advance, as we cannot accept walk-ins once an event is full.

21. How many events are specifically designed for teenagers?

A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.

22. Which area best suits readers who want total silence?

A. The Children's Corner. B. The Teen Zone.

C. The Main Reading Hall. D. The Scholar's Nook.

23. What is necessary for checking out books?

A. A student identification card. B. A valid borrower's card .

C. Three-day advance service charge. D. A small service charge.

B

The other evening, my seven-year-old daughter Lily wandered into the kitchen, and asked me how soon her favorite cartoon would start. I just nodded my chin（下巴）toward the old round clock that had hung on our kitchen wall since before she was born. "When the big hand points straight up and the little hand is on eight," I said. She went quiet for a moment. Then I heard her sigh, "But Mom, " she said, " that doesn't tell me numbers. My tablet gives me the time in numbers. Why can't you just tell me like normal?"

It struck me then that Lily, who could unlock my phone, find her favorite app, and send voice messages to her grandmother in seconds, had never actually learned to read a clock face. She lived in a world of digital numbers, where time was just digits glowing （发亮）on a screen, not two hands moving slowly across a painted circle.

I took the clock down from the wall and sat with her at the kitchen table. It took a while to explain that each number stood for five minutes, that the hands moved together like partners in a dance, that "half past" meant thirty and "quarter to" meant forty-five, She stared at the clock, clearly confused at first. Then suddenly her eyes lit up and she smiled. "It's like a puzzle!" she said, and began pointing and counting under her breath. After a few more tries, she looked up. "So right now it's twenty to eight?" she asked, and I nodded.

I thought of my own mother then, who had taught me to tell time on the same clock when I was exactly Lily's age. That clock had hung in our house for over thirty years, a quiet witness to countless bedtimes and hurried breakfasts.

Lily ran off to watch her cartoon, but I stayed there, the old clock resting in my hands. Sometime thirty years ago, my mother leaned over this same table, pointing at those same hands, and I was the child who couldn't read a clock. Now it is my turn. The clock ticks （滴答走时） on , steady and sure, and I realize it has never really been just measuring time. It has been measuring love, passed quietly from one pair of hands to the next.

24. Why couldn't Lily tell when her cartoon would start?

A. She had poor eyesight. B. She couldn't read clocks with hands.

C. She didn't trust the old clock. D. She hadn't learned numbers yet.

25. How did Lily react when she finally worked out the clock?

A. Confused. B. Frightened. C. Joyful. D. Blank.

26. What does the clock stand for in the text?

A. Family affection and continuity. B. A valuable family antique.

C. A disappearing old tradition. D. Happy childhood memories.

27. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

A. Lily's Puzzle B. Two Generations C. Digital Times D. Love Ticks on

C

For decades, city governments across the globe have been racing to expand urban tree cover, long convinced that greenery represents the single most effective weapon against the urban heat island effect. Trees cast shade, pump cooling moisture （水分） into the air, and can drive down street-level temperatures by several degrees on a summer afternoon. The common wisdom has been refreshingly simple: the more trees, the cooler the city.

Yet a new study led by Professor Yuyu Zhou at the University of Hong Kong suggests this widely accepted picture is far from complete. Analyzing high-resolution satellite data from more than 700 cities across five continents, the researchers uncovered a striking geographical divide. In humid cities blessed with abundant rainfall, trees do deliver the expected cooling. But in dry urban centers, they can unexpectedly make the heat worse.

The mechanism behind this warming **paradox** lies in how trees regulate their temperature, In wet climates, trees engage in evapotranspiration --- releasing water vapor （水气） through microscopic leaf pores （孔）--- which draws heat away from the surrounding air much as sweating cools the human body. But in water-scarce regions, trees shut down this process to conserve moisture, effectively switching off their built-in cooling system. Their dark, thick tops, meanwhile, continue to absorb solar radiation rather than reflect it, trapping warmth at street level. In the driest neighborhoods, the team found, tree -lined avenues can run as much as 2℃ hotter than nearby light-colored open spaces.

"This is by no means an argument against planting trees," Professor Zhou emphasized. "They deliver a whole range of benefits --- carbon storage, wildlife habitat, psychological well-being --- that no amount of concrete can replace. But our findings do call for more careful, climate-sensitive planning."

The team recommends that dry-climate cities prioritize drought-adapted species capable of sustaining evapotranspiration with minimal water, or pair trees with pale, reflective paving. In wetter regions, by contrast, the conventional approach holds firm: trees remain unmatched in their cooling power. The broader lesson, Zhou argues, is that urban greening demands place-specific thinking rather than blanket, one-size-fits-all targets.

28.Which is the new finding of the study about urban trees?

A. They fail to cool streets in most cities. B. Their cooling ability depends on tree species.

C. Their cooling effect varies with local climate. D. They absorb less heat than previously thought.

29. Why is human sweating mentioned in Paragraph 3?

A. To explain the way trees cool the air. B. To explain the structure of leaf pores.

C. To explain the features of wet climates. D. To explain the benefits of human sweating.

30. What does the underlined word "**paradox**" in Paragraph 3 mean?

A. A popular idea. B. A recent discovery. C. An established rule. D. A contradictory situation.

31. What would Professor Zhou probably support?

A. Dry cities should plant fewer trees. B. High-tech materials can replace trees.

C. Tree-planting should suit local conditions. D. Wet cities should use reflective paving.

D

A team of psychologists at Princeton and UCLA conducted experiments to compare how note-taking by hand versus on a laptop influences learning, and to identify the mechanism behind any difference.

In one study, 65 students watched a 20-minute lecture and were randomly assigned to one of three conditions. One group took notes by hand. A second typed normally, as they would in class. A third also typed, but was clearly instructed not to copy what the speaker said word for word and instead to put ideas into their own words. Tested immediately on factual questions, all three groups performed about the same. On conceptual questions, however, the normal typists scored the lowest, while hand writers and the instructed typists performed roughly equally --- nearly 20 percent above the normal

typists.

The pattern suggested that the advantage of handwriting lay not in the physical act itself but in the deeper processing it demanded. Normal typists, able to keep pace with the speaker, tended to record without much thought. Hand-writers, forced to select and summarize, automatically engaged with the material. The third group, when told to reframe ideas, gained the same benefit even while typing-proof that the key variable was mental engagement, not the tool.

To examine whether the effect held over time, the team ran a second experiment with roughly 150 students under the same three conditions. A week later, all returned for a surprise test, with half in each group given ten minutes to review their notes and the other half given none. Even with review, normal typists lagged behind the other two groups by about 15 percent. Without review, the gap widened further. The advantage, it seemed, came from thinking during the lecture, not from studying afterward.

" The takeaway isn't that laptops are bad," said lead author Dr. Pam Mueller. "If you force yourself to think while typing, you can do just as well. The trouble is that typing makes mindless copying too easy. Handwriting, by slowing you down, builds that thinking in." The finding carries weight beyond the lecture hall: whatever the setting, active processing outweighs passive recording.

32.What did the study mainly aim to discover?

A. When taking notes helped students remember best.

B. Why reviewing notes could improve typists' scores.

C. How different note-taking methods affected students' learning.

D. Whether laptops could influence students' attention in class.

33.What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

A. The best method for determining sample size.

B. The significance of accurate experimental data.

C. The approach to scientifically assigning groups.

D. The process and findings of the first experiment.

34. Why did the researchers include the third group?

A. To find a better way to type lecture notes.

B. To identify the real factor behind the advantage.

C. To prove handwriting is the best learning method.

D. To examine how typing speed affects learning.

35. What can we know from the last paragraph?

A. Laptops are not suitable for class note-taking.

B. Reviewing notes matters more than taking them.

C. Making sense of lectures tops mindless note-taking.

D. Different settings call for different learning methods.

第二节 阅读七选五（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。

Self-esteem shapes how children see themselves and the world. Kids who feel good about themselves dare to try new things, bounce back from failures, and treat others with kindness. The good news is that strong self-worth is built, not born. Here are four simple, practical ways to nurture it at home.

● Give them real responsibilities .

Children come to trust their own abilities most deeply when given tasks that carry genuine weight and matter to others within the household. **__36__** When they finish, rather than flooding them with empty, sweeping praise, step back and let them taste the particular satisfaction that arises when a job, carefully done, bears the mark of their own two hands.

● **__37__**

Children are remarkably quick to absorb the unspoken messages adults send about themselves. When they hear you speak of your own mistakes with gentleness rather than shame, they take in that lesson more powerfully than any lecture could deliver. **__38__** The quiet respect with which you treat yourself will, more often than not, become the blueprint from which they draft their own self-regard.

● Let them solve their own problems .

The desire to rush in, to smooth every rough edge, to spare your child the discomfort of struggle, can be nearly impossible to resist. But hold back; it is precisely in the wrestling --- through the false starts, the frustrated sighs, and the small adjustments --- that they come to see their own resourcefulness, discovering strengths they did not know they possessed. **39**

● Celebrate effort, not just results.

40 When your child finishes a task, resist the immediate urge to ask only about the grade or the prize. Ask instead: Did they throw themselves into it? Did they hang on when the work grew boring? Praising effort, strategy, and persistence --- rather than talent or result --- teaches them that their worth is not conditional on being the best or never making mistakes.

A. Model healthy self-respect in your daily life.
B. Even small everyday ones carry this quiet power.
C. That hard-won confidence will serve them for years.
D. Make sure to praise the final product more than the process.
E. Children learn more from what you do than from what you say.
F. Learn to look past the final result and notice the effort behind it.
G. Help them understand that failure is a natural part of growing up.

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分30分）

第一节 完形填空（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。

I lived my entire childhood in a southern Maine town with 6,000 people, two stop lights, the occasional deer, and nothing that resembled a downtown. My mom, aunts, uncles, and cousins had all **41** the same high school I did. And, for much of high school, I worked weekends at my family's **42** , where I served eggs and coffee to customers who had known me since kindergarten.

While I always had an eagerness to experience the world outside my town, it was also the place I felt comfortable, safe, and **43** . For this reason, making the decision to attend **44** in "the big city" was a big deal. When I arrived on the very urban campus of the university I attended, there were things I loved, like the number of Starbucks, and things that **45** me, like the bus system in Boston. The large volume of people, sounds, and smells took me some time to get used to. The most challenging was coping with the **46** that came with missing out on the traditions and events that had **47** life in my small town.

In spite of missing home, making the **48** to college ultimately gave me so much, the most important being **49** . By independently exploring the city's neighborhoods, engaging with the diversity of Boston, and **50** relationships with a wide range of classmates, my understanding of identity, equality, **51** , and resilience （韧性）was developed.

Leaving my small town was its own form of **52** , separate from my college classes, because it **53** how I perceived the people, institutions, systems, and laws around me. But **54** , so much of what I believe in came from experiencing two contrasting **55** and engaging in the critical thinking necessary to reach my own opinions.

41. A. found	B. visited	C. attended	D. reached
42. A. restaurant	B. farm	C. store	D. office
43. A. hesitant	B. adventurous	C. cautious	D. secure
44. A. church	B. college	C. camp	D. court
45. A. calmed	B. amused	C. frightened	D. relaxed

46. A. satisfaction	B. desperation	C. shyness	D. homesickness
47. A. defined	B. ruined	C. improved	D. occupied
48. A. loneliness	B. transition	C. curiosity	D. excitement
49. A. obligation	B. courage	C. patience	D. perspective
50. A. building up	B. putting off	C. looking into	D. turning down
51. A. conclusion	B. impression	C. inclusion	D. decision
52. A. freedom	B. education	C. failure	D. vacation
53. A. showed	B. proved	C. explained	D. changed
54. A. honestly	B. fortunately	C. suddenly	D. briefly
55. A. cultures	B. environments	C. nations	D. opportunities

第二节 语法填空（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。

Shadow puppetry, also known as "shadow play", is a traditional form of storytelling through flat figures carefully carved. **56** (control) them with silk strings and bamboo sticks between a source of light and **57** white screen, performers make the characters dance and sing to the music of drums and other **58** (music) instruments.

Puppets（皮影人）are usually made from leather fashioned from the hides of animals After **59** (treat), washed, dried and ironed, it goes through 10 more processes, including design, carving and coloring. The puppet head, body, arms and legs are separately carved and strung **60** (loose) into a flexible and movable whole.

Performing with these carefully made puppets, however, is no easy task. Performers seem to do everything at once. They control the silk strings to which the puppets **61** (attach) while beating drums or gongs（锣）, telling stories and singing songs all at the same time.

Scholars believe that Chinese shadow puppetry first came **62** being during the Western Han Dynasty. When the favorite wife of Emperor Wudi (156 BCE -87 BCE) died of illness, he was so sad that a man devised the idea of a back-lit puppet show behind a curtain to comfort him. The star puppet looked just like the emperor's favorite wife, **63** both comforted and pleased him.

As the world's earliest screened performance art, shadow puppetry is praised as the forerunner（先驱）of movies **64** a living fossil of Chinese folk culture. But with the rise of new media, its audience has become much smaller. Fortunately, some **65** (innovate) have found ways to combine it with cartoons. In 2011, Chinese shadow puppetry was added to the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage list.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节 应用文写作（满分15分）

你校英文报" Pioneer "栏目正在征稿，请你就未来职业选择中的三个因素： personal interest （个人兴趣）, social contribution （社会贡献）, good pay （高薪），按重要性排序，并阐述理由。

注意：

（1）写作词数应为80左右；

（2）请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Ranking My Career Priorities

_____

_____

_____

_____

第二节 读后续写（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。

The Lake District had always been Diane's favourite destination, but this family holiday was off to a tough start. Lily, her fourteen-year-old daughter, had spent the first day complaining about the rain and comparing their trip to her friends' holidays in Spain and Greece. Simon, eleven, was unusually quiet, staring out of the cottage window at the grey sky. And Sean, Diane's husband, had brought his laptop and phone as if the Lakes were merely another office with a better view.

Diane had chosen this trip for a reason. With Sean's engineering job taking him all over the country and her own administrative work filling the gaps, the family had started to feel less and less like one. She had hoped that the familiar lakes, woodland trails and picnic spots would remind them what it meant to be together.

Determined to make the most of it, she planned a visit to Dove Cottage, where the poet William Wordsworth had once lived. But Sean's unscheduled online meeting delayed their departure, and when they finally arrived, the place was packed with damp, impatient tourists. Lily rolled her eyes; Simon said nothing; Sean checked his phone.

Back at the cottage, Diane tried to save the day. She prepared a meal of local produce and suggested a board game. Simon mumbled （嘟囔）that he had homework. Lily said angrily, "Why do you insist on organizing us all the time? It drives me mad. We're not little kids anymore." She stormed off to her room, Simon trailing behind her.

Diane turned to Sean. "Did you hear that?"

He put down his phone. "She's only telling the truth, Diane. I know you mean well, but it can get a bit ... tiresome."

Diane blinked（眨眼） back tears and said softly, "That's because we're a family and we're supposed to be on holiday. Before we know it, the children will be grown up. It would be nice to spend some time together, which hardly seems to happen nowadays." Sean looked away.

注意：

（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 l:

After quite a long silence, Sean finally found his voice. _____

_____

_____

_____

Paragraph 2:

The next morning, the rain cleared and soft sunlight filled the cottage. _____

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_____