

2026 年 4 月高三核心素养评估

英 语

本试卷分为第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分,共 150 分,考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项:

- 1.答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
- 2.回答选择题时,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,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
- 3.考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第 I 卷 选择题部分

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纸上。

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。每段录音播放两遍。

- What are the speakers talking about?
 - A suit.
 - A shirt.
 - A birthday.
- What is the weather like now?
 - Rainy.
 - Sunny.
 - Windy.
- What will the boy do next?
 - Play computer games.
 - Clean up the garden.
 - Do the dishes.
- How will the speakers go to the restaurant?
 - By taxi.
 - By car.
 - On foot.
- What flavor of ice-cream does the man like best?
 - Carrot.
 - Strawberry.
 - Banana.

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。听每段录音前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,每小题都有 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段录音播放两遍。

听下面的录音,回答第 6、7 小题。

6. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Relatives. B. Colleagues. C. A couple.

7. What does the man thank the woman for?

- A. Giving him a promotion.
B. Participating in his project.
C. Providing assistance for him.

听第 7 段录音,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why is the man's second year much better?

- A. He joined clubs. B. He loved the workload. C. He went to Australia.

9. What's the man's major?

- A. Computer Science. B. Business Management. C. French.

10. In how many years does the man want to graduate?

- A. Three. B. Four. C. Five.

听第 8 段录音,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where are the speakers?

- A. In the hospital. B. At home. C. In a gym.

12. How does the man sound?

- A. Concerned. B. Surprised. C. Pleased.

13. What leads to the man's quick recovery?

- A. Friends' support. B. Medical treatment. C. Family's company.

听第 9 段录音,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What worries the woman?

- A. The possibility of being lost.
B. The sense of loneliness.
C. Failure of the GPS.

15. Why does the man suggest taking a map?
- A. A map is easy to carry.
B. Visiting sites offer no maps.
C. The phone might be out of power.
16. What is said about San Francisco?
- A. It is a large city.
B. Traffic there is too heavy.
C. There is a wide range of culture.
17. What does the woman think of renting a bike?
- A. Troublesome. B. Practical. C. Expensive.
- 听第 10 段录音,回答第 18 至 20 题。
18. Who is probably the speaker?
- A. A social worker. B. A headmaster. C. A student.
19. What has been done in the summer?
- A. Designing new programs.
B. Serving the community.
C. Improving the campus.
20. What do the local companies do for students?
- A. Create fun activities.
B. Offer job opportunities.
C. Prepare students for future career.

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

Yes, There's a Museum for That!

Museums have changed. We'll always have the Met in New York and the Louvre in Paris, but nowadays you'll find a museum for absolutely everything and everyone. The following are some of the most fascinating museums based on their community importance, level of enjoyment, and the beauty of the collections.

Museum of Motherhood (MOM)

St. Petersburg, Florida

The Museum of Motherhood is the first of its kind—a museum and educational center covering the art, science and history of mothers.

“I watched a couple of kids from the local high school try on the pregnancy vests groaning (抱怨),” says museum founder Martha Joy Rose. “Within five minutes, they begged to take them off.”

National Comedy Center (NCC)

Jamestown, New York

Based in Lucille Ball’s hometown, this museum features exhibits such as Jerry Seinfeld’s puffy shirt and Joan Rivers’s card catalog of 65,000 jokes.

“Before visitors go through the entrance, they create their ‘sense of humor profile,’” says executive director Journey Gunderson. “They choose what they find funny, and the data is collected on a digital chip they wear on a wrist called a LaughBand so that the comedy content is customized based on their personal taste.”

Museum of Bad Art (MOBA)

Boston, Massachusetts

MOBA collects, exhibits and celebrates art that will be shown in no other museum. The museum’s new location, in the Dorchester Brewing Co., assumes visitors would need a drink after seeing this work.

Highlights include Lucy in the Field with Flowers, a painting found in 1993 leaning against a trash bin, waiting for garbage collection. A low point—and a must-see—is the painting Our Lady of Endless Housework.

21. What can be the main purpose of Museum of Motherhood?

- A. To build social bonds among teenagers.
- B. To offer parenting guidance for mothers.
- C. To showcase art work created by mothers.
- D. To deepen societal appreciation for motherhood.

22. How does NCC personalize their visitors’ experiences?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| A. By using visitor preferences. | B. By introducing wine industry. |
| C. By surveying the visitors’ needs. | D. By applying interactive technology. |

23. What do these museums have in common?

- A. They grow out of unique ideas.
- B. They focus on community values.
- C. They house priceless cultural treasures.
- D. They aim to refine artistic sensibilities.

The binder (活页夹) stared back at me. Yellowing papers and black-and-white photographs spilled out its sides. In handwritten Spanish, the label on its cover read *Historia Antigua*. Ancient History. This was clearly my grandfather's handwriting. Within the first few pages, Abuelo had recounted centuries of our family's history, including diaries, travelogues and letters from Abuelo's youth—a treasure trove (宝库) of memories and research.

From that day on, I mostly read the *Historia Antigua* together with Abuelo. We discussed language, identity, and history; we drew and redrew family trees, and reviewed ancestors' names and backstories as though they'd be coming over at any moment.

Recently, I began traveling the country to discuss my book about the search for traces of Abuelo's father. What I've realized is that time and inertia (惰性) remain the biggest challenge to hearing our own stories. Once the guardians of the answers are gone, we are more likely to be left with heaps of documents to sort through—birth certificates, DNA results, unlabeled photographs—rather than hours of stories.

For those of us still lucky to do so, we must ask questions of our parents and grandparents now. Ask about otherwise ordinary objects that could contain clues about the past. Record kitchen table conversations or organize talk show-style interviews between older and younger relatives, with the rest of the family as the audience. If you are of an older generation, it is your turn to speak. Think about how you can make these stories come alive, and what tools you can use to spark interest among younger relatives.

Family stories are currency for survival. They make their way into the traditions we pick up along the journeys of our lives. They define who we are in worlds foreign and familiar, remembered now but forever at risk of being forgotten.

24. What is *Historia Antigua* mentioned in paragraph 1?

- A. A story collection.
- B. A book on Spanish ancient history.
- C. Grandfather's diaries.
- D. A collection of family documents.

25. What can prevent people from learning about family stories?

- A. The lack of interest in history.
- B. The complexity of family trees.
- C. The delay of recording them.
- D. The absence of written records.

26. What does the author suggest readers do?
- A. Reorganize family documents.
 - B. Spend more time reading family history.
 - C. Create family stories to entertain our family.
 - D. Engage older generation to preserve family stories.
27. What message about family stories is conveyed in the last paragraph?
- A. They are hard to understand.
 - B. They are best left as mysteries.
 - C. They are essential for personal identity.
 - D. They are necessary to honor old generations.

C

It's been three decades since *The Color Purple* brought Alice Walker's Pulitzer Prize-winning novel to life. The 1985 film earned 11 Academy Award nominations with its heart-breaking yet inspiring story of a young Black woman navigating the hardships of rural Georgia in the early 1900s. Since then, it's generated two Broadway productions-and now, a brand-new movie.

As a Black woman who saw the original film as a teenager, I feel a special connection with the story and how it shows Black women's struggles, and critics say this new version adds another rich layer. It is more than simply a celebration to the original. It's a musical adaptation with a different style, though according to award-winning filmmaker Dawn Porter, it's still "a timeless story of love, friendship and power." And it's shaping up to be the next cultural phenomenon, with moviegoers heading to the theaters in big groups while dressed up in purple.

But beyond pure marketing, purple holds a greater meaning here. It's a symbol of power, ambition as well as creativity, independence and peace—things the movie's main character, Celie, does not have due to years of abuse, family violence and racism. As Celie comes into her own, she starts to get the color's meaning by "noticing" her worth, learning to love herself and gaining the strength to stand up to those who mistreat her.

All that plays into people wearing purple to support the movie and embrace this theme of strength. And it's very much a cultural moment, just like wearing pink to see Barbie (and black to see Oppenheimer, for that matter). It's something a group can do together to have fun and also bond. However, while Barbie explores what it means to be a woman—and an individual, *The Color Purple* focuses on identity, independence and sisterhood.

28. What can we learn about the two versions of the movie?
- A. They basically share the same core.
 - B. They are both musicals themed love.
 - C. They generated many new creations.
 - D. They are Pulitzer Prize awarded masterpieces.
29. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?
- A. A popular cultural phenomenon.
 - B. A market strategy the film applies.
 - C. The symbolism of purple in Celie's journey.
 - D. The importance of the color purple in marketing the film.
30. Why does the author mention Barbie in the last paragraph?
- A. Barbie and The Color Purple are series movies.
 - B. Barbie shares the same focus with Oppenheimer.
 - C. The Color Purple explores things that Barbie doesn't.
 - D. Wearing pink to see Barbie is a similar cultural expression.
31. What is the purpose of this passage?
- A. To stress Black women's identity.
 - B. To introduce the prize-winning book.
 - C. To promote the new version of the movie.
 - D. To explore the deeper meaning of the color purple.

D

At the newspaper I worked with, the topic on which my colleagues and I were most frequently asked to write was “information overload” and no, the irony (讽刺) wasn't lost on us that publishing thousands of words on the problem was hardly going to help. It was obvious that the internet would dramatically worsen the problem of there being far too much to read.

But it wouldn't last, because soon there'd be better technology to help us find the information we really value. The real trouble wasn't information overload but "filter (过滤) failure". All we really needed and would likely soon get—were better ways to filter the digital wheat from the chaff (壳).

It didn't exactly work out that way. What happened, instead, was the 'efficiency trap'. It's true that the filters got much better: technologies such as Amazon's recommendation engine are an excellent way to discover things to read, while social media, at its best, is like having thousands of unpaid assistants searching the globe for content you're likely to find particularly fascinating. But the result hasn't been better.

It's easy to wonder if the solution might lie in consuming things more quickly, perhaps by listening to audiobooks on double-speed, or by pursuing the dream of learning to speed-read. (Recall Woody Allen's line about taking a speed-reading course, then tackling War and Peace: "It's about Russia.") But there's far too much content for that. 'You will never be efficient enough to hear it all before you die.'

Fortunately, there are pieces of advice for navigating a world of endless information. Treat your to-read pile like a river, not a bucket—select freely without guilt. Focus not on collecting facts but on how reading reshapes your thinking. Most importantly, enjoy the present joy of reading; not every text must serve future gains to be worthwhile.

32. What does "**the irony wasn't lost on us**" in paragraph 1 imply?

- A. The writers had been very successful.
- B. The writers knew their articles didn't make sense.
- C. The writers liked using jokes to talk about the topic.
- D. The writers thought their articles would fix the problem.

33. What does the author think of the filtering technology?

- A. It is a perfect solution.
- B. It doesn't fix the problem.
- C. It leads to efficiency trap.
- D. It is ineffective and risky.

34. The author mentions Woody Allen's line to _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. recommend a reading solution | B. criticize quick reading |
| C. compare different reading methods | D. encourage audiobooks |

35. What does the author suggest regarding information overload?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Adopt a new mindset. | B. Select useful texts. |
| C. Consume content faster. | D. Focus on quantity. |

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。

If you are seeking out leadership opportunities, you should think about what qualities you would like to build as a leader. Are you hoping to improve your confidence and willingness to take risks? Do you want to be supportive by practicing patience and active listening? 36 To help you grow these leadership skills and more, we've put together a list of ideas for you to consider.

Volunteer in Your Community

Finding a local organization or project that interests you not only makes it easier to complete rewarding work as you collaborate with other enthusiastic individuals, but it also can help you exercise a willingness to help others. 37 A good leader always tries to support and inspire their team.

Tutor Your Friends in Your Best Subject

Even if your schedule is already jam-packed, you still can strive to be a leader in your daily activities. If you know someone struggling with a subject or topic that you understand well, consider helping them with this subject when you hang out. When you teach someone else, you practice patience, clear communication and problem solving. 38

Join a School Club or Team

39 Whether you're running for student council or trying out for your favorite school sports team, working well with others, making decisions and representing your peers are all skills you will practice in these groups. 40 It also helps you get out of your comfort zone! Leaders often are tasked with organizing a team and carrying out a plan that leads everyone toward a specific goal.

- A. Leadership requires time and willingness to learn.
- B. A strong leader has many of these characteristics.
- C. Effective leaders work tirelessly to meet the needs of others.
- D. When you serve others, you begin to understand what it means to lead.
- E. Strong leaders share their knowledge and celebrate the successes of others.
- F. Not to mention, you'll most likely work with leaders in your school or community.
- G. Being part of an organized school group or club comes with many valuable lessons.

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 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It's been nearly seven years since a group of volunteers broke ground at What Cheer Flower Farm in Providence, with a simple 41: get flowers into the hands of anyone in need of a(n) 42, free of charge.

“We want to 43 the state with flowers and create happiness and joy,” says Erin Achenbach, one of What Cheer's farmers. What Cheer regularly 44 flowers to people at local hospitals, food banks, senior centers, and more.

“Seeing the smiles on people's faces who weren't 45 it—who just came in to have a meeting with their case manager or take advantage of one of our programs—to just see this glow 46 their faces is great,” says Stephen Hogan from AIDS Care State.

Located in Providence's 47 Olneyville neighborhood, What Cheer's flower beds lie on 2.7 acres that once 48 a knife factory. And it's 49 to say that the What Cheer crew is deserving of some 50 of their own: In May, the 51 was awarded a record-high \$500,000 grant from the Environmental Protection Agency for its effort with a brownfield site—land once 52 because of industrial pollution.

“Not only do we give this space back to the neighborhood by 53 life to space that's quite 54 dead,” says Achenbach, “but we help local insect and bird populations, and that'll only make people's lives better.” What 55, indeed!

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. activity | B. goal | C. method | D. project |
| 42. A. check-up | B. eye-opener | C. pick-me-up | D. get-together |
| 43. A. find | B. liberate | C. circle | D. blanket |
| 44. A. books | B. delivers | C. empties | D. sells |
| 45. A. preparing | B. buying | C. expecting | D. ignoring |
| 46. A. light up | B. make up | C. come up | D. open up |
| 47. A. industrial | B. agricultural | C. supportive | D. crowded |
| 48. A. remained | B. covered | C. housed | D. built |
| 49. A. hard | B. important | C. inaccurate | D. safe |
| 50. A. flowers | B. prize | C. donations | D. applause |
| 51. A. manager | B. nonprofit | C. farmer | D. factory |
| 52. A. transformed | B. sold | C. cleared | D. abandoned |
| 53. A. bringing | B. leading | C. showing | D. creating |
| 54. A. spiritually | B. recently | C. literally | D. suddenly |
| 55. A. fun | B. luck | C. surprise | D. cheer |

第Ⅱ卷 非选择题部分

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。

Nike wasn't always the global powerhouse it is today. It started 56 a small company run by former track athlete Phil Knight and his coach Bill Bowerman, 57 always wanted to create better running shoes. Their story set Nike apart; it was more than just about shoes—it was about revolutionizing athletic performance.

In 1964, Knight and Bowerman 58 (found) Blue Ribbon Sports. Bowerman's obsession with innovation led to the creation of the Waffle Trainer, a shoe with a new sole (鞋底) that offered 59 (good) grip and speed. However, great products alone don't build billion-dollar brands; great stories do.

By 1971, Blue Ribbon Sports needed a new identity, leading to the birth of Nike, 60 (name) after the Greek goddess of victory. The Swoosh logo was designed by Carolyn Davidson for just \$35. But it was Nike's 61 (understand) that it wasn't just selling shoes; it 62 (sell) ambition and perseverance that made it legendary.

Nike launched its first major advertising campaign in the late 1970s, focusing not on products but on the stories of athletes overcoming challenges. By the 1980s, with growing 63 (compete) from Reebok, Nike introduced the iconic “Just Do It” campaign. This slogan became 64 universal call to action. Nike's ads featured both excellent athletes and everyday people, promoting the idea that their brand was for anyone willing 65 (put) in the effort.

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,你发现学校组织的海外游学存在“重观光,轻交流”的现象,请你就此给学校英文报投稿,内容包括:

- (1)陈述现象;
- (2)你的建议和理由。

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。

Windows, Not Just Mirrors: Redefining Study Tours

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。

The scorching sun beat down on our sixth—grade class hiking through Blue Mountains. Mr. Thompson, our outdoor education teacher, kept reminding us: “Drink water, watch your footing, and remember — every scratch here could become a life lesson.”

My best mate Josh chuckled, balancing his water bottle like a circus act. “Relax, Em! We’ve done CPR drills a million times. What’s the worst that could—”

A sharp cry cut through the air.

Twenty meters ahead, Lily — the quiet exchange student from Japan — had stumbled into a dried riverbed. Her leg was pinned beneath a pointed rock, blood soaking through her trousers. “I... I think I heard a crack,” she whispered, her face ghostly pale.

Mr. Thompson knelt beside her, his voice steady but urgent. “Lily, don’t move. Everyone else — backpacks off! Josh, get the first aid kit. Emily, find two straight branches for splints (夹板). Now!”

My hands shook as I pressed a bandage against Lily’s wound. Josh froze, staring at the odd angle of her leg. “Focus!” Mr. Thompson snapped, his tone softening as he addressed Lily. “You’re doing brilliantly. Breathe slowly. Help’s coming.”

He turned to us, rapid—firing instructions:

“Josh — control bleeding. Use the pressure bandage from the yellow pouch.”

“Emily — stabilize the leg. Remember the ‘above and below’ rule for splint placement.”

“Sophie — call emergency services. GPS coordinates(坐标) are on my watch.”

Lily gripped my wrist as I positioned the branches. “Will I... walk again?” Her whisper sent chills down my spine.

“Of course you will,” I lied, recalling last week’s first—aid lecture: Broken bones risk infection. Immobilization is critical. I tightened the bandages, whispering apologies each time she screamed.

As dusk approached, the radio crackled with bad news — Ambulance needs 90 minutes. Josh suddenly lunged toward the first aid kit. “Her lips are turning blue! What if it’s shock?”

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。

“Lift her legs a bit more,” Mr. Thompson directed.

At last, the ambulance arrived.

2026 年高三年级教学质量检测

英语参考答案

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

1-5 ABBBC 6-10 BCAAC 11-15 ACAAC 16-20 ABBCC

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）

21-23 DAA 24-27 DCDC 28-31 ACDC 32-35 BBBA

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

36-40 BDEGF

第三部分 语言运用（共三节，满分40分）

第一节（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

41. BCDBC 46. AACDA 51. BDACD

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

56. as 57. who 58. founded 59. better 60. named
61. understanding 62. was selling/ sold 63. competition 64. a 65. to put

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分30分）

第一节（满分15分）

Windows, Not Just Mirrors: Redefining Study Tours

Recently, I've found our overseas study tours focus too much on sightseeing instead of real cultural exchange. We visit famous landmarks but seldom connect with local people or their lifestyles

Overseas tours are about deeper connections, not just tourism. We can arrange homestays for students to experience daily life directly. We can also offer hands-on activities like local cooking, traditional craft workshops or music lessons, which encourage active participation and meaningful communication. Besides, letting students shadow a local peer for a full day—attending classes, eating lunch and joining clubs—provides an authentic insight into their life and education.

I sincerely hope these proposals will be adopted to create truly immersive and rewarding study tour experiences.

第二节（满分25分）

“Lift her legs a bit more,” Mr. Thompson directed. He wrapped an emergency blanket around her. “Keep talking to her—anything to keep her awake.” Sophie, Josh and I took turns telling jokes that made Lily groan despite the pain. Her faint laughter was the sweetest sound. But as the air grew colder, her grip weakened. “Stay with us,” Mr. Thompson urged. “Tell us about Tokyo’s cherry blossoms,” I added softly. She described busy markets and pink skies, struggling to stay conscious.

At last, the ambulance arrived. The paramedics checked our work and nodded. “Great job—you stabilized her perfectly.” Lily squeezed my hand weakly before they carried her away. Three weeks later, she returned to class, slightly lame but bright. She placed a paper crane on my desk. “In Japan, this crane stands for healing. You helped me hold on.” Deeply moved, I decided then that I would always be someone who help people stand up again when they fall.