

浙江强基联盟 2026 年高三 10 月题库

英语试题

2026 年 10 月

注意事项：微信公众号 IAI English

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。微信公众号 IAI English

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。

1. What does the man intend to do?

- A. Request an exchange. B. Return a present. C. Print a receipt.

2. How does the woman feel about the man's idea?

- A. Detailed. B. Doubtful. C. Positive.

3. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Daily habits. B. Various sports. C. Family likeness.

4. Where are the two speakers now?

- A. In a bank. B. At a café. C. At a library.

5. What happened to Mike?

- A. He fell into the pool. B. He lost his jacket. C. He encountered a storm.

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 和第 7 小题。

6. Which is on the man's favorite list?

- A. Sandwiches and eggs. B. Crisps and sweets. C. Salad and cherries.

7. What does the man mean at last?

- A. He kidded the woman. B. He praised his mother. C. He could share his lunch.

听下面的录音，回答第 8 至第 10 小题。

8. What surprised the woman?

- A. The woman got more tasks.
B. The woman made a big mistake.
C. The woman did great on her assignment.

9. Why did the woman ask for extra work?

- A. To gain extra credit. B. To apply for a scholarship. C. To make up for low grades.

10. What is the woman supposed to do on Wednesday?
A. Get the guidelines B. Submit the homework. C. Confirm the application.

听下面的录音，回答第 11 至第 13 小题。

11. What might the relationship between the two speakers be?
A. Mother and son. B. Cousins. C. Husband and wife.
12. Why does Tom plan to hold the wedding on Friday?
A. To get more time off. B. To reduce expenses. C. To meet his family.

13. What will the speakers do next?
A. Change a dress. B. Shop for a gift. C. Pick up Mom.

听下面的录音，回答第 14 至第 17 小题。

14. What is probably the man?
A. A pet doctor. B. A firefighter. C. A house builder.
15. Why did the owner climb onto the roof?
A. To take in the views. B. To repair the roof plate. C. To prevent the cat from falling.

16. What does the woman think of the owner's action?
A. It is brave. B. It is risky. C. It is reasonable.

17. How did the rescuers save those trapped?
A. They used a ladder. B. They broke the roof. C. They pulled them with a rope.

听下面的录音，回答第 18 至第 20 小题。

18. What does the Danish government think social media bring to youngsters?
A. Mental health issues. B. Extensive social network. C. True academic satisfaction.
19. What is Norway's current age limit for social media?
A. 13. B. 15. C. 16.
20. What is Caroline Stage trying to show with the data?
A. Adults can escape digital traps. B. Parents ignore teens' well-being. C. Teens lack real-life connections.

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

Eclipso, the benchmark for virtual reality cultural experiences

As a new way to explore the world and its stories, we offer immersive (沉浸式) experiences where culture, iconic locations, and immersive technologies meet. We want everyone to be able to explore otherwise inaccessible worlds, from the past to the present, and experience them as if they were unfolding before their eyes.

◆Life Chronicles

□40 minutes

From the first life forms to dinosaurs, then to large marine species, you explore lost worlds and different geological eras. Guided throughout your journey, you move freely through these fascinating, precisely recreated universes, and discover the great transformations that have shaped life on Earth.

◆Space Explorers

□40 minutes

The 40-minute immersive virtual reality experience draws from the Emmy Award-winning series of the same name. With 360° 3D shot during actual NASA missions inside and outside the International Space Station, this virtual journey, allows the public / to experience the “overview effect” live.

◆The Secret of the Builders of Khufu □43 minutes At daybreak, on the Giza plateau (高原), you discover the excitement of building the Great Pyramid. Between the banks of the Nile and the monumental construction sites, you observe the techniques, the know-how, and the women and men who made this extraordinary project possible.	◆Tonight with the Impressionists □45 minutes At the heart of this evening, you will meet Monet, Renoir, Degas and their contemporaries, as they prepare to revolutionize the codes of painting. Between workshops, cafes and exhibition spaces, you observe emerging works and witness the birth of a major artistic movement.
Full price: Adults: €29.50 per person Reduced price: €24.50 per person (People with reduced mobility, under 18s, or students) From 4 people: €21.50 per person	

21. What does Eclipso promise to offer?
- A. Professional training courses. B. Access to hard-to-reach worlds.
- C. Benchmark cultural exhibitions. D. Advanced technology creations.
22. Which experience is adapted from a famous TV show?
- A. Life Chronicles. B. Space Explorers.
- C. The Secret of the Builders of Khufu. D. Tonight with the Impressionists.
23. How much should they pay in total if a couple takes a kid?
- A. €64.5. B. €73.5. C. €83.5. D. €88.5.

B

When James Joyce turned up in Paris in 1920, the writer had with him the manuscript-in-progress that would become a landmark of modern literature. At a party Joyce met Sylvia Beach, an American owner of an English-language bookstore called Shakespeare and Company. Beach had been looking to bring herself and her small business to the attention of the literary world, and she recognized the opportunity in the figure of Joyce and his massive work called *Ulysses*. 微信公众号 IAI English

By the time Joyce showed Beach the manuscript of his boundary-pushing work, he had given up finding a publisher in England or America. Joyce's style was anything but ordinary, with each episode of the novel having a distinctive experimental approach. Joyce was firm in fighting for his right to use words that went beyond the societal norms of his era. However, many publishers weren't willing to take the legal risk of printing his works. But the book industry in France operated under different conditions, and it was possible for *Ulysses* to appear there. Beach decided to publish *Ulysses* herself.

Taking on this tough challenge, Beach overcame numerous obstacles. For one thing, Joyce was losing his eyesight during the time he was composing *Ulysses*. Often to keep track of the pages, he marked them up with bold colored crayons. Beach had to find typists who could help tame (理顺) Joyce's messy manuscript into something that could be typeset. With very limited funds, she needed someone who would agree to do the work first and get paid later. And in addition to being his publisher, she provided a multitude of other services for him, acting as his secretary, banker, real estate agent, medical consultant, and more.

Ulysses appeared in 1922, just in time for Joyce's 40th birthday. Today, a century after the publication of *Ulysses*, Sylvia Beach remains a hero to many: she is the typical bookstore owner, independent publisher, and champion of literature's freedom to experiment, challenge, and shock.

24. What opportunity did Beach recognize in Joyce and his work?
- A. To become a famous writer herself. B. To raise the profile of her bookstore.
C. To help Joyce win fame worldwide. D. To build a bridge for literary exchange.
25. What made *Ulysses* hard for publishers to accept?
- A. Its ordinary writing style. B. Its unconventional language.
C. Its illegal experimental approach. D. Its complex French translation.
26. What did Beach manage to do in publishing *Ulysses*?
- A. Borrow money from a local bank. B. Persuade Joyce to use a typewriter.
C. Find typists willing to be paid later. D. Rewrite the messy manuscript herself.
27. What role is Sylvia Beach cast in by the last paragraph?
- A. A strict editor. B. A wise observer.
C. A devoted secretary. D. A fearless pioneer.

C

Have you ever felt the need to have something unique (aka niche) about yourself, something that makes you stand out from everyone else?

On social media today, there is a growing trend around being “niche”. The more specific and unusual your hobbies are, the more interesting you seem as a person. It’s no longer enough to say you like classical literature. It becomes more interesting if you say you only read authors like the Brontë Sisters. The same applies to everyday things. Being a coffee lover is no longer just about liking coffee, but about preferring something more mysterious, like espresso instead of a basic latte.

This trend reflects the growth of small communities. People with very specific interests can now find each other more easily, forming fandoms and spaces that feel genuinely personal. It also encourages people to explore their interests more deeply. Instead of staying on the surface, many begin to engage more seriously with what they like. In that sense, niche culture can push people toward growth and discovery.

However, there is another side to this trend. What happens if people don’t consider your interests “niche enough”? For example, maybe you genuinely enjoy reading young adult fantasy, something widely popular and not particularly rare. Does that make you less interesting? Should you start presenting yourself differently just to appear more unique?

This is where the problem begins. When uniqueness becomes an expectation, it can easily turn into performance. Instead of choosing hobbies based on real interest, people may start choosing them based on how they look to others. At that point, being “niche” becomes a way to build an image rather than express who you are.

On the one hand, niche culture helps people find communities, explore new ideas and express themselves more freely. On the other hand, it turns individuality into something performative. So, the actual question we should ask is not how unique our interests are, but how genuinely we engage with them. What makes someone interesting is not how rare their hobbies look online, but how real they are.

28. Which of the following best illustrates being “niche”?
- A. David enjoys reading classical literature. B. Sarah often jogs in the neighborhood park.
C. Emily collects movie posters from the 1960s. D. Michael drinks a basic latte at a chain store daily.
29. How does niche culture benefit people?
- A. Motivating serious hobby pursuit. B. Regulating behaviors of fandoms.
C. Creating more local community jobs. D. Breaking the barriers between groups.
30. When might being “niche” be insincere?
- A. When one seeks a desired image. B. When people lack real uniqueness.
C. When interests grow truly popular. D. When social expectations are dropped.

31. What is the best title for the text?

- A. How to Stand out Online
- C. The Dark Side of Hobbies

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- B. Join a Niche Community
- D. Niche Culture: Trend or Trap

D

How do young children build their vocabulary? Even by age 1, children seem to think that a new word means something different from words they already know. But why they think so has remained a mystery for the last 40 years.

Many scholars have thought that young children have a strong tendency toward “mutual exclusivity” — treating each new word as corresponding to a new object. However, this concept has never been airtight. Words like “bat” refer to multiple kinds of objects, while any object can be described using countless words. For instance, a rabbit can be called not only a “rabbit” or a “bunny”, but also an “animal” or a “beauty”.

Now a new study offers a different insight. Researchers propose that children rely on “focus” signals — the way we emphasize certain words to signal contrast. Depending on what is focused on, the same sentence can have different implications. “Carlos gave Lewis a **Ferrari**” contrasts with other cars, while “Carlos gave **Lewis** a Ferrari” contrasts with other people.

The team ran three experiments with 106 children. The participants watched videos of a cartoon fox who asked them to point to different objects. The first experiment established how focus influences kids’ choice between two objects when they hear a label, like “toy”. After naming one object — “Look, I am pointing to the blicket,” the fox told the child, “Now you point to the toy!” One group heard “toy” without emphasis, while another heard it with emphasis. Without focus, only 24% thought the words were mutually exclusive. With focus, 89% thought “blicket” and “toy” referred to different objects. Two further experiments showed that focus also affects the interpretation of new words children had never encountered before. Like “wug” or “dax”. With focus, more children thought the word meant a new object.

The experiment, the researchers note, is the result of interdisciplinary research bridging psychology and linguistics. The scholars acknowledge that more studies could reexamine prior studies about mutual exclusivity, study naturalistic interactions between parents and children to see how focus is used, and examine the issue in other languages, especially those marking focus in alternate ways, such as word order.

32. What does the underlined word “airtight” mean in paragraph 2?

- A. Widely accepted.
- B. Heavily guarded.
- C. Complex to understand.
- D. Perfect without faults.

33. Why does the author mention the two sentences about “Carlos”?

- A. To show Carlos’s personal preference.
- B. To prove that “Ferrari” is a difficult word.
- C. To teach children how to pronounce words.
- D. To explain how emphasis changes meaning.

34. Which picture did the children see when the fox said “Now you point to the toy”?



A.



B.



C.



D.

35. What will the follow-up studies primarily focus on?

- A. Use of new research methods.
- B. Inclusion of qualified researchers.
- C. Extension of the research coverage.
- D. Educational application of the finding.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分） 微信公众号 IAI English

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。

For decades, the call to “go green” in cities has often translated into planting more trees and creating parks. However, emerging research suggests that our well-intentioned efforts might sometimes be misplaced. ___36___ It challenges the simple belief that all planting is equally beneficial and pushes for a smarter, science-based approach.

One key insight is that not all trees are equal in an urban setting. While native trees are crucial for supporting local wildlife, some non-native species might actually be better suited to city conditions. ___37___ Owing to this, they can better bear pollution, compacted (压实的) soil, and the “heat island” effect, thus surviving longer and providing continuous benefits.

___38___ A study comparing two city squares — one with a few large trees and the other with many thick green bushes — found the latter was often regarded as less safe and welcoming by residents. This highlights that urban greening must balance ecological goals with human psychology and social space needs.

Water management is another critical factor often overlooked. Traditional grasslands and many plants for decoration require significant water supply. Therefore, a shift towards water-wise landscape designs, featuring drought-resistant plants and water easy-going surfaces, is gaining wide acceptance. ___39___

Furthermore, the location of green spaces matters greatly. Planting trees in a narrow street canyon (峡谷) might trap pollution at street level, worsening air quality for the local residents. ___40___ Ecologists and urban biologists now use the sustainable modelling to determine the species and placement to maximize air purification and cooling effects in cities.

Ultimately, creating truly sustainable cities with the “bio-design” requires integrating ecology, hydrology, and social needs into every greening decision.

- A. They may have deeper roots or higher tolerance.
- B. Urban greening often fails to account for people’s needs.
- C. This is where the concept “bio-design” becomes essential.
- D. It is necessary to plant more fast-growing trees among high-rises.
- E. So the cost of maintaining these green spaces gets higher for water use.
- F. These novel approaches really help conserve and recharge groundwater.
- G. In contrast, planting a mix of trees and bushes in parks creates clean-air zones.

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。

My first job was dishing out ice cream, a dream job for youngsters. Fifteen years old, wearing the white polo uniform, I was full of confidence ___41___ the two miles from my home that first hot summer day.

The very first customer I ___42___ ordered a large mint chip one. This proved ___43___. You see, mint chip was such a popular ___44___ that the top container was often ___45___. This wasn’t an issue for other employees, but it was for me. Just shy of five feet tall, I couldn’t reach the bottom ___46___ standing on tiptoe. This first customer would be the witness to a(n) ___47___ that would be repeated many times an hour. I would ___48___ head first into the freezer, feet kicking in the air, ___49___ not to lose my balance and fall in. ___50___, covered in ice cream, I’d make it with a customer’s order filled. But very rarely would I ___51___.

Every day I’d bike home, sticky and ___52___ from a long day of serving customers. And at the end of every week, I’d get my ___53___ and go to buy some ice cream. Maybe we don’t always need a big experience to ___54___ our hard work; sometimes, sweet ice cream is all the meaning we need. But looking back, when the job was over, I’m sure there must be some big life ___55___ here, something about the gap between dreams and reality. Otherwise, I might never have come to see it.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. running | B. biking | C. hiking | D. driving |
| 42. A. served | B. found | C. attracted | D. treated |
| 43. A. profitable | B. convenient | C. challenging | D. entertaining |
| 44. A. dish | B. brand | C. drink | D. flavor |
| 45. A. empty | B. reachable | C. high | D. fresh |
| 46. A. container | B. shelves | C. counter | D. plate |
| 47. A. ceremony | B. trick | C. experiment | D. scene |
| 48. A. knock | B. push | C. dive | D. stick |
| 49. A. hesitating | B. struggling | C. pretending | D. remembering |
| 50. A. Usually | B. Surely | C. Absolutely | D. Occasionally |
| 51. A. check out | B. start over | C. mess up | D. slow down |
| 52. A. risky | B. sweaty | C. skinny | D. guilty |
| 53. A. work | B. recipe | C. bill | D. pay |
| 54. A. beautify | B. simplify | C. justify | D. classify |
| 55. A. habit | B. lesson | C. chance | D. leisure |

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 the restoration process of Dunhuang murals (壁画), AI improves ___56___ (efficient) and detects damage early with its high precision and strong computing power.

Experts said the first step in protecting the Dunhuang murals involves ___57___ (monitor) the environment, including key indicators such as temperature and humidity. They need to survey and assess both their heritage value and current condition. The key question is whether the deterioration (退化) is active ___58___ stable. If it's active, they step in with appropriate restoration materials and precise techniques.

In this process, AI performs ___59___ essential function, processing tens of thousands of high-definition photos ___60___ (detect) and examine deterioration in the murals. This allows early identification of potential risks and ___61___ (time) intervention before further damage occurs.

The repair process of a flying ribbon from an artwork, recalled by Wang Wanfu, Dunhuang Academy conservation research director, as an example, ___62___ (review) at the time under the guidance of archaeologists, art historians, and mural painting restorers to ensure the best possible outcome.

Wang said ___63___ matters most is that AI applications must be grounded in historical accuracy, with analysis ___64___ (base) on images of the murals. It is remarkable to bring cultural relics ___65___ life with technology. The Dunhuang Academy has developed core technologies for the conservation of ancient murals, sculptures and temples, which have been applied in many cultural heritage sites across China.

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，三年前你们班同学与外教 Mr. Rowan 在校园共植一棵“成长树”。近日他来信询问树木近况，请给他回信，内容包括：(1) 树木现状；(2) 种树回忆。

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 Mr. Rowan,

Glad to receive your letter! _____

***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。

It was a snowy morning in Colorado. The season to search for naturally shed antlers (脱落的鹿角), the bony structures on the heads of male deer, on public land began on May first. I wrapped up, grabbed my pack and left home early with my dog, Dell, the best buddy I'd ever had in outdoor activities, "Let's find some antlers!" Dell barked excitedly.

Bull elk (雄鹿) shed their antlers every spring. I'd picked the perfect spot where they grazed and rubbed their antlers against trees. We found many sheds there last year.

Of course, shedhunting wasn't without risks. The trails could be rough, storms could blow in, and cougars, fierce mountain lions, could be around. With plenty of deer and elk for their primary food, cougars rarely attacked humans or dogs. However, a mother cougar protecting her cubs (幼崽) was absolutely different.

With the perfect spot in mind, we headed east on Highway 40. Dell sat motionless in the seat. After 10 years of training dogs, I finally had a winner in Dell. My other dogs could only find antlers in the yard; they'd lose focus on open land. Dell had been different from the beginning. He loved the hunt and stayed focused on our task, no matter how wide the area was.

We parked at the spot. My heart was beating fast. Dell took off running, nose down, like a police dog at a crime scene. He raced up over rocks, down around trees, over piles of snow, sniffing (嗅), always sniffing. When he found an antler, he barked for a treat.

We hadn't walked 100 yards together when Dell planted himself in front of me. "Find the antlers," I said, a command I'd never had to give twice. Dell Dog stayed still. I stared down at him in disbelief. I kept going for about 30 yards. Looking back, I saw him still sitting like a stone, his eyes never leaving mine. For the first time ever, Dell refused to obey. What possible reason could he have?

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 called Dell again, but he didn't move.* _____

Paragraph 2: *The next morning, a local TV report on cougar cubs caught my eye.* _____