

高 2026 届 适应性 训练 试题

英 语

(考试时间:120 分钟 试卷满分:150 分)

注意事项:

1. 本试卷由四个部分组成。其中,第一、二部分和第三部分的第一节为选择题,第三部分的第二节和第四部分为非选择题。
2. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考号填写在答题卡上。
3. 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;回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上,写在本试卷上无效。
4. 考试结束后,将答题卡交回。

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。

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. Where are the speakers probably?
A. In a shop. B. In a garden. C. In an office.
2. Who are the speakers probably?
A. Hosts. B. Performers. C. Photographers.
3. Why does the woman make the call?
A. To give advice. B. To share news. C. To express thanks.
4. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A country. B. An artist. C. An exhibit.
5. How does the woman sound in the end?
A. Anxious. B. Relieved. C. Grateful.

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,每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. How long will the annual autumn sale last in total?
A. Two days. B. Three days. C. Four days.
7. What does the man want to buy?
A. Beds. B. Sofas. C. Desks.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. What is the woman worried about?
A. Failing to invite the CEO.
B. Not updating the schedule.
C. No opening speech speaker.
9. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Salesclerk and customer. B. Manager and staff. C. Doctor and patient.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What mistake did the woman make?
A. She grabbed the wrong bag.
B. She forgot to bring her passport.
C. She mistakenly canceled her hotel.
11. How does the woman feel after the mistake was fixed?
A. Calm. B. Regretful. C. Proud.
12. Why did the man leave the gate area?
A. To get some water. B. To change a ticket. C. To avoid the crowds.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. Who inspired the woman to start her theater?
A. Her boss. B. Her sister. C. Her teacher.
14. How did the woman get the funds for her theater?
A. By giving talks. B. By teaching part-time. C. By applying for donations.
15. What message does the woman want to express through the sculpture?
A. Every individual has worth.
B. We should protect the Earth.
C. It's important to respect others.
16. What does Emma's team do at the theater?
A. Write commercials.
B. Paint custom movie posters.
C. Put on shows before the movies.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What can students do every afternoon at French Base?
A. Go skiing. B. Learn to cook. C. Speak with native speakers.
18. What does YNM France focus on?
A. Specialized courses. B. Language research. C. Cultural exchange programs.
19. How many scholarships does Viva Italia offer in total?
A. 150. B. 200. C. 250.
20. What is English Hub known for?
A. One-to-one classes. B. Test preparation lessons. C. Opportunities to tour Britain.

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、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Become a Volunteer

Volunteers make City Park Jazz (CPJ) possible. Volunteers started CPJ in 1986 and today, they keep our concert series free and fun for the entire family. Who volunteers for CPJ? Individuals and groups who: Love great music, City Park, building community, and knowing their efforts make a difference.

Volunteers must be at least 15 years of age and accompanied by a guardian if under 18.

Does this sound like you? Then we'd love your help. Thanks for making CPJ possible.

AVAILABLE VOLUNTEER ROLES

Position: Setup and Strike volunteers

Dates: Sundays, June 7-August 9, 2026

Time Commitment: 4-5 Sundays

Where: City Park Square in front of the City Park Pavilion

Time: 3PM-9PM (6-Hour Shift)

What you get: 2026 CPJ Volunteer t-shirt and food truck voucher(代金券) each week for a free meal!

Duties and Responsibilities:

- Reports to concert manager
- Directs and assists where sponsor/marketer setup (setup map provided)
- Helps bring supplies (i.e. chairs, tables, tents, etc.) from onsite storage to square (supply list provided)
- Hangs City Park Jazz stage banners(横幅)
- Volunteers help with set up and strike at the end of the event.

Position: Bucket Brigade volunteers

Dates: Sundays, June 7-August 9, 2026

Time Commitment: 3-5 Sundays

Where: City Park Square in front of the City Park Pavilion

Time: 5:30PM-7:30PM (2 hour shift)

Duties and Responsibilities:

- Be part of our Bucket Brigade! This group of enthusiastic and personable volunteers go into the crowd during the second half of the concert to collect donations from 6:45PM- 7:15PM/7:30PM. Cash, Check, Venmo, QR Code donations are accepted.

What do volunteers receive?

CPJ volunteer t-shirt and a food truck voucher for a free meal that week!

21. Why does the author mention the history of CPJ?

- A. To account for its free entry.
- B. To stress volunteers' contribution.
- C. To highlight its historical origins.
- D. To attract professional musicians.

22. What is expected of Setup and Strike volunteers?
- A. Arriving at 6PM each shift. B. Taking their volunteer t-shirt.
C. Working at least four Sundays. D. Providing setup maps for sponsors.
23. What is a key difference between the two volunteer roles?
- A. The rewards they receive. B. The age requirement for them.
C. The location where they work. D. The primary nature of their duties.

B

Recently, on a snow-covered walk through Milham Park in Portage Lake, Michigan, a woman named Laura noticed something strange up ahead. There were two little black animals in the snow, shaking under a bush. Upon closer inspection, Laura realized that the birds were a pair of ducks. The animal lover immediately knew something was wrong—the birds didn't look like wild ducks, and they seemed to be suffering in the freezing temperatures. Immediately, Laura contacted Michigan Duck Rescue and Sanctuary(庇护所), who sent rescues to the scene. "Literally within 15 minutes, they were out the door and at the park, and they had the shaking ducks comfortable in a warm carrier," Michigan Duck Rescue and Sanctuary wrote in a post.

Rescuers identified the birds as black Swedish ducks—medium-sized domestic ducks known for their black-and-white coloring. Their hearts broke for the birds, who had likely been abandoned. "There are no ducks that I know of that are that size and that color who are wild," a representative from the rescue said. Unlike wild ducks, domestic ducks cannot fly, making it very difficult for them to survive without human care. These two probably wouldn't have made it if Laura hadn't stepped in.

Both birds were "disorderly," and one of them suffered from discharge around her eyes. Sanctuary team members quickly cleaned them up and settled them in a warm place. They spent weeks monitoring their food intake and health, making sure the birds were on the road to recovery.

Today, these birds are feeling much better, enjoying life in their forever home. "They're both doing very well," Laura said in an interview. "They're living happily with all their other duck friends at the sanctuary!"

24. Which word best describes Laura in paragraph 1?
- A. Observant. B. Optimistic. C. Cooperative. D. Confident.
25. What indicated the ducks were domestic rather than wild?
- A. Their relatively small size. B. Their distinct appearance.
C. Their shaking in the cold. D. Their presence in the park.
26. What does the word "disorderly" in paragraph 3 describe about the ducks?
- A. Their physical state. B. Their eating habits.
C. Their living environment. D. Their social behavior.
27. What made the rescue a success?
- A. The ducks' domestic nature. B. The favorable weather conditions.
C. Advanced rescue equipment. D. Individual awareness and expert action.

C

Despite the enormous variety of languages spoken around the world, certain grammatical patterns keep showing up. A new study finds that about one-third of long-standing “language universals” are backed by strong statistical evidence when tested using modern methods.

An international research team led by Annemarie Verkerk (Saarland University) and Russell D. Gray (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology) analyzed 191 proposed universals using Grambank, the largest database of grammatical features ever created. Their data covered more than 1,700 languages. In earlier research, language experts tried to avoid similarities between related or nearby languages by selecting samples from distant regions. While helpful, that approach does not fully remove hidden connections between languages. It can also weaken statistical results and fails to reveal how languages change over time.

To address this, the researchers used Bayesian spatio-phylogenetic analyses, which account for both shared ancestry and geographic influence. This approach offers a much higher level of statistical accuracy than most previous studies.

“In the face of huge language diversity, it is interesting to find that languages don’t shift at random,” says Verkerk. “I am delighted that the different types of analyses we did agreed on very similar results, suggesting that language change must be a central component in explaining universals.”

The findings show strong support for several repeated patterns. These include word order preferences, such as whether verbs come before or after objects, and level-based structures, such as how grammatical relationships are marked within sentences. Importantly, these patterns have appeared repeatedly across unrelated languages in different parts of the world. This repetition suggests that there are deep principles guiding how humans organize language.

By identifying which universals truly stand up to hard testing, the study helps narrow the focus for future research. It points scientists toward the underlying cognitive(认知的) and communicative forces that shape human language.

28. What is the major shortcoming of earlier sampling methods?

- A. Limited language samples.
- B. Over-reliance on Grambank data.
- C. Failure to track time changes.
- D. Incomplete removal of connections.

29. How does the new study ensure greater accuracy?

- A. By expanding language samples.
- B. By comparing distant languages.
- C. By adopting a new analysis method.
- D. By focusing on word order patterns.

30. What can be inferred about language change?

- A. It is largely random.
- B. It follows certain principles.
- C. It depends on geography.
- D. It affects unrelated languages.

31. Why does the author talk about word order preferences?
- A. To clarify the concept of universals.
 - B. To explain how the new study works.
 - C. To prove the diversity of world languages.
 - D. To show the complexity of language analysis.

D

Scientists have created a three-dimensional “heart-on-a-chip” (HOC) that could provide a breakthrough in the fight against the world’s leading cause of death, cardiovascular (心血管) disease.

One major challenge is that we cannot easily test how a human heart will react to a drug or disease without putting someone at risk. This engineered heart tissue beats on its own, it releases chemicals to start muscular activity, and it responds predictably to common drugs. It’s the first to include a two-way sensing platform that provides real-time tracking of activity throughout the heart tissue down to the cellular level.

In a recent paper, scientists from multiple Canadian institutions describe how they achieved this “significant advance in heart tissue engineering and drug testing.” The key advance here is the integration of sensors that can detect both large-area and small-area heart activity. Both current HOC platforms and the research team’s previous version, described in a 2024 paper, lack high-resolution cellular-level sensing. Small-area sensing is vital because many cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are associated with impairment in heart muscle cells, the individual beating cells that form heart muscle tissue. As a result, measuring cellular function is critical for preventing heart failure in patients with CVDs.

To build their HOCs, the researchers harvested heart muscle cells and heart connective tissue cells from lab animals. They placed these cells into a soft structure rich in fibrous proteins and nutrients to stimulate growth, and then seeded them on tiny, flexible silicon-based chips (芯片). This is a major step toward testing diseases in the lab, since cell-generated forces govern the development of heart tissues, including their formation, remodeling, contraction efficiency, wound healing, and cancer progression.

Next, the researchers plan to model specific disorders by building heart tissues using cells from patients living with various heart conditions. These include a type of genetic heart muscle disease that can lead to heart failure, as well as irregular heartbeats, an umbrella of disorders that cause heart rate abnormalities.

32. How does the new HOC differ from earlier versions?
- A. It uses human patient cells.
 - B. It beats with external help.
 - C. It senses cellular heart activity.
 - D. It uses more flexible materials.
33. What does the underlined word “impairment” in paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Abnormal working.
 - B. Quick recovery.
 - C. Natural growth.
 - D. Regular beating.

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。

A woman was brought together with the man who saved her life nearly three decades ago.

In 1997, Rebecca Anderson, 25 years old then, and her mother were hit by a suspect 41 the police. The suspect's car crashed into their vehicle, 42 her mother.

"My mom was driving when we were suddenly 43 from behind," Anderson recalled. She was stuck in the car that burst into flames. Daniel Mena, an off-duty police officer, happened to witness the 44 and rushed to her aid. Risking his own life, he somehow managed to pull her out. 45, Anderson's mother passed away on the scene. Anderson was 46 at the time and didn't know who saved her life until Daniel sent her a letter just over a month ago.

"I 47 thought about what happened to her afterwards and I was just happy that she recently 48," he said. "Unexpectedly, I received this letter. It took me a lot to 49 and finally I called him back and he explained the whole 50 to me," Anderson said.

For Anderson, it was like 51 her guardian angel for the first time. She even 52 a T-shirt for their reunion, spending hours painting angel wings and Daniel's name on it. "I just thought it would be 53 for me to hold on to," she said. Speaking through thick emotion, Mena said: "It's not every day you're able to 54 somebody to this degree."

Anderson and Mena were 55 to finally connect after years, promising this would be the first of many get-togethers they'd share.

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|----------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 41. A. submitting to | B. searching for | C. escaping from | D. cooperating with |
| 42. A. killing | B. injuring | C. trapping | D. frightening |
| 43. A. occupied | B. struck | C. arrested | D. warned |
| 44. A. attack | B. conflict | C. incident | D. rescue |
| 45. A. Relatively | B. Unfortunately | C. Undoubtedly | D. Definitely |
| 46. A. confused | B. astonished | C. anxious | D. senseless |
| 47. A. accidentally | B. strangely | C. frequently | D. temporarily |
| 48. A. responded | B. survived | C. settled | D. recognized |
| 49. A. refuse | B. doubt | C. change | D. process |
| 50. A. plan | B. story | C. journey | D. purpose |
| 51. A. greeting | B. gathering | C. meeting | D. serving |
| 52. A. ordered | B. washed | C. borrowed | D. created |
| 53. A. special | B. interesting | C. delicate | D. ideal |
| 54. A. guide | B. help | C. move | D. encourage |
| 55. A. hopeful | B. ambitious | C. hesitant | D. grateful |

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。

In the quiet residential neighborhood where we lived, in Laval, Canada, lay a small pond, once a lovely corner with clear water and green banks. Far more than an ordinary pond, it was the warm heart of our community and an irreplaceable bond connecting every resident. It served as a joyful playground for children, a peaceful resting spot for the elderly to chat and enjoy the soft wind, and a comfortable place for neighbors to exchange kind words after a busy day. It filled our neighborhood with warmth and vitality(活力), gifting our daily life with simple, sweet joy. This precious shared treasure witnessed our warm moments and made the corner of Laval feel like a more loving and harmonious home.

Unfortunately, one year ago, this beloved little corner was totally ruined by careless littering. People casually threw plastic bags, empty bottles and all kinds of daily waste into it: plastic bags floating on the water like torn old cloths, glass bottles half stuck in the thick black mud of the shallows like cast-aside teeth, and bad food waste swimming about like rotten(腐烂的) wood. Its once clear water turned into dark black mud, sending out an unpleasant smell that made people hurry away in dislike. No small living things could be seen at all now, and the once lovely waterside plants were dying fast, with their trunks going bad and falling into the dirty water like broken small branches.

This once lovely place was now dirty and smelly, greatly influencing our community. It stayed quiet and grey, with no sign of happy laughter. More and more neighbors were starting to express their complaints.

Sharing my deep disappointment about these terrible changes with my father one afternoon, he told me patiently that the pond was a precious gift for our community. His words touched me deeply, leaving me with a strong desire to protect the pond.

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。

I began to brainstorm ways with my father to protect this pond.

After our one-week green talks, I called on neighbors to start our much-needed cleanup.