

2026 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（全国 I 卷）

英语学科 试题卷

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。每段录音播放两遍。

1. Who is the man?

- A. A business client. B. A job applicant. C. A new staff member.

2. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In an office. B. In a restaurant. C. In a grocery store.

3. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. A picture. B. A fisherman. C. A country.

4. What does the woman suggest Max do?

- A. Go to bed. B. Drive carefully. C. Update his blog.

5. Why does Sarah make the phone call?

- A. To request sick leave. B. To make a complaint. C. To postpone 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。每段录音播放两遍。

听第 6 段录音，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What makes Copenhagen different from London in Lisa's eyes?

- A. A less stressful life. B. Better city planning. C. More tourist sites.

7. Why did Lisa originally come to Copenhagen?

- A. To look for a permanent job. B. To do a short-term project. C. To visit a famous museum.

听第 7 段录音，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the total budget for the dinner?

- A. £200. B. £300. C. £600.

9. What occasion is the dinner for?

- A. The retirement of an employee.
B. The launch of a new product.
C. The opening of a branch office.

10. What is the woman going to do for Mr. Lee?
A. Take his order. B. Bring him the bill. C. Email him a menu.

听第 8 段录音, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does Jenny do?
A. She's an AI engineer. B. She's a pop singer. C. She's a radio host.

12. How does the woman feel about what Jenny has done?

- A. It might cause legal problems.
B. It would benefit the community.
C. It could be a profitable business.

13. What will the man do next?

- A. Play a song. B. Contact a listener. C. Recommend a show.

听第 9 段录音, 回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What does Evans say about ancient Babylonia?

- A. It is rich in energy resources.
B. It is home to several languages.
C. It is the birthplace of many foods.

15. What did people initially think the ancient texts were about?

- A. Cookery. B. Medicine. C. Education.

16. What do we know about the French author Jean Bottréo?

- A. He proved Mary Hussey right.
B. He taught history at Yale University.
C. He was the first to translate the texts.

听第 10 段录音, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What must the students wear when doing the experiment?

- A. Loose clothes. B. Protective glasses. C. Waterproof caps.

18. What should the students do if they knock over a chemical container?

- A. Report to the teacher. B. Clear up the mess. C. Check the instructions.

19. Why should the students switch roles?

- A. To speed up the experiment.
B. To double-check the final results.
C. To get an equal chance to practice.

20. What should the students do if they finish early?

- A. Analyze the data. B. Clean their workspace. C. Start a new experiment.

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

SoFi Stadium Events This Month

SoFi Stadium is the go-to destination in the heart of Los Angeles for sports fans. Its calendar is always packed with headline-grabbing events

Upcoming Football Events

Los Angeles Rams v Dallas Cowboys	Saturday, August 9 4:00 PM
Los Angeles Chargers v New Orleans Saints	Sunday, August 10 5:00 PM
Los Angeles Chargers v Los Angeles Rams	Saturday, August 16 4:00 PM
Los Angeles Rams v Houston Texans	Sunday, August 24 1:25 PM

Nearby Hotels

When attending an event at SoFi Stadium, you're just a short walk or ride from several comfortable and classy hotels. Right across the street, Sonder Lützm Hotel offers spacious rooms and a rooftop pool. A mile away, the H Hotel Los Angeles, with its stylish design, is ideal for a nice stay between events. For those seeking both comfort and convenience, the Renaissance Los Angeles Airport Hotel is just a short drive away. If you're willing to drive a little further, the Ritz-Carlton Los Angeles promises luxurious rooms and extensive leisure facilities – perfect for turning a game day into a great weekend escape.

Parking

SoFi Stadium requires you to park strictly in your assigned zone, and guests must enter through the exact gate indicated on their color-coded digital parking pass. If you enter through the wrong access point, you'll be turned around and redirected – so plan ahead. Each parking zone consists of multiple lots, designed to efficiently manage traffic across the venue's network. Make sure to download your parking pass to your smartphone before arrival. Upon entering the correct zone, parking staff will guide you directly to a space. For those wishing to park near friends, all vehicles must have passes for the same zone and arrive together – spaces cannot be saved.

21. Which team will play the most games at the stadium this month?

- A. Dallas Cowboys. B. Los Angeles Rams. C. Los Angeles Chargers. D. New Orleans Saints.

22. Which hotel is nearest to the stadium?

- A. Sonder Lützm Hotel. B. The Ritz-Carlton Los Angeles. C. The H Hotel Los Angeles. D. The Renaissance Los Angeles Airport Hotel.

23. What do you need to do if you want to park at the stadium?

- A. Call the parking staff. B. Prepay the parking fee. C. Obtain a parking pass. D. Choose a parking zone.

B

Not long ago, my fifth-grade son Kevin asked me about the meaning of a word in a novel. “Look it up,” I responded. “But my screen time is off,” he said. I looked pointedly at the bookshelf that held at least three dictionaries, and Kevin sighed (叹气) dramatically. “Can’t you just use your phone?” he asked. Suddenly it occurred to me that he did not even know how to use a dictionary.

I took down one of the dictionaries, and we read it together for a few minutes before I handed it to him. It took him a few tries to find the word in question. While going through the pages, he kept saying, wide-eyed: “How can there be this many words?” After a while, he looked at me and asked, “Do you know all these words, Mom?” I smiled. “I definitely do not know all these words,” I said. “But that’s why this is one of my favorite books.”

I had my first dictionary as a gift for my 13th birthday. I decided that I wanted to learn as many words as I could and started marking every entry I looked up with a pencil to measure my progress. I continued to make these pencil marks for years, and when I went off to college, I packed that dictionary in my suitcase.

Kevin wanted to see the dictionary. I felt a small pain in my chest. The dictionary was stolen at the end of my freshman year of college. “That’s so sad,” he said, “but you still know all those words, even without the book.” I realized that this was true. I still made it through the next three years of college, even without the book. And it wasn’t, ultimately, the dictionary that got me there – not really.

Now I understand that although my son may be learning differently, he is still learning. It’s not about the words themselves or how we learn them, but the wanting to know them, the curiosity and the appetite.

24. What does Kevin usually do to get the meaning of a word?

- A. Use electronic devices. B. Consult a paper dictionary. C. Guess from the context. D. Turn to his English teacher.

25. How did Kevin feel while looking up the word in the dictionary?

- A. Annoyed. B. Disappointed. C. Encouraged. D. Astonished.

26. What can we learn about the author’s first dictionary?

- A. It helped her through college. B. It was given to Kevin as a gift. C. It bore witness to her efforts. D. It was a valuable limited edition.

27. What has the author come to realize about learning?

- A. It is never too late to start. B. Motivation is what really matters. C. Children need role models. D. Dictionaries are still a useful tool.

C

In line with longstanding initiatives to expand its green spaces, New York City is planting tens of thousands of trees each year. They provide shade, lower surface temperatures, absorb a surprising

amount of airborne carbon, remove tiny pollutants, and provide wildlife habitat along with just plain beauty.

Something could go wrong, though, according to a new study. Oaks and sweetgums, which currently account for a majority of the city's trees, produce huge amounts of a chemical substance called isoprene. Harmless by itself, isoprene interacts rapidly with polluting nitrogen oxides released by vehicles, buildings and industry to form ground-level ozone (臭氧) – a major factor in many breathing problems.

The research, carried out by scientists at the Columbia Climate School and other institutions, found that if the city maintains past species patterns in new plantings, isoprene production in Manhattan in coming decades will go up by about 140%, and resulting summer ozone levels as much as 30%.

“We're all for planting more trees. They bring so many good things,” said study coauthor Róisín Commane. “But if we're not careful, we could make air quality worse.”

The Parks Department is not oblivious to the issue. A study carried out by some of its researchers several years ago concluded that city trees did release isoprene. “We didn't make a big deal of that,” said Novem Auyeung, a Parks Department senior scientist. She said trees should not be viewed as the enemy. “We could plant any trees we want to, if we just rethink our car-centric lifestyle,” she said.

“We're not going to go cutting down any big old oaks, and neither will the department completely stop planting new ones,” said Auyeung. “You have to think about what you would lose if you do that.” Oaks are keystone species, she pointed out, providing food and habitat for native insects, birds and other animals.

28. What does the new study imply regarding oaks and sweetgums?

- A. They affect the growth of other trees. B. They absorb less carbon than expected. C. They harm people's health indirectly. D. They raise the local temperature slowly.

29. Which of the following may Commane suggest based on their study?

- A. Cutting down the isoprene-producing trees.
- B. Suspending tree-planting for a few decades.
- C. Changing the species of trees in new plantings.
- D. Removing isoprene released by existing trees.

30. What does the underlined phrase “oblivious to” in paragraph 5 mean?

- A. Honest about. B. Unaware of. C. Related to. D. Optimistic about.

31. What would Auyeung probably advocate?

- A. Reducing car use in daily life. B. Providing animals with new habitats. C. Controlling population growth. D. Doing more research on the problem.

D

A team of Cambridge psychologists conducted an experiment to compare the cognitive (认知的) effects of merely seeing art with actively judging how beautiful it is.

In the study, 187 people were invited to visit Kettle’s Yard gallery during an exhibition of hand-made clay objects. Participants were randomly divided into two groups: the “beauty” group was asked to actively consider and then rate the beauty of each object they viewed, while the control group just matched a line drawing of the object with the artwork itself. All participants were then tested on how they process information, and whether it’s in a more practical or abstract way.

Across all participants, those in the beauty group scored almost 14% higher on average than the control group in abstract thinking. While they were told the study was about cognitive processes, participants were asked about interests, with around half saying they had an artistic hobby. Among those, the effect was greater: those with an artistic hobby in the beauty group scored over 25% higher on average for abstract thinking than those with an artistic hobby in the control group.

Emotional states of participants were also measured by asking about their feelings while completing the gallery task. Across all participants, those in the beauty group reported an average of 23% higher levels of “transformative and self-transcendent feelings” – such as feeling moved, enlightened and inspired – than the control group. Importantly, however, the beauty group did not report feeling any happier than the control group, suggesting that it was the engagement with beauty that influenced abstract thinking, rather than any overall positivity from the experience.

“We usually think in very concrete terms when doing something on a screen,” said Simone Schnall, senior author of the study. “It’s becoming much rarer to zone out and just let the mind wander, but that’s when we think in ways that broaden our minds. Admiring the beauty of art may be the ideal way to initiate the abstract cognitive processes.”

32. What was the beauty group asked to do with the clay objects?
A. Draw their outlines. B. Give each piece a rating. C. Compare their prices. D. Make a copy of each piece.
33. Which participants got the highest score on average in the test?
A. Beauty group, with an artistic hobby. B. Beauty group, without an artistic hobby. C. Control group, with an artistic hobby. D. Control group, without an artistic hobby.
34. Why were the participants’ emotional states measured?
A. To discover their attitudes towards art. B. To identify their specific thinking patterns. C. To examine the difficulty of the tasks. D. To determine factors behind the test results.
35. What is the major finding of the study regarding the appreciation of art?
A. It enhances emotional ties. B. It needs critical thinking skills. C. It creates positive feelings. D. It encourages abstract thinking.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

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。

Museums, once quiet places filled with history, are now full of digital excitement. By using machine learning and advanced algorithms (算法), these institutions are creating personalized visitor journeys, protecting delicate collections, and revealing hidden stories. 36

AI transforms a standard museum trip into a personalized and interactive adventure. Smart

recommendation engines analyze data such as exhibit popularity and visitors' past behavior to suggest specific exhibits and events, making each visit unique and surprising. 37 These digital assistants engage visitors in dynamic conversations and offer context-sensitive insights that deepen understanding and satisfy curiosity.

Beyond visitor interaction, AI plays a crucial role in preserving priceless artworks. Since the exhibits in museums sustain natural decay (破损) over time, early detection is vital. AI can help identify the slightest signs of decay, such as cracks or discoloration, which are often invisible to the human eye. 38 Moreover, by predicting future decay patterns, AI helps museums take preventive measures and improve preservation strategies.

AI also significantly enhances the educational value of museums, particularly for children and families. 39 For instance, interactive exhibits powered by AI can adjust their content and difficulty level based on the user's preferences and responses. This adaptability ensures that complex historical concepts become accessible and engaging for young minds.

Looking ahead, the rapid advancement of AI promises both exciting possibilities and ethical (伦理的) challenges. Museums are working together with AI ethicists to develop fair algorithms. 40 Strict policies should be established to protect visitors' information.

- A. This capability allows for timely restoration.
- B. Visitor data collection also raises privacy issues.
- C. In short, AI is redefining the museum in all respects.
- D. It tailors learning experiences to different age groups and learning styles.
- E. Museums are not only places to store artworks, but also spaces for learning.
- F. Furthermore, AI-powered virtual guides are replacing traditional tour guides.
- G. AI is changing this by using image recognition technology to analyze exhibits.

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。

I grew up in a little town in northeast Ohio. The 41 of how little people knew about Ohio came quickly after I went to school in central Pennsylvania. Though I lived 42 three and a half hours away, most of my classmates thought of Ohio as a whole different world. "Do you have to fly home? Do you live on a farm?" The 43 were never-ending. I was a 44 in their eyes.

As I grow older, I'm more and more 45 for my small town roots. Sure, my friends and I loved to 46 about how bored we were in the middle of nowhere; 47, as I finish up my junior year of college, I'm convinced that it took 48 our small town to realize how much we actually loved it and what exactly we loved about it.

The pace of life is slow and people 49 connecting to each other. You do more than just talk to your neighbors – in a lot of cases, they're truly an 50 of your family. Much of this 51

centers around being outside and knowing the ins and outs of the town; being present and mindful of your 52 is a critical part of the culture.

As I move through my college years, I 53 the visits to my little hometown. I am grateful for the 54 that I had growing up and know that wherever my next adventure takes me, I can 55 my small town roots to lead me in the right direction.

41. A. fantasy B. prejudice C. realization D. expectation
42. A. only B. indeed C. still D. even
43. A. tests B. questions C. games D. debates
44. A. success B. victim C. novelty D. problem
45. A. thankful B. hopeful C. suitable D. reliable
46. A. dream B. lie C. hear D. complain
47. A. therefore B. however C. instead D. otherwise
48. A. touring B. changing C. leaving D. protecting
49. A. value B. admit C. fear D. remember
50. A. advantage B. example C. honor D. extension
51. A. lifestyle B. landscape C. procedure D. personality
52. A. findings B. surroundings C. belongings D. greetings
53. A. give up B. put off C. face up to D. look forward to
54. A. confidence B. reputation C. experience D. opportunity
55. A. inspire B. trust C. remind D. challenge

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。

Daji, or big open-air fairs, typically take place on specific dates of the lunar calendar, for example, on dates with five or seven as the last digit. It is also common for them 56 (hold) during traditional Chinese holidays such as the Spring Festival and the Mid-Autumn Festival, as well as other local festivals. The exact dates and 57 (frequent) of daji vary from region to region.

Daji originated from the ancient folk custom of trading goods, which dates back to 58 Han Dynasty. As transportation and communication 59 (be) underdeveloped at that time, it was very difficult for households to obtain daily 60 (necessity). As a solution, people gathered at specific locations on set days to trade their surplus (剩余的) items 61 what they needed.

In addition to being venues for buying and selling, daji are occasions for socializing and entertainment. People from near and far crowd into these markets on daji days. 62 (draw) by the aroma (香味) of street food, they line up in front of stands 63 serve steaming dumplings and hot noodle soup. While eating and enjoying street performances, they chat with each other and share stories of their daily lives. Before 64 (head) home, they fill their shopping bags with fresh fruit and vegetables from local farmers, at prices significantly 65 (cheap) than those found in supermarkets.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

你校英文报“Opinion”栏目正在征稿, 请同学们对未来大学生活中的学习 (Study)、社交 (Socialize)、睡眠 (Sleep) 这三件事按重要性进行排序, 并阐述理由。

请你写一篇短文向该栏目投稿。

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。

<i>Ranking My College Life Essentials</i>

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。

Emily Sanders, a 25-year-old from Detroit, Michigan, set out on December 23rd with high hopes of reaching Toronto to meet her boyfriend for Christmas. Although she had heard warnings about an approaching snowstorm, she didn't give it much thought. She assumed that much like in Michigan, police would simply detour (使绕道) traffic around any closed sections of the highway. But that didn't happen. As the snow came down more and more heavily, Emily was directed off the highway. She drove on for a while and found herself on an unfamiliar road toward a Canadian town.

The blinding whiteout made driving nearly impossible. At one point, Emily's car got stuck. After a struggle, she managed to free the vehicle and continued inching along the snow-covered road. As night fell, panic set in. While Emily was driving on a narrow stretch of road, her car slid into a ditch (沟). She tried to call for help but found no signal on her phone. Seeing no hope of immediate rescue, Emily decided to spend the night in her car. She wrapped herself in a blanket, waiting for morning. To stay warm, she ran her engine for a few minutes every now and then. Eventually, she fell asleep.

Emily awoke to a gentle knock on her car window. Standing outside were Daniel and his wife Rachel, who noticed the stranded (被困的) vehicle on their way home and stopped to see if they could help. When Emily rolled down the window, Rachel asked if she was okay and told her it was not safe to stay overnight in the car. With genuine warmth in her voice, Rachel said they could take Emily to a nearby cafe they knew. Grateful and relieved, Emily accepted the offer.

In the cafe, the couple bought Emily a hot chocolate and listened patiently as she explained her desperate situation: she was about a hundred miles from her destination, her car was completely stuck, and her entire holiday plan could be ruined.

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 1: Daniel and Rachel suggested that Emily continue her journey by train. —

Paragraph 2: Three days later, Emily returned to get her car. _____