

绝密★启用前

巴蜀中学 2024 届高考适应性月考卷 (一)

英语

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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15.

B. £ 9.18.

C. £ 9.15.

答案是 C。

1. How soon will the man return the book?

A. In three days.

B. In one week.

C. In two weeks.

2. What will the woman do next?

A. Advertise for the movie.

B. Prepare some food.

C. Go to the cinema.

3. Where will the speakers meet on Saturday?

A. At the man's house.

B. At the theatre.

C. At school.

4. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A hat.

B. A scarf.

C. A sweater.

5. What does the woman ask the man to do?

A. Put out a fire.

B. Read a scary story.

C. Find some firewood.

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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. Who is Beta?

A. The woman's daughter.

B. The woman's dog.

C. The woman's friend.

7. What training is effective for Beta?

A. Reward training.

B. Movement training.

C. Confidence training.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What is the man?
A. A doctor. B. A student. C. An athlete.
9. What do we know about the man?
A. He met with a car accident.
B. He had an operation on his leg.
C. He got injured at the age of 17.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where will the speakers spend their vacation?
A. At a beach. B. On an island. C. In a mountain.
11. What will the woman make a booking for?
A. The hotel. B. The flight. C. The restaurants.
12. What does the woman suggest doing before leaving?
A. Buying some clothes.
B. Booking the activities.
C. Watching the weather conditions.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Host and guest. B. Writer and reader. C. Boss and employee.
14. What is the work-life balance like in traditional workplaces?
A. People's work and private lives are separate.
B. People work long legal working hours.
C. People spend little time with family.
15. What does the man think of working on weekends in traditional workplaces?
A. It's normal. B. It's impossible. C. It's uncommon.
16. What will the man probably talk about next?
A. The influence of his new book. B. The changed work-life balance. C. The healthy working lives.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What could the speaker probably be?
A. A teacher. B. A student. C. A guide.
18. How was the first winter of the first Englishmen?
A. Easy. B. Boring. C. Tough.
19. When was the first Thanksgiving celebrated?
A. In 1620. B. In 1621. C. In 1622.
20. What can we learn from the talk?
A. Natives were invited on the first Thanksgiving.
B. Thanksgiving is celebrated quite differently now.
C. Thanksgiving was originally celebrated in December.

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

The Guide to the Lively Arts

Free Country

Wednesday, June 21 at 7 pm

Marine Band summer concerts are back now! Enjoy outdoor & live-streamed concerts around the DMV. This week Free Country takes the stage for a lineup of Motown, Classic Rock & the like. Check out full programs and the diverse schedule of performances for the summer online. No tickets required.

Dance to the Music

Friday, June 23 at 8 pm

Friday night Concerts at the Capitol are back! This week, the pop/rock group, Downrange, presents a program of upbeat popular hits. Bring a chair or blanket and enjoy world-class music under Washington, DC skies.

Price: \$19—\$39.

Summer Concert Series

Saturday, June 24 at 7 pm at National Harbor

Tuesday, June 27 at 8 pm at the U. S. Capitol Steps

Join the Concert Band for two FREE concerts in the Summer Concert Series on Saturday evening at the National Harbor Waterfront and Tuesday evening on the West Lawn at the steps of the U. S. Capitol.

C. S. Lewis on Stage

June 28—30 three shows only!

Award-winning actor Max McLean's outstanding performance captures C. S. Lewis's charming personality and astonishing eloquence (口才) to create an onstage experience exploring deep into the soul of one of the most influential thinkers of the century. With McLean's talent for humor, expect plenty of laughs in this show.

Price: \$79—\$99.

The Guide to the Lively Arts appears: • Sunday in Arts. • Monday—Thursday in Style.
• Friday in Weekend. • Saturday in Culture.

For information about advertising, call: Raymond Boyer 202-334-4174

To reach a representative, call:202-334-7006| guidetoarts@washpost.com

21. What do Free Country and Dance to the Music have in common?
- A. They charge ticket fees. B. They are broadcast online.
C. They feature classic music. D. They are performed outdoors.
22. Which show can you watch if you are interested in comedies?
- A. Free Country. B. C. S. Lewis on Stage.
C. Dance to the Music. D. Summer Concert Series.
23. In which section of a Tuesday newspaper can you find the text?
- A. Arts. B. Style. C. Weekend. D. Culture.

B

The other day I was going through the airport at Ibiza and getting my Spanish exit stamp—a Brexit benefit or drawback depending on how you feel—and the nice passport lady flicked through(浏览) my passport, seeking a rare empty page, and said: “Wow, you have a lot of stamps.” Like a five-year-old, I practically glowed with pride.

Because I do have a lot of stamps. And sometimes I simply like to look at them. Right now, my passport is so full of stamps it is in danger of filling up. However, there is a fair chance that this won't happen—not because I have any intention of ceasing my travels, but because most countries are moving on from the era of physical stamps. In future our comings and goings will be monitored digitally—and speedily.

This will, of course, be great for shortening airport queues, but it also means we will kiss goodbye to the romance of the exotic(奇异的) stamp, that reminder of the time we crossed from, say, Chile to Bolivia via the

Andes and the salt plains. Or that first time we landed in the USA and got one of the simplest stamps of all. The border officer smiled as he stamped my passport and said: “Welcome to America.”

In my decades of travel, I have acquired some seriously—to my mind—exotic and wonderful stamps: Armenia, Madagascar, Greenland. Some of the smallest countries demand entire pages of your passport—looking at you, Cambodia.

Then there are the special stamps to truly remote destinations. My personal favourite is probably the one I got going into the Republic of Mount Athos in northern Greece. It was magnificently beautiful: the double-headed eagle of Byzantium, returned to life and impressed on my passport pages.

It was certainly more cheerful than the stamp I once got from the British embassy in Bangkok, which arranged for my return to the UK from Thailand after I really misbehaved. That stamp said “Impound(扣留) Passport on Arrival in London”. And so they did.

Yet I miss that stamp too.

24. What does the author think of the shift from physical stamps to digital records?
- A. Convenient but romance-reducing. B. Eco-friendly but culture-erasing.
C. Modern but artistically inferior. D. Cost-efficient but emotionally hurtful.
25. What does the underlined word “you” in paragraph 4 refer to?
- A. Readers. B. Pages. C. Cambodia. D. Stamps.
26. Why does the author mention the Bangkok stamp?
- A. To exhibit the extent of his global travels. B. To present a less positive travel experience.
C. To highlight his attachment to all his stamps. D. To reflect on his misbehavior and its consequences.
27. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. My Favorite Passport Stamps B. The Beauty of Passport Stamps
C. Digital Progress: Passport Stamps at Risk D. Passport Stamps: Bridging Borders and Cultures

C

Video games can spend hours intensely focused on leveling up—progressing to the next level of skill and challenge—in a virtual world, while their everyday troubles fade into the background. Called “flow”, this profoundly immersive state is familiar to artists, musicians and athletes, and has become a popular topic in the media. But video game scholar Braxton Soderman urges caution.

In his new book, *Against Flow: Video Games and the Flowing Subject*, Soderman aims to “create a little turbulence (湍流) in the smooth flow.” Among his criticisms of flow in relation to video gaming is that it can be used to manipulate(操纵) players for profit and socially isolate them.

“Developers of video games and apps design their technologies specifically in order to produce these intense states of concentration, to addict people to these kinds of experiences,” says Soderman. Money, of course, is the driving force behind most game design, not happiness.

Soderman has played video games almost his entire life, but as the father of two young children, he’s careful to limit the types of games and amount of time his kids spend on video games.

As with flow, Soderman worries that the concepts of play are already being manipulated by capitalism. Business owners, he says, are being encouraged to use play and creativity to establish “playgrounds of profit” instead of creating more open, inclusive environments that actually make people happier.

“Play is an activity that is really about creativity, exploring possibilities, and freedom,” he says. “But it can be hijacked(操纵) and used in a wrong way.”

The concept of play, like flow, is one that Soderman will challenge us all to step back and think about critically. Because, as he shows in *Against Flow*, getting lost in a video game for a while can be fun, as long as you

don't end up swept away in a lonely current of someone else's profit.

28. What's a key sign of video games being in a "flow" state?
- A. Profound interest in arts and music. B. Increased focus on everyday troubles.
C. Persistent engagement in online chatting. D. Intense concentration on game progression.
29. What is the ultimate purpose of most game design?
- A. To foster genuine happiness. B. To enhance social interactions.
C. To build up concentration skills. D. To profit from player involvement.
30. According to Soderman, what is a concern about "play"?
- A. It's subject to capitalist influence. B. It blocks creativity and possibilities.
C. It's unfavorable for game development. D. It promotes addiction to virtual socializing.
31. What is the text most likely to be?
- A. A review of recent video game research. B. A report about game development practices.
C. An introduction to a newly published book. D. An essay on the concepts of "flow" and "play".

D

There's a useful concept from psychology that helps explain why good people do things that harm the environment: the false consensus effect. That's where we overvalue how acceptable and prevalent (普遍的) our own behavior is in society. Put simply, if you're doing something (even if you secretly know you probably shouldn't), you're more likely to think plenty of other people do it too. What's more, you likely overestimate how much other people think that behavior is broadly OK.

This bias(偏见) allows people to justify socially unacceptable or illegal behaviors. Researchers have observed the false consensus effect in drug use and illegal hunting. More recently, conservationists are beginning to reveal how this effect contributes to environmental damage.

In Australia, people who admitted to poaching thought it was much more prevalent in society than it really was, and had higher estimates than fishers who obeyed the law. They also believed others viewed poaching as socially acceptable; however, in reality, more than 90% of fishers held the opposite view. The false consensus effect has also shown up in studies examining support for nuclear energy and offshore wind farms.

Just as concepts from psychology can help explain some forms of environmental damage, so too can they help address it. For example, research shows people are more likely to litter in areas where there's already a lot of trash scattered around; so making sure the ground around a bin is not covered in rubbish may help.

Factual information on how other people think and behave can be very powerful. Energy companies have substantially reduced energy consumption simply by showing people how their electricity use compares to their neighbors. Encouragingly, stimulating people's natural desire for status has also been successful in getting people to "**go green to be seen**", or to publicly buy eco-friendly products.

As the research evidence shows, social norms can be a powerful force in encouraging and popularizing environmentally friendly behaviors. Perhaps you can do your bit by sharing this article!

32. Which example best illustrates the false consensus effect?
- A. A student spends long hours surfing the Internet.
B. A blogger assumes many people dislike his posts.
C. A driver frequently parks illegally in public places.
D. A smoker believes people generally approve of smoking.
33. How did most Australian fishers view the issue of poaching?
- A. It is unacceptable. B. It is widespread.
C. It is controversial. D. It is complex.

34. What do the underlined words “**go green to be seen**” in paragraph 5 mean?
- A. Embrace green habits for better health. B. Make green choices that others can perceive.
C. Join green movements for personal fulfillment. D. Choose green items that are easy to spot in stores.
35. What is a recommended approach to addressing environmental problems?
- A. Downplay social norms. B. Highlight personal responsibilities.
C. Publicize sustainable practices. D. Encourage technological innovations.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 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。

My friend James did some first-aid training at work last week, and he asked if I'd ever done the same. “Yes,” I said, “...and no.” Because, yes, I've attended several CPR (心肺复苏) sessions over the years. ___36___ In fact, despite being shown all the key information at various points in my career, I don't think I can remember any of it now.

What's the problem? Every time I've had this type of training it's been a perfectly good opportunity to learn. ___37___ you can do now—to make sure any training doesn't go to waste.

• Write questions as you learn. ___38___ This can trick your memory into thinking that it doesn't have to work, because the information is all stored in your notebook. Instead, write yourself questions for the future.

• ___39___ Wait a day, then see how much you still know. If it's hard to remember, but just about possible with effort, then that's perfect. You need that little bit of struggle to start imprinting information onto your brain.

• Keep coming back. Put a note in your diary to test yourself in a week, then ten days after that, then a month on...leaving longer gaps between checks. ___40___

Talking to James has inspired me to book myself onto yet another CPR course. But this time I'm determined to do it right. Remember that it's the next day when the real training begins.

- A. Challenge your recall later.
B. Test yourself once you start.
C. Don't waste time making notes.
D. But no, I don't exactly feel “trained” to save lives.
E. It provides a shortcut to instant and permanent knowledge.
F. And I've always come away with a wealth of information.
G. Use the questions you wrote on the day to keep challenging yourself.

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。

Shawn Cheshire rode across the country on her bicycle, depending on Jesse Crandall, a chemistry professor, to guide her every step of the way. Cheshire lost her ___41___ after an accident nine years ago and turned to ___42___ because she believed sports and physical challenges gave her “another opportunity at ___43___.” Through a friendship with Crandall, she has ___44___ bicycling to her activities, traveling across the country, meeting and inspiring people all along the way.

To Crandall, teaching and guiding are about helping others through ___45___. “For many students, chemistry is something they have no experience with,” Crandall said. “So, when I'm teaching, it helps to think about my experiences ___46___ my blind friend Cheshire. Then I try talking about the lesson in a language that, ___47___, everybody can understand.”

Crandall and Cheshire have been skiing, climbing and bicycling together for the past decade. In 2018, the

___48___ faced the steep terrain of the Grand Canyon, completing a ___49___ hiking in just over 24 hours. As they walked 42 miles through the night, Cheshire ___50___ warnings of dangers from Crandall, as well as the noise of the bell he wore, which ___51___ as they advanced. In 2021, Cheshire ___52___ another world record by riding her own bicycle from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean.

While their next adventure remains uncertain, Crandall knows that there are no ___53___ with Cheshire. They have discussed skiing across Antarctica as a potential future endeavor. Their ___54___ and shared determination will continue to motivate others to overcome setbacks and ___55___ boundaries.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. hearing | B. sight | C. balance | D. mind |
| 42. A. religion | B. nature | C. athletics | D. art |
| 43. A. living | B. winning | C. learning | D. testing |
| 44. A. introduced | B. adapted | C. added | D. applied |
| 45. A. disasters | B. obstacles | C. delays | D. injuries |
| 46. A. interviewing | B. evaluating | C. following | D. coaching |
| 47. A. theoretically | B. unexpectedly | C. occasionally | D. hopefully |
| 48. A. pair | B. family | C. community | D. army |
| 49. A. refreshing | B. relaxing | C. challenging | D. tragic |
| 50. A. cared about | B. listened for | C. prepared for | D. responded to |
| 51. A. broke | B. fell | C. shone | D. sounded |
| 52. A. set | B. monitored | C. funded | D. issued |
| 53. A. secrets | B. promises | C. limits | D. choices |
| 54. A. bond | B. encouragement | C. techniques | D. preferences |
| 55. A. establish | B. push | C. respect | D. maintain |

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。

Since 2015, Professor Hou Xiaolei ___56___ (lead) a microgarden project to build tiny gardens in hutongs.

The project ___57___ (launch) as Beijing's urban renewal entered a stage ___58___ massive demolition (拆除) and reconstruction gave way to small-scale "regeneration" projects.

"We hope to upgrade the public spaces of Beijing's old city, increase residents' participation in community governance ___59___ contribute to the improvement of the city's environment and culture," Hou said. Along one section of Chongyong Street, a ___60___ (historic) significant street in central Beijing, Hou and her team have built 35 microgardens consisting of more than 6,000 plants.

In addition to plants, the gardens also have art installations ___61___ (feature) elements of Beijing's local culture such as kites and tanghulu, ___62___ traditional candied fruit snack.

Hou's team has set up gardening organizations in some residential communities to teach local residents how ___63___ (garden). Hou said the project is an innovative way to revive the old hutongs with creative horticulture(园艺) and will contribute to the overall protection of Beijing's old city, which has one of the ___64___ (world) most remarkable collections of palaces, temples, squares, markets, streets, city walls and towers, built over the course of China's last three imperial dynasties. This project reflects the increasing importance ___65___ (attach) to cultural heritage protection in recent years.

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, 外教 Ryan 给你的作业打了 B, 但你觉得应得 A。请你给外教写一封邮件, 内容包括:

1.说明你应得 A 的理由(至少两点); 2.提出希望。

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。

Dear Ryan, I'm Li Hua from Class 3. _____ _____ _____ _____	Yours, Li Hua
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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。

I watched my dad scowl(绷着脸) as he listened to the voice coming through the telephone receiver. I heard him say, "Yes, Miss Beisner," and "I understand what you're saying, Miss Beisner. I appreciate you sharing this information. We'll see what we can do about the situation. Thank you for calling. Goodbye."

Miss Beisner was my first-grade teacher, and I loved her. I thought she felt the same about me, but now I was beginning to wonder. The tone of Dad's voice, the redness in his cheeks, and his repeated clenching and unclenching of fists made it pretty clear. This was not a warm and fuzzy good-news-from-the-teacher call.

As I was deciding whether I should lock myself in my bedroom for the rest of my life or run away from home, Dad hung up the phone. "Jacquie, come here and sit down. We need to talk."

Uh-oh. When Dad said, "We need to talk," it meant he needed to talk, and I needed to listen.

I shuffled(拖着脚走) over to the well-worn brown chair in the corner of the living room, plopped down, and waited to hear the nature of my crime.

Dad told me that Miss Beisner thought I was bright but not working up to my ability. She said I had strong verbal skills but weak study habits. Translation: I never closed my mouth, and I seldom opened a book. Apparently, my failure to memorize the addition facts, or even attempt to, was more than she was willing to put up with. Hence, the telephone call.

Dad ended our one-way conversation with a verbal outline for his plan of attack. Bubbles, our Toy Manchester Terrier, was going to teach me math. Silently, I thought, *No way is any dumb dog going to teach me how to add, not even our beloved Bubbles.* Out loud, I said, "How?"

Dad summoned Bubbles from her bed near the stove and commanded her to sit. "Bubbles," Dad said, "how much is five plus three?" Bubbles let out eight loud, crisp barks.

I was incredulous(满腹狐疑的). I couldn't understand how a dog could add, and I was more than a little embarrassed by the fact that the family dog was smarter than me.

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: After that, I threw myself into math with newfound determination.

Paragraph 2: One day, I asked Dad whether Bubbles really knew how to add.

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