

重庆市第八中学 2024 届高考适应性月考卷 (三)

英 语

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生务必用黑色碳素笔将自己的姓名、准考证号、考场号、座位号在答题卡上填写清楚。
2. 每小题选出答案后, 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。在试题卷上作答无效。
3. 考试结束后, 请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。满分 150 分, 考试用时 120 分钟。

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

注意, 听力部分答题时, 请先将答案标在试卷上。听力部分结束前, 你将有两分钟的时间将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。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What was the problem with the party?
A. The decoration. B. The music. C. The meal.
2. What did the woman expect the man to do?
A. Go to the hospital.
B. Buy some flowers.
C. Have lunch with her.
3. On which day will the speakers probably meet?
A. Tuesday. B. Friday. C. Sunday.
4. What type of clothing does the store sell?
A. Cheap, designer clothing.
B. Cheap, low-quality clothing.
C. Expensive, high-quality clothing.
5. Who is the woman likely to be?
A. A lawyer. B. A professor. C. A student.



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 2 至 4 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 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题; 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。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 和第 7 题。

6. Why does the woman want to go home?

- A. She isn't feeling well.
- B. She needs to get something to eat.
- C. She doesn't want to attend the meeting.

7. What will the man do for the woman?

- A. Drive her home.
- B. Help her finish her project.
- C. Ask for a sick leave for her.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 8 至第 10 题。

8. What does the man think of Maria now?

- A. She is fair.
- B. She is tough.
- C. She is helpful.

9. How long did it take Maria to get used to her new role according to the man?

- A. About one week.
- B. About two weeks.
- C. About four weeks.

10. What was the woman concerned about?

- A. Whether Maria liked her job.
- B. Whether Maria could handle the new role.
- C. Whether the man would leave for a new team.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 11 至第 13 题。

11. What does David plan to do this weekend?

- A. Visit his brother.
- B. Hold a dinner party.
- C. Go on a family outing.

12. What are Sophie's neighbors impressed with?

- A. Her tent.
- B. Her garden.
- C. Her house.

13. What is Sophie going to do next?

- A. Call her sister.
- B. Wait for David.
- C. Check the date.

听下面一段对话，回答第 14 至第 16 题。

14. Why does the woman interview the man?
- A. To finish her homework.
 - B. To promote a newspaper.
 - C. To save local newspapers.
15. How does the man usually read the newspaper?
- A. He focuses on pictures.
 - B. He reads the whole paper.
 - C. He reads only his favorites.
16. What is bad about newspapers according to the man?
- A. They vary in quality.
 - B. There are too many ads.
 - C. It takes long to sort out information.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 题。

17. Where is the talk probably taking place?
- A. In a big hall.
 - B. In a parking lot.
 - C. On the top of a mountain.
18. What is the main purpose of the guidelines?
- A. To help the park make money.
 - B. To tell visitors the history of the park.
 - C. To keep the park clean and safe for visitors.
19. What is the third guideline about?
- A. No littering.
 - B. No feeding the bears.
 - C. No picking the flowers.
20. What is the entrance fee to the park for a large family in two cars?
- A. \$30.
 - B. \$60.
 - C. \$90.

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 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

One-to-one English tutoring personalised to you

EnglishScore Tutors is the British Council's one-to-one tutoring platform for 13-to 17-year-olds.

- Build your confidence with fun sessions where you can learn at your own pace.
- Find the perfect tutor for you — choose from our list of qualified tutors.
- Study when you want, with sessions available 24/7.
- Improve with personalised sessions designed around you and your goals.

Learn at your own pace

We understand everyone has their own ways of learning. Sessions on EnglishScore Tutors are personalised to your level, needs and goals. Together with your chosen tutor, you will create a learning plan that focuses on the areas important to you.

Our tutors will get the best from you because each session is tailored to you as an individual. Your sessions will be enjoyable and give you plenty of time to practise speaking.

Flexible learning

Choose sessions at times that suit you. Fit them in around school, weekend activities and holidays, so that you can learn when you want to. You will get access to a personalised dashboard to keep track of your progress any time.

\$1 introduction session

We offer a 30-minute introduction session where you can choose a tutor and get a feel for how sessions will work. After this introductory session, you can decide if you would like to purchase a pack of lessons to continue learning. Try your first session for just \$1.

- Choose a tutor that you would like to study with.
- Understand your current language level and areas where you can improve.
- Get a personalised learning plan.

21. Who might attend EnglishScore Tutors classes?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. A preschool child. | B. A university student. |
| C. A middle-school student. | D. A working woman. |

22. What can you do to understand how the sessions work?

- A. Call the information centre.
- B. Write a letter of inquiry.
- C. Send an email to ask.
- D. Buy an introduction session.

23. Which column of a website is this text probably taken from?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Take an Exam. | B. UK-China Youth Exchange Program. |
| C. Learn English Online. | D. Our Work in Arts. |

28. What does the “keyhole surgery” example intend to show?
- A. Great complexity of robotic surgery.
 - B. Physical challenges surgeons face.
 - C. Surgical progress enabled by robotic tools.
 - D. Urgent need for advanced 3D technology.
29. What significant achievement did China make in the field of “telesurgery”?
- A. Achieving remote surgery using a wired connection.
 - B. Completing successfully remote eye surgery on humans.
 - C. Conducting a 5G-based remote operation on rabbits overseas.
 - D. Performing the first wireless brain surgery with 5G technology.
30. What can be inferred from the text about robots in the medical field?
- A. They are quite affordable.
 - B. They are currently in high demand.
 - C. They have not been widely used.
 - D. They have gone beyond human capabilities.
31. What is a suitable title for the text?
- A. Robotic Surgery Uses 5G Technology
 - B. Keyhole Surgery Benefits Human Beings
 - C. Autonomous Robot Achieves Great Progress
 - D. Medical Robotics Revolutionizes Surgery Method

D

2500 years ago, Socrates (苏格拉底) complained that writing would harm students.

Today a different heated debate is ongoing about the dangers of another technology — computers — and the typing people do on them. As primary-school pupils and PhD hopefuls return for a new school year in the northern hemisphere, many will do so with a greater-than-ever reliance on computers to take notes and write papers. Some parents of younger students are frustrated that their children are not just encouraged but required to carry laptops to class. Lots of teachers complain of uncontrolled distraction in classrooms, with students reading and messaging instead of listening to lectures.

A line of research shows the benefits of an “innovation” prior to computers: handwriting. Studies have found that writing on paper can improve everything from recalling a random series of words to facilitating a better conceptual grasp of complicated ideas. For learning material by rote, from the shapes of letters to the quirks of English spelling, the benefits of using a pen or

pencil lie in how the motor and sensory memory of putting words on paper reinforces that material. The arrangement of squiggles (不规则的曲线) on a page feeds into visual memory: people might remember a word they wrote down in French class as being at the bottom-left on a page, for example.

Another one of the best-demonstrated advantages of writing by hand seems to be in superior note-taking. In a study from 2014 by Pam Mueller and Danny Oppenheimer, students typing wrote down almost twice as many words and more passages word for word from lectures, suggesting they were not understanding so much as rapidly copying the material. Handwriting, which takes longer for nearly all university-level students, forces note-takers to synthesise ideas into their own words. This aids conceptual understanding at the moment of writing. Besides, those taking notes by hand also perform better on tests when students are later able to study from their notes.

Socrates may or may not have had a point about the downsides of writing. But no one would remember, or much less care, if his student Plato had not noted his teachings down for the benefit of later generations.

32. Why do teachers complain?

- A. Because students carry laptops to class.
- B. Because students cause distraction in class.
- C. Because students are not focused in class.
- D. Because students are suffering from sight loss.

33. How does hand-writing benefit students?

- A. It makes students understand concepts better.
- B. It helps students develop better imagination.
- C. It improves students' writing ability.
- D. It saves students' note-taking time.

34. What is the author's attitude to hand-writing?

- A. Supportive.
- B. Disapproving.
- C. Neutral.
- D. Indifferent.

35. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. In an age of typing handwriting still matters
- B. Handwriting helps students
- C. Handwriting has big advantages over typing
- D. Making the handwriting

B

Between flights, as I sat in the Denver airport, a young man approached me. He tilted (倾斜) his head toward the chair next to mine, then toward my suitcase blocking the chair. There were many open seats. Why this one? I thought. When he sat, I noticed the markings on his bag and his faded uniform. I asked. He nodded. I bowed my head slightly. Then he asked where I was headed.

"Home."

Hands on his knees, he told me he was on vacation and was going home to surprise his mother. I asked how long it had been since he'd seen her (five years). I asked what he was looking forward to at home (a shower). He scanned the room cautiously as he talked. When he looked at me, his eyes kept no distance. He seemed to want something from me. I could not tell what it was.

He said it was hard to stop scanning for danger. Yesterday, he'd been in the desert. Fellow soldiers had been blown into pieces around him. Today, he was in an airport trying to understand anger over flight delays and the rush for coffee. He didn't know how to be, here in this place.

I thought maybe I understood. One evening after spending hours with a friend who just lost her son, I went to my daughter's performance. In the crowded lobby, mothers complained about their seats and bemoaned other small slights, but only compassion made sense to me. I felt disoriented, distant. I told the soldier about this. He breathed deeply and showed a small smile.

He'd seen the raw and unbearable. But he did not know how to tell us. This was what he needed from me, I realized. He did not want the seat beside mine. He wanted to sit with me.

I did not know his name, how his surprise would turn out, how long his tour of duty would last. We sat together until our flights were called and then said goodbye, two strangers heading home.

24. How did the author feel when the soldier approached him?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A. Angry. | B. Confused. |
| C. Respectful. | D. Joyful. |

25. Why did the man keep scanning the room?

- A. He attempted to find a coffee shop.
- B. He formed the habit of staying alert.
- C. He was distracted
- D. He was checking

26. What does the word “bemoaned” mean in paragraph 5?

- A. Showed respect for.
- B. Added fuel to.
- C. Expressed dissatisfaction with.
- D. Took pride in.

27. What did the soldier really want?

- A. My support for the soldiers.
- B. My knowledge of the cruelty of war.
- C. A chance to get away from the battlefield.
- D. A brief sense of security

C

Since 2001, robotic tools have revolutionized the practice of surgery. They have greatly reduced the stress and physical demands normally placed on surgeons and have made certain procedures possible.

One example is “keyhole surgery”, or minimally invasive (微创) surgery, which normally requires surgeons to stand at awkward angles and make difficult movements with their hands to make a cut inside the patient. But in June 2022, surgeon James Ansell used 3D glasses and two sticks to control four robotic arms to perform a procedure to remove a cancerous tumor. “My colleague said... that this feels like cheating,” Ansell said to *The Guardian*.

Another area of surgery that has had major technological breakthroughs in recent years is telesurgery. Normally, telesurgery relies on a wired connection due to concerns of harming the patient should a wireless connection drop during surgery, but China made several advancements in wireless telesurgery based on 5G technology.

China achieved the first 5G-based remote operation in March 2019 involving a brain surgery procedure between a surgeon in Sanya and a patient in Beijing, a distance totaling nearly 3,000 kilometers. More recently, a team of surgeons successfully completed remote micron-level eye surgery on rabbits located in a different city. The rabbits were at the Sun Yat-sen University in Guangzhou, Guangdong province, whereas the surgical team who operated on them via a 5G robot were at the Hainan Eye Hospital in Haikou, Hainan province.

Looking to the future, people hope that remote surgery could become commonplace to help heal injured soldiers on the battlefield while keeping surgeons at a safe distance. Some even believe that robotic systems, combined with AI, could one day exceed human surgeons.

But, given current technological limitations and the high costs of these robots which can cost millions of dollars, the complete robot takeover of surgery may still be a while off.

第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2.5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。

How to Remember the Future

One of the trickiest recall tasks is called prospective memory: remembering what you want or need to do, in time to do it. 36 A thought occurs, we resolve to act on it “soon” and then, when the time comes, the idea’s gone.

Diaries and alarms help, but your imagination plays a vital role in holding onto brief thoughts and keeping you in control of your future plans. For example, don’t just have an idea about going to the bank. 37 Perhaps you’re leaving the bank loaded with shiny gold bars.

But that’s only the beginning. This process allows you to do much more than just reminding yourself to do things. 38 Then, create a vivid “memory” of how you’d like it to go, and crucially, how you’d like to feel. Creating “memories” like this gives you time to think about practical arrangements and spot any problems before they arise. A part of your brain will still be processing the details even when you’re thinking about other things.

Here are some tips:

● Experiment to see if you prefer viewing this “mental movie” through your own eyes, or by watching yourself from someone else’s point of view.

● 39 Fast-forward any parts you find easy, and go in slow-motion for the bits that need extra work.

● Use your full range of senses. 40

A. Control the time frame.

B. Minimize all the feelings.

C. You can use it to do them better so try it now.

D. Engaging them all will create a rich, multi-dimensional memory.

E. Paint a mental picture of yourself there and actively make it memorable.

F. Pick an important event around the corner: a driving test or a public speech.

G. The reason it often fails is that we have an idea in mind but don’t make it into a memory.

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。

Scott Macaulay has been cooking Thanksgiving dinner in his hometown, Melrose, Massachusetts, for the past 33 years in a row. “One year, a man who’d just lost his wife put on

her apron." Macaulay said. "That's what this is all about. It's not about the food. It's about 41."

It 42 in 1985, when Macaulay was 43 his first Thanksgiving after his parents' divorce. He was not willing to eat alone and he knew there had to be others in similar 44.

So, Macaulay put up a(n) 45 for Thanksgiving 46. "I knew I couldn't be the only one," he said. "There had to be at least a dozen people out there who didn't want to 47 Thanksgiving alone."

And he was 48.

"I purchased all the stuff and made everything myself at my church," he said. "And it was such a 49 Thanksgiving that I made a decision right there to 50."

Since those 12 strangers 51 around the table for turkey 33 years ago, Macaulay has made his Thanksgiving feast an 52 event, 53 those in need to make a reservation by calling his office phone number that's printed in the local paper.

Macaulay, now 57, says he 54 around 70 people every year, from year 1 as strangers, to year 33 as family. He organizes, pays for, cooks, and serves, almost all of it 55.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. tiredness | B. openness | C. togetherness | D. mindfulness |
| 42. A. grew | B. worked | C. began | D. ran |
| 43. A. deprived of | B. opposed to | C. accustomed to | D. faced with |
| 44. A. activities | B. circumstances | C. areas | D. categories |
| 45. A. advertisement | B. sign | C. list | D. notice |
| 46. A. invitations | B. details | C. donations | D. suggestions |
| 47. A. observe | B. plan | C. host | D. witness |
| 48. A. sorry | B. sad | C. rich | D. right |
| 49. A. real | B. delicious | C. traditional | D. great |
| 50. A. keep it up | B. do it up | C. pack it up | D. tidy it up |
| 51. A. walked | B. gathered | C. lived | D. looked |
| 52. A. affordable | B. annual | C. international | D. upcoming |
| 53. A. teaching | B. encouraging | C. persuading | D. warning |
| 54. A. finds | B. follows | C. feeds | D. represents |
| 55. A. secretly | B. randomly | C. independently | D. indirectly |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

A video series named *Escape from the British Museum* was released on Wednesday, sparking a lot of discussion in China's social media recently. 56 (Direct) by two Chinese vloggers, the three-episode series tells the story of 57 a Chinese cultural relic escapes from the British Museum and finds 58 (it) way back to China.

In 59 video series, a female vlogger plays the role of an ancient Chinese jade teapot, while her male partner is a journalist 60 helps the artifact return to China.

The videos 61 (inspire) by a netizen who suggested making a video about Chinese cultural relics returning home from the UK. The duo went to the UK in June and spent three months 62 (shoot) the video. They said the story is based on documented 63 (fact) and aims to draw attention to the Chinese cultural relics held abroad.

64 (Current), the museum has a total of 23,000 Chinese relics, while about 2,000 Chinese relics are 65 display. It appears to have struck a chord in China after first being released by independent vloggers on Douyin, China's equivalent to TikTok.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是国际学校广播站英语栏目“Nature is speaking”负责人李华。你的英国朋友 Henry 是一个环保主义者, 请用英文给他写封邮件邀请他做一次宣讲。内容包括:

1. 宣讲时间、地点;
2. 宣讲的内容。

注意: 1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Henry,

Yours sincerely,

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。

In the heart of a forest, a nature photographer named Daniel discovered his heaven. This forest was a special place where the trees reached up high, their leaves forming a natural screen that lets speckles of sunlight filter through, creating a magical play of light and shadow.

Daniel was famous for his wonderful wildlife photos, and he loved to spend time with the animals that called this forest home. He was fascinated by their daily lives and habits, pressing the shutter button and capturing those special moments in his photos.

He would often sit quietly, observing the animals in their natural setting.

The squirrels were some of his favorites. They'd dart around, scampering from tree to tree, busily gathering acorns (橡子) for the winter ahead. Sometimes, they'd take breaks to play games. In their spirited games of chase, they'd chase each other through the branches, their fluffy tails bouncing with excitement.

The deer, elegant and graceful, would graze in the lawn, their gentle eyes scanning the surroundings for any signs of danger. Sometimes, they would leap and bound, displaying their beauty in every jump. Birds of all colors and sizes would fill the forest with music, their songs echoing through the trees. Daniel loved to capture them mid-flight, their wings outstretched, as they soared above the treetops. Sometimes, he'd watch the raccoons (浣熊) as they washed their food by the stream, their nimble paws dipping into the water.

One crisp autumn day, he came across a young squirrel in great pain. He noticed the squirrel's delicate paw caught in a tangle of thorns (荆棘). The squirrel's eyes, which were usually bright and full of curiosity, now held a different story, glistened with a mixture of pain and fear.

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。

Daniel's heart sank when he saw the scene. _____

Months later, Daniel once again went back to the forest. _____