秘密★启用前

**巴蜀中学2023届高考适应性月考卷（十）**

**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、座位等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小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What did the man buy for his father?

A. A watch. B. A shirt. C. A football.

2. What does the man mean?

A. Olivia may not be available.

B. Olivia is at her sister’s house.

C. Olivia doesn’t want to be invited.

3. Where was the man born?

A. In America. B. In England. C. In Canada.

4. How will the man probably contact the company next Monday?

A. By making a call. B. By writing a letter. C. By sending an email.

5. Why are the kids in the woman’s yard?

A. To play baseball. B. To hide from the woman’s dog. C. To get their ball back.

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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每投对话或独白前, 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. Where does the woman want to go?

A. To Disneyland. B. To Shanghai University. C. To the museum.

7. What will the speakers probably do next?

A. Cancel their flight. B. Call their neighbors. C. Order a taxi.

听下面一段对话, 回答第8至第10题。

8. What will Anna do this afternoon?

A. Send Alex a brochure. B. Design some models. C. Attend a meeting.

9. Why does Alex make the phone call?

A. To order some machines.

B. To ask for colored pictures.

C. To change the delivery time.

10. When will the speakers sign the agreement?

A. This evening. B. Tomorrow morning. C. At noon tomorrow.

听下面一段对话, 回答第11至第13题。

11. What is the conversation mainly about?

A. A text. B. A summary. C. An assignment.

12. How many words does the woman need to write for the summary?

A. About150. B. About115. C. About105.

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

A. Recite the text. B. Read the summary. C. Remember the new words.

听下面一段对话, 回答第14至第17题。

14. Who knocked over the vase?

A. The cat. B. The woman. C. The man.

15. Who did the vase belong to at first?

A. The woman's mother. B. The woman's grandma. C. The woman's friend.

16. What does the man think of buying a similar vase?

A. It is too expensive. B. It is not easily accessible. C. It is not big enough.

17. What did the speakers decide to do at last?

A. Fix the vase themselves. B. Sell it to an antique store. C. Ask skilled workers to repair it.

听下面一段独白, 回答第18至第20题。

18. When did the speaker graduate from university?

A. In 2012. B. In2015. C. In2017.

19. How did the speaker feel about her first job in the beginning?

A. Discontented. B. Thrilled. C. Confused.

20. What is the speaker writing about now?

A. Green plants. B. Environmental issues. C. The latest clothes and music.

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、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

**Frequently Asked Questions about Assessment**

**Does it matter if my coursework is too long or too short?**

The word count for each piece of coursework should be provided on the title page. IOE allows a 10%margin（差额）on the word limit set for the coursework. For example, if the word limit is 5, 000 words, you can submit an assessment of between 4, 500 and 5, 500 words. Note that if your work exceeds （超出）the 10% margin, it will automatically fail.

**When is the deadline for coursework assignments?**

Final deadlines for coursework submissions are normally 2 calendar moths after the end of term in which the module runs. Coursework deadlines will be published on your programme webpage at the start of the academic year. The deadline for reports is normally the first working day in September. Note that you MUST submit your coursework by the deadline and that failure to do so in automatic fail.

**When will I receive the grade and feedback for my coursework?**

Your coursework and report are independently marked by two members of staff. Once the markers have agreed a grade, you will be informed of your results by the programme administrator. We aim tor complete this process within 4 weeks of the submission deadline. Feedback and grades are not guaranteed within 4 weeks for extended, delayed, or resubmitted coursework. In special circumstances, you may apply for additional time to complete your coursework but must submit the evidence proving you are impacted by unforeseen factors. The time should be not later than two weeks before the original deadline.

If you are in any doubt about the assessment, please contact the programme administrator.

21. What results in an automatic fail?

A. Exceeding the word limit.

B. Not providing the word count.

D. Not publishing the coursework.

C. Missing the coursework deadline.

22. What can you do if you have doubts about the feedback you received?

A. Consult the programme administrator.

B. Submit evidence to support your case.

C. Revise your coursework based on the feedback.

D. Contact the markers who provided the feedback.

23. Where is this text probably taken from?

A. A textbook. B. An exam paper.

C. An academic article. D. A programme handbook.

B

About15years ago, Andrew McLindon, a business owner and passionate eyelist, was riding his bike in Austin, Texas, when he thought about a friend's 12-year-old son. The boy had never known the joy of biking because he suffered from a brain condition that often caused balance disturbances.

When he got home, McLindon, now 60, went online and found a three-wheel recumbent （侧卧 的）bike with a seat belt, perfect for a child with balance issues. Soon the boy was cycling around the street with his peers, having fun and getting exercise. But there was more, as McLindon learned from his friend's reaction. "To see his son interacting with other kids, "McLindon says. "I'll never forget the smile on his face. "

That smile launched the McLindon Family Foundation. Funded by donations, the group works with pediatric rehab （小儿康复）clinics to find children who can benefit from owning bike -and to help craft each bike to the particular needs of the child. A bike may include a headrest, a shoulder band, a seat belt, and a caregiver's steering and braking system in the back. The bikes are expensive -$3, 000to $4, 000, and that's with the foundation's large discount. For kids lucky enough to get one, they're a life changer.

"We worked with a 14-year-old who had a back problem, " says McLindon. "She spent most days on the couch watching TV. Soon after she got her bike, she was training for special-needs triathlons （铁人三项）. In a magazine interview, she said, 'I always knew there was an athlete me.

So far, the foundation has given away 450 bikes, and that's just a start. "I do a lot of things. I run a lot of companies. "McLindon says. "But getting these kids their bikes most important thing that I do. "

24. What inspired Andrew McLindon to search for a special bike online?

A. His enthusiasm for cycling.

B. His ambition to start a new business.

C. His goal to invent a new type of bike.

D. His desire to help a boy with balance issues.

25. Why was McLindon Family Foundation established?

A. To sponsor special-needs triathlons.

B. To raise money for pediatric rehab clinics.

C. To provide adaptive bikes for disabled children.

D. To offer a social network to children with special needs.

26. What benefit can adaptive bikes bring?

B. They can provide exercise and fun.

A. They can offer medical treatment.

D. They can improve academic performance.

C. They can relieve physical suffering.

27. What does McLindon think of his work with the McLindon Family Foundation?

A. It is a worthwhile effort.

B. It is a temporary solution.

C. It is financially rewarding.

D. It is technically challenging.

C

Have you ever been in a situation where you couldn't understand why someone failed to grasp what you were trying to explain? You thought the concept was so simple, and yet they didn't seem to get it.

You are influenced by "the curse of knowledge". It's a cognitive bias （认知偏差）:once we learn something, we kind of lose the memory of not knowing it and the empathy （共鸣）for people who don’t know it.

When we assume that others know what we're talking about, communication breaks down. We become frustrated and angry at each other, which can lead to misunderstandings and arguments. The curse of knowledge can also make us feel superior to others, which damages our relationships and can create a negative atmosphere in our homes.

Think of a time when you were only 4 and your parents were trying to teach you how to do single digit addition. You kept getting the answers wrong however much they guided. Finally, they shouted, "How come you can't even solve such a simple question!" Your parents had forgotten what it was like not to know how to do addition, and couldn’t explain it to you in a way that you may have become frustrated or irritated with each other, which only added to the family conflicts.

So, how can we avoid the curse of knowledge? One way is to empathize with others. Try to see things from their perspective and remember what it was like not to know that concept. Use everyday language and simple examples to explain complex ideas. This will help the other person understand and prevent miscommunication. Another is to ask questions. Ask the other person what they understand and what they are confused about. This can help you tailor your explanation to their needs and avoid assumptions that can lead to frustration.

28. What does "the curse of knowledge" refer to?

A. A memory problem that occurs while grasping ideas.

B. A personal quality that makes people mean to others.

C. A thinking error that results in a communication gap.

D. A mental condition that prevents people from learning.

29. What does the third paragraph talk about concerning the curse of knowledge?

A. Its roots.

B. Its effects.

C. Its benefits.

D. Its definition.

30. How does the author illustrate the curse of knowledge in paragraph4?

A. By giving a relevant example.

B. By raising a personal question.

C. By comparing it to a similar concept.

D. By distinguishing it from a general theory.

31. In which situation is the curse of knowledge most likely to be avoided?

A. A teacher asks students for their feedback in class.

B. A parent blames a child for failing to do a simple task.

C. A doctor uses medical terms when speaking with a patient.

D. A chef gets impatient when teaching a beginner how to cook.

D

Sheep, camels, goats and other hoofed （有蹄类）animals are better at figuring out solutions to puzzles when they are less integrated into social groups.

These individuals might be forced to find food, shelter and other needs on their own without group help, thus fuelling innovation, says Federica Amici at the University of Lipzig in Germany.

"If you're not well integrated into your social group, you can't count on friends providing you with support or sharing resources with you, and you have to count on yourself much more, " says Amici. "It's interesting that problem-solving skills appear to be quite an alternative social skills. "

Amici and her colleagues wanted to consider how social groups affect individual animals' capacity for innovation. They decided to concentrate on hoofed animals which live in widely varied social group structures and include both wild and domesticated species.

The team worked with 1111 hoofed animals from 13 species, all living in zoos in Spain, France and Germany. The researchers observed each animal every 15 minutes for several days to determine how well it was integrated into the group. Then, the team placed a set of covered cups, filled with whatever food each species particularly liked, in the enclosure （围场）with the animals. Video cameras recorded their behaviour without humans present.

Regardless of species, it was the less socially integrated individuals that were most successful at figuring out how to open the lids to get to the food inside the cups. It is possible that because these animals get left out of the group, they are motivated to find other ways to get food and other resources on their own, says Amici. Another possibility is that these individuals aren't necessarily rejected by their social group. Rather, they choose to be alone because they figure things out on their own.

Whether the findings apply to humans and other species is unclear. "It’s tempting to **see a parallel with** humans, " says Amici. "Individuals with high problem-solving skills may not be the most socially skilled people. "

32. What can we learn about the less integrated hoofed animals?

A. They can find shelter effortlessly.

B. They possess alternative social skills.

C. They rely on friends to solve problems.

D. They have to find resources independently.

33. How did the researchers assess the social integration of hoofed animals?

A. By measuring their intelligence.

B. By monitoring their interactions.

C. By analyzing their food preferences.

D. By observing their hunting strategies.

34. What does the underlined phrase "see a parallel with" in the last paragraph probably mean?

A. Keep an eye on.

B. Lend a hand to.

C. Discover a similarity with.

D. Form a partnership with.

35. What is a suitable title for this text?

A. The Puzzle-Solving Abilities of Hoofed Animals

B. The Innovation of Social Skills in Hoofed Animals

C. Solving Puzzles: The Key to Social Success in Hoofed Animals

D. The Unsociable Advantage: Problem Solving in Hoofed Animals

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。

Awe（敬畏）is that feeling we get when something iso vast that it stops us in our tracks. Often, it expands our thinking, increases positive emotions and brings overall satisfaction in life. 36

Most of us associate awe with something rare and beautiful: nature, music or a spiritual experience. But people can trigger awe too, and not just famous people, such as athletes or astronauts. 37 Psychologists call this interpersonal awe.

Often, this interpersonal awe is a response to life's big, sweeping charges, such as witnessing a baby's first steps. For Lynn Heady, a retired educator, it's watching a friend fight cancer and still embrace life. 38 John Bargh, a psychologist and professor, said he was truly awestruck by his then-5-year-old daughter. When she heard another child crying, she grabbed her toy, walked over toyer toy, walked over to the boy and handed it to him.

39 But we can prepare ourselves to notice it when they do and take steps to boost the emotion's positive effects. Here's how:

Blurting （脱口而出）out "Wow, that was awesome!" is a simple way to help you identify and remember a special experience. 40 Another way is to thank the person who awed you. This makes the other person feel good and can give your relationship a boost. And it helps you too: Studies show that people who practice gratitude have significantly higher levels of happiness than those who don't.

A. Below are some useful tips.

B. This will enhance your positive emotions.

C. But interpersonal awe happens in smaller moments, too.

D. An awe experience can make us feel small in the vast universe.

E. We can be awed by our nearest and dearest-the people around us.

F. Unfortunately, we can't make someone else behave in a way that’s awesome.

C. It can also help our relationships, making us more understanding and supp。

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。

It was a dream born in fire. Andrea Peterson was 5 when she and her mother were 41 on the balcony of a burning building.

"Throw the kid down!" said one of the 42 below, and little Andrea 43 into lifesaving arms and a life-long 44:She wanted to fight fires.

She told that to the firemen who had saved her, and they 45 good-naturedly, the way grownups do when a kid says he wants to be an astronaut or a sports star. "You'll be a good teacher or maybe nurse, "the firemen told her. "but you can never be a fireman. "

And then, the obstacles life presented 46 her dream. Her husband, Dennis, was diagnosed with cancer. Peterson spent 31 years\_47 Dennis. In 2007. when they both realized Dennis was coming to the 48 of his struggle. he was 49 but worried about her: "But what are you going to do?"

"I’ll be fine, "she told him. At 6l, she went on an ambulance ride-along and Peterson felt that 50 childhood calling. She 51 her emergency medical technician license and responded to fire calls with the ambulance. She found that her years of caring for Dennis had 52 her for that.

The fact that everyone else in her training unit was between 18 and 21 didn't 53 her. She passed the tests and her dream became a reality.

Peterson was 54. She knew that the window on her physical abilities wouldn't stay open forever. 55. "I did get my dream, "she said.

41. A. hidden B. trapped C. relaxed D. seated

42. A. residents B. onlookers C. firemen D. children

43. A. leaped B. broke C. stole D. turned

44. A. bond B. hobby C. ambition D. career

45. A. escaped B. laughed C. refused D. nodded

46. A. realized B. found C. revealed D. postponed

47. A. tending to B. complaining about C. thinking of D. living with

48. A. peak B. end C. glory D. aim

49. A. at a loss B. at risk C. at a disadvantage D. at peace

50. A. long-ago B. newly-born C. down-to-earth D. heart-broken

51. A. presented B. suspended C. earned D. viewed

52. A. educated B. involved C. pressed D. prepared

53. A. excite B. discourage C. shock D. interest

54. A. realistic B. responsible C. curious D. talented

55. A. Thus B. Instead C. Still D. Soon

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。

A Chinese company says it plans to gather artificial intelligence 56 （learn） how humans drive and use the data to develop autonomous driving technology.

Called DriveCPT, the system uses "enhanced learning with human feedback" technology to learn how to drive, according to 57 report from China Car News.

While existing semi-autonomous driving systems are guided via set of instructions that the car's computer system can understand and respond 58, this new approach instead observes how cars 59 （drive） safely by real people and learns from their actions.

According to the report, DriveGPT is able to navigate difficult scenarios such as U-turns and roundabouts with an increased rate of success of"30 per cent" compared with other autonomous driving 60 （technology）.

DriveCPT is the brainchild of Haomo. ai-a company 61 （devote） to artificial intelligence, with significant 62（finance）backing from Great Wall Motors which says it will have announcements on the technology's progress during a 63 （present） in April 2003.

In January 2023, the company 64 （launch） Mana Oasis- - the largest autonomous driving computing centre in China, 65 it says will allow its technology to self-train using large volumes of data gathered from vehicles while on the road.

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, 你所在的国际学校准备推行暑期体验社会的实践作业, 现征求学生意见请你在学校网页上留言, 内容包括:

1. 建议实践活动;

2. 陈述你的理由;

3. 作业提交形式。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为80左右;

2. 请按如下格式作答。

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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

The excited sound of seventh-grade laughter and voices spilled down the hallway as the students filed into the gym. I weaved my way through the mass of people and sat down next to my best friend, Lauren.

"So, what exactly are we doing here?" she questioned.

"Well, according to Mrs. Marks, we're supposed to be listening to a speech about bullying and peer pressure. "

As soon as the speaker started talking, I snapped to attention. She had this way about her, as if she knew how to reach into our minds and souls and make us think. I though about the kids who came to school every day, despite knowing that they would have to face cruel comment all day long.

One boy, in particular, came to mind. Every day, this boy came to school late, and I suspected it was because he needed to get medicine from the nurse. But this didn't stop kids in the class from making fun of him. The boy would put his head down on his desk in shame. The worst, though, was when he tried to fight back. His attackers only laughed and continued the cruelty until the entire room was laughing at his expense.

As I sat in the auditorium, absorbing everything the speaker had to say, thots of this poor boy crept into my head.

"Now, before I leave today, I would like to give everyone here an opportunity to say anything he or she wants to on the subject of bullying or peer pressure. You may apologize to a friend, thank someone for his or her kindness, anything, And this is the one time I can promise that no one, will laugh at you. "

The stillness in the room made me believe her. Slowly, I saw a few hands raise tentatively （犹豫地） in the air behind me, One girl wanted to apologize to a friend she had been ignoring recently. Another thanked a boy for his kindness when she slipped on the steps the other day.

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。

It was then that my moment of courage arrived, inspiring me to act.

Later that day, the boy I had been talking about came up to me privately.