

巴蜀中学 2027 届高考适应性月考卷（一）

英语试题

2026 年 8 月

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。微信公众号 IAI English

第一节（共 5 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）微信公众号 IAI English

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。每段录音播两遍。

1. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. A weekend plan. B. An online meeting. C. A business schedule.

2. Where are the speakers?

- A. In the cafeteria. B. At the lecture hall. C. At the library.

3. How much did the speakers spend last month?

- A. \$2,150. B. \$2,180. C. \$2,330.

4. Why was John late?

- A. His alarm failed. B. He was stuck halfway. C. He helped at a marathon.

5. What are the speakers doing?

- A. Preparing for a surprise party.
B. Performing a piece of music.
C. Playing hide-and-seek.

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。每段录音播两遍。微信公众号 IAI English

听下面的录音，回答第 6 和第 7 小题。

6. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Co-workers. B. Brother and sister. C. Mother and son.

7. Why was the woman annoyed with the man?

- A. He almost made her late for an event.
B. He forgot about her birthday.
C. He didn't call her back.

听下面的录音，回答第 8 至第 10 小题。

8. What is Jim now?

- A. A doctor. B. An office worker. C. A health consultant.

9. What helped Jim come up with the idea?

- A. A medical study. B. His work experience. C. His wide reading.

10. What change has Mary made recently?

- A. She has quit smoking. B. She has started to eat healthily. C. She has tried to get enough sleep.

听下面的录音，回答第 11 至第 13 小题。

11. What did Lily do last night?

- A. She watched an expert's video.
B. She posted a critical comment.
C. She shared a picture of herself.

12. Why was Lily anxious?

- A. She was criticized online. B. She didn't dress properly. C. She was bullied by her colleague.

13. What caused Lily's appearance anxiety?

- A. Lacking self-worth. B. Seeking others' approval. C. Comparing herself with others.

听下面的录音，回答第 14 至第 16 小题。

14. Why did the speaker's father retire early?

- A. He had a health issue. B. He went back to college. C. He wanted to travel the world.

15. How did the speaker originally feel about taking over the restaurant?

- A. Proud. B. Relieved. C. Uninterested.

16. How did the speaker increase the restaurant's popularity?

- A. By managing the cooking himself.
B. By hiring brand-new cooking staff.
C. By using the knowledge from his major.

听下面的录音，回答第 17 至第 20 小题。

17. Why didn't the speaker paint on the paper much at first?

- A. Rice paper was too costly.
B. He wasn't fond of doing that.
C. He failed to buy nice rice paper.

18. How was the speaker's life in Jingdezhen?

- A. Discouraging. B. Stressful. C. Comfortable.

19. What can the speaker do now?

- A. Create works on silk. B. Paint on pottery pieces. C. Instruct Australian artists.

20. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A. His efforts to boost cultural exchanges.
B. His exploration of traditional Chinese art.
C. His travel experiences in China and Australia.

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

How to Read Codes on Canned Foods

While there is no standard marking system for canned foods, many companies use similar codes to track their products. Learning to understand the most common date codes helps you make sure your canned foods stay fresh and safe to eat. Some canned foods have a clear “use by” date printed on the can or its label. For those without such a date, you can usually find a coded date on the top or bottom of the can and decode it as follows.

Step 1 — Check the first character

Check the first number or letter in the code. Numbers 1 to 9 often stand for the months from January to September in order. On many cans, the letter O usually means October, N stands for November, and D represents December.

Step 2 — Try the alphabetical system

Simply match letters A to L with the months January through December in alphabetical order. Some companies use this way of coding to mark months. You need to be careful when decoding these marks if you want to confirm the exact month. D may mean April or December, depending on the coding system the producer uses.

Step 3 — Read the day and year

Work out the numbers to find the specific date and year. Many companies use two digits after the first character in the code for the day, and one digit for the year. The digit for the year is normally the last digit of that year. For example, the year mark for 2011 would be 1.

Step 4 — Try a Julian date

Find the corresponding (相应的) Julian date from the code if the numbers cannot be read as month, day and year. A Julian date shows which day it is in a whole year. For example, Jan. 1 would be 1 and Dec. 31 would be 365 if a Julian date is used.

21. What do we know about the coding systems in Step 1 and Step 2?

- A. They use numbers for days.
- B. Months are coded randomly.
- C. Letters are used to mark months.
- D. They follow the same coding rules.

22. What number represents Feb. 10 if a Julian date is used?

- A. 10.
- B. 41.
- C. 102.
- D. 210.

23. Which section of a magazine is this text probably taken from?

- A. Everyday Health.
- B. Green Life.
- C. Money Smart.
- D. Home Improvement.

B

14-year-old Philo Farnsworth wasn't looking up at the sky while plowing (犁) the field at his father's farm. He was looking down at the straight furrows (沟) that coursed over the earth. That's when he had a sudden insight: The same way the plow went back and forth over the field, an image could be scanned electronically and then transmitted (传输) line by line, much like furrows in a field. It was a vision of the first transmittable TV image.

Born in 1906 in a small apartment, he grew up in a family that moved constantly. His formal education was often interrupted, but he had something that couldn't be taught in any classroom: an almost supernatural ability to see how things worked. By age 12, he had built an electric motor from scratch. At 13, he was repairing neighbors' radios and electric appliances for pocket money. His teachers quickly realized they were dealing with something extraordinary.

He briefly attended college, but his mind was on television, and so he dropped out and began looking for somebody to fund his ideas. That opportunity came, and he traveled to Berkeley, California, to set up shop. The TV tube Philo then developed would become the standard in broadcasting. Yet Philo spent years defending his patent and rebuilding his business after an economic crash. Like all of us, he had his share of challenges, perhaps more. But he kept pushing forward and registered hundreds of patents. Finally, on July 21, 1969, Neil Armstrong stepped out of Apollo 11 onto the moon's surface in an area called the Sea of Tranquility.

Philo Farnsworth was sitting in his living room with his wife Pem, watching the live feed — the image transmitting quickly, row by row like the furrows in a field. He turned to her and said, "Pem, this has made it all worthwhile."

24. What was inspired by the furrows in the field?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. A type of farming equipment. | B. A way of high production. |
| C. A model of a transmitter. | D. A method of image transmission. |

25. What aspect about Philo amazed his teachers? 微信公众号 IAI English

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| A. His devotion to science. | B. His genius in engineering. |
| C. His expertise in finance. | D. His popularity in the neighborhood. |

26. Which of the following best summarizes Philo's life in the 3rd paragraph?

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. A hard-won victory over adversities. | B. A struggle against financial setbacks. |
| C. A leap from college dropout to celebrity. | D. A lifelong pursuit of academic excellence. |

27. Which of the following is a suitable title for the passage?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. From Farm Boy to Wealthy Inventor | B. Bring the Moon to Your Living Room |
| C. The Vision That Was Born on the Moon | D. The Dropout Who Challenged the World |

C

What can novelists learn from non-fiction? The greatest imagination is often fired with the depth of material that research offers. Sure, you can imagine anything, but readers will not necessarily believe anything. Truth doesn't have to be true, but it does have to be credible (We've all read something unrealistic that the author insists "really happened!").

I've written a few historical novels, including a series based in early Victorian London. That kind of fiction requires a lot of research just at the level of what people wear, eat and how they live their lives. Then you need location details, buildings, streets, smells, sounds etc. It looks laborious but it's almost as much fun as the actual writing. I spent months reading books and newspapers produced in the 1840s. The novel's plot would be mine, but everything it rested on was pure historical research.

Anthony Burgess was once waiting to meet his publisher in London and decided to leaf through a pile of the newest bestselling thrillers on the reception's coffee table. He noted that each book was based on a specific subject area — avalanches (雪崩), oil drilling work — and understood that readers don't just want a story. They also want to learn something about an unknown subject. They want fiction and non-fiction combined.

I've also written history. I already knew about the history of the Greek town I'd decided to focus on, but I wanted to make it appealing to the general reader using the techniques I'd used in fiction.

The result was mostly an experiment in structure. I decided to tell the history in a non-chronological (时间顺序的) way, focusing instead on themes that would allow me to group different and individual stories in ways that would hold together like chapters in fiction. The whole history would be told eventually, but it would come together gradually like a plot rather than "in order" as it happened. As such, it appeared to be almost like a novel, though everything in it is history.

28. What quality should a novel carry according to paragraph 1?

- A. Readability. B. Reliability. C. Authenticity. D. Originality.

29. What did the research into Victorian London serve to ensure?

- A. Visual presentation. B. Identity exploration.
C. Theme relevance. D. Historical accuracy.

30. What do readers expect from a book according to Anthony Burgess?

- A. Novel content. B. Varied settings.
C. Thrilling elements. D. Immersive experience.

31. How did the author tell the history of the Greek town?

- A. By following the timeline. B. By respecting historical events.
C. By combining facts and fantasy. D. By adopting a fictional organization.

D

Botanists have known that plants can communicate via chemicals known as volatile organic compounds (VOCs). When plants are attacked by pests, the composition of the VOCs they release changes. Previous work has shown that this drives nearby plants to raise their own defences in anticipation of being attacked in turn. What has gone unexplored is whether plants detect VOCs released by their neighbours when they are healthy. So ecologist Velemir Ninkovic decided to run an experiment.

Dr. Ninkovic and his colleagues planted three varieties of barley (大麦) that grow at different rates — one quick, one slow, and one middling. The plants were put in growing containers next to one another, but with no way for them to shade their neighbours. The only connection that the plants had to one another was through one-way air channels that connected their growing containers. These allowed the researchers to blow air from one container to the next, and to monitor the effect that this had on the plants over 25 days.

The results were striking. The slow-growing barley grew more quickly when it was exposed to air from the containers of its fast-growing cousins, producing 20% more biomass than when it was placed next to slower-growing plants. This, Dr. Ninkovic believes, is because the slow-growing plants were detecting the compounds released by their neighbours and realising that, in the wild at least, they would be at risk of getting shaded out if they did not **get a shift on**.

Fast-growing plants exposed to air from the containers of their slow-growing cousins reacted in the opposite way. With less need to race for the sun, they cut their growth rates notably. While the slow growers were switching resources towards growth, the speedsters were able to spend more of theirs on resource-intensive defensive measures.

Barley, in other words, can chemically detect their competitors, and adjust their own growing strategies accordingly. Farmers are already experimenting with using VOCs to boost productivity. Dr. Ninkovic's results suggest VOCs could be used to stimulate protective compounds when pests are expected, or to accelerate growth when risk is low.

32. What role did the one-way air channels play in the experiment?

- A. They allowed sharing nutrients.
- B. They helped defend against pests.
- C. They regulated experiment conditions.
- D. They prevented plants' overshadowing.

33. What does the underlined phrase "**get a shift on**" in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Give in.
- B. Speed up.
- C. Move away.
- D. Watch out.

34. What happened to the fast-growing barley when exposed to air from its rivals?

- A. They invested more in self-protection.
- B. They stopped growing to avoid competition.
- C. They grew faster to maintain their advantage.
- D. They released more VOCs to warn their rivals.

35. What is the text mainly about?

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- A. The role of VOCs in plant defense.
- B. Why plants grow at different rates.
- C. How plants keep spying on the competition.
- D. The benefits of planting crops in different places.

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。

The Evolution of Over-the-Water Resorts

Imagine a world where you wake up to the gentle sound of the ocean waves, where your bedroom suspends magically above waters. Welcome to the realm of over-water bungalows! They have a story that will transport you to the islands of French Polynesia.

Among the stunning wonders of French Polynesia, a visionary by the name of Hugh Kelley came across paradise itself. ___36___ — a dream to create something truly extraordinary. Inspired by the traditional Polynesian homes gracefully sitting on stilts (桩子), he set out to craft a place where guests could live above the shallow waters. And, so, the remarkable tale of over-water bungalows began.

___37___ The Bali Hai Hotel, standing proudly as the birthplace of this revolution, unveiled the world's first over-water bungalows. Word of this delightful concept spread like wildfire, attracting wanderers across the globe. As the notion of over-water living took flight, French Polynesia's islands embraced the trend with open arms. They offered guests a slice of heaven unmatched anywhere else on Earth. ___38___ Resorts (度假村) around the world soon caught wind of this remarkable concept and eagerly embraced it. From the Maldives to the Seychelles, over-water bungalows appeared like blossoms across the globe.

Resorts also pushed the boundaries of design, introducing cutting-edge features. Glass floors invited guests to peer into the mysterious depths below, and private pools offered moments of pure relaxation. ___39___

As the world wrestled with environmental challenges, the tourism industry came under increasing scrutiny (审查) for its carbon footprint. ___40___ Resorts committed themselves to environmentally conscious practices. Over-water bungalows now stand as shining examples of how modern comfort and ecological harmony can coexist in perfect harmony.

- A. It was a tale of dedication
- B. The magic, however, didn't stop there
- C. The concept was born out of practicality
- D. An idea sparked within an adventurous soul
- E. In the 1960s, Kelley's vision became a reality
- F. The pioneers behind recognized the need for sustainability
- G. Each wonder in architecture proved the pursuit of perfection

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、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I was excited to try Mom's state-of-the-art machine. However, my prized possession didn't ___41___ and it became a full-blown war between me and the machine! I played with this dial and that button, tried again and again, and could not get the settings ___42___. The stitches (针脚) were too loose or too tight, and the thread became a ___43___ pile as the needle stayed in the same spot. I didn't realize a harmless sewing machine could produce such terrible loud noises! Desperately, I sighed, "Mom, I think I've ___44___ your machine!"

I shook my head and returned to another ___45___ with the buttons and dials. Finally I took a big breath, ___46___ cautiously on the pedal (踏板), and it started to sing ___47___. It even laid down perfect stitches! The room was filled with ___48___ stitching sounds that used to echo from Mother's sewing room.

Several practice sessions later I felt ___49___ for my first undertaking, a lap-quilt (盖毯) — the type used in nursing homes. There would be one ___50___ though: it would be cheery and colorful. Yet, I had barely started when the layers of fabric began to wrinkle, and more ___51___ to the machine didn't make any difference. I ___52___ stitches and started over several times. Finally on the verge of tears, I called a friend who ___53___. She quickly ___54___ my problem. Who knew such work required a special foot for the machine?

When finished, the lap-quilt surprised even me! It was to be a birthday surprise for a special lady, who had been my mom's nursing-home roommate during her final year. She became my friend and was a great ___55___ of comfort, wisdom, and strength.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. swing | B. cooperate | C. respond | D. move |
| 42. A. accessible | B. economical | C. successful | D. correct |
| 43. A. concrete | B. valuable | C. messy | D. random |
| 44. A. broken | B. kept | C. fitted | D. stopped |
| 45. A. preparation | B. struggle | C. gathering | D. intervention |
| 46. A. stepped | B. held | C. relied | D. passed |
| 47. A. wildly | B. desperately | C. smoothly | D. noisily |
| 48. A. faint | B. interactive | C. regular | D. familiar |
| 49. A. ready | B. passionate | C. flexible | D. grateful |
| 50. A. weakness | B. difference | C. problem | D. secret |
| 51. A. adjustments | B. commitment | C. restrictions | D. damage |
| 52. A. pulled out | B. made up | C. called off | D. took in |
| 53. A. cares | B. sews | C. designs | D. teaches |
| 54. A. approved | B. ignored | C. decided | D. explained |
| 55. A. warning | B. sign | C. source | D. reminder |

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。

When dusk falls over Qingyun Hutong, pushing open a weathered wooden door ___56___ (produce) a subtle but decisive shift in time. Outside, the steady rhythm of the modern city remains, while inside, history takes over. Cold light slides down beams (梁) that have stood for more than four ___57___ (century), and a layered soundscape echoes through the corridors. Audiences become participants in the story unfolding around them.

The scene is part of *Mysterious Cases of the Ming Wanli Era*, ___58___ immersive theater production currently ___59___ (stage) at the Beijing Print Guild Hall. It has attracted growing attention and is scheduled to continue through the end of 2026. Written and directed by Miao Jiuling, the production enters China's ___60___ (rapid) expanding immersive theater market with an ambitious creative vision and a spatial strategy, ___61___ (redefine) the relationship between performer and audience.

The venue is not merely a background ___62___ an active narrative component. The Ming Dynasty Guild Hall, with its “temple-front, hall-rear” layout and three-courtyard arrangement, generates a layered progression of space ___63___ signals narrative shifts. Historically, it functioned ___64___ a ceremonial space and a performance venue.

Miao says what first drew him was not the ___65___ (architecture) form but “density of information”. “This is not a stage,” he says. “It is a system that has hosted countless acts.” In this sense, theater becomes not the use of space, but the reactivation of its internal logic.

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，你参加的由外教 Tom 开设的“科技赋能校园”校本选修课即将结课。课程组计划征集课程优化方案，以便下学期升级课程。请你给 Tom 写一封邮件，内容包括：

- (1) 肯定课程收获；
- (2) 提出优化建议。

注意：微信公众号 IAI English

- (1) 写作词数应为 80 左右。
- (2) 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：科技赋能校园 Technology Empowers Campus

Dear Tom,

I hope this email finds you well. _____

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。

For two years, I had waited for my father to come home after a car accident. Dad worked as a mail carrier, rising before dawn and returning at dusk enthusiastically. On weekends, he coached a Little League team, patiently teaching kids how to hold a bat and position their feet. He would often show them how to swing hard to hit the ball, then dash around the bases to score. He used to say, “Baseball never gives up on you, and you shouldn’t give up on it either.”

The accident happened on a rainy evening. He survived, but his right arm was crushed beyond repair. When he got home from hospital, he often sat on his bed, staring out the window and barely speaking. If I mentioned baseball, he would wave me off.

One evening, I lay reading the sports page. Sunday was my birthday, and the Yankees were playing against the St. Louis Browns. In past years, Dad would have taken me. It hurt to read about baseball, until I spotted an article on a new outfielder named Pete Gray, who was dominating the game. Then I knew I had to get my father to that game.

At dinner, Mom asked about my birthday. I said, “I want Dad to take me to the ballpark.” Dad just shook his head. I reminded him how he used to teach me to watch the fielders. He cut me off: “Go with a friend, or go alone.”

After dinner, I handed Mom the article about Gray who was excelling in the major games. Her face lighting up, she promised to urge Dad until he gave in.

Sunday morning, Dad, clean-shaven and wearing a jacket with his empty sleeve stuffed into the pocket, walked with me to the bus. He was silent, his face blank. At the stadium, I had chosen seats where we could see Gray up close.

When Pete Gray stepped out, Dad leaned forward. Gray was tall and strong, but his right sleeve hung empty. “Can he play?” Dad asked, inching forward on his seat.

注意：微信公众号 IAI English

(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: *With Dad’s eyes fixed on Gray’s empty sleeve, I saw a flicker of hope in his eyes.* _

Paragraph 2: *When the game finally ended, I knew something inside Dad had shifted.* _____