

成都石室中学高 2023 届高考适应性考试（一）

英语

（全卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟）

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号等填写在本试卷和答题卡相应位置上。
2. 作答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，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。答案不能答在试卷上。
3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答。答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新答案；不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答无效。
4. 考生必须保证答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，将试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第 I 卷（选择题，满分 100 分）

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。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 will the woman do?

- A. Wipe the table. B. Wash the dishes. C. Clean the floor.

2. How often are the meetings held?

- A. Once a day. B. Once a week. C. Once a month.

3. What does the man mean?

- A. He is going blind. B. He likes darkness. C. He can't bear the strong light.

4. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. On a mountain. B. In a gym. C. At the speakers' home.

5. What did the man think of the garden?

- A. It was beautiful. B. It was crowded. C. It was inspiring.

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。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. How will the woman give the lucky money to William?

- A. By WeChat Pay. B. By bank transfer. C. In cash.

7. What will William probably do during the holiday?

- A. Attend classes. B. Join his family for dinner. C. Travel to his grandparents' house.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 8 至第 10 三个小题。

8. Why does the woman think young people prefer public transportation?

A. Decrease in income.

B. Difficulty of parking.

C. Convenience of public transportation.

9. Why does the woman like cars?

A. They run fast.

B. They are cheap.

C. They can go anywhere.

10. When did the man get rid of his vehicle?

A. A year ago.

B. Half a year ago.

C. One month ago.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 11 至第 13 三个小题。

11. Why does Lisa want the new job?

A. It pays more money.

B. It offers her career promotion.

C. It will be easy as she's done it before.

12. How did Lisa find out about the job?

A. From a co-worker.

B. From an advertisement.

C. From someone working there.

13. How many children does Lisa have?

A. Two.

B. Three.

C. Four.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 14 至第 17 四个小题。

14. What is the conversation mainly about?

- A. Suggestions about adopting a pet.
- B. Ways of learning to look after a dog.
- C. Job applications to an animal shelter.

15. What does the woman like best about working at a shelter?

- A. Cleaning the cages.
- B. Getting along with pets.
- C. Interacting with other volunteers.

16. What does the woman regret about her volunteering work?

- A. The lack of pay.
- B. The long working hours.
- C. The inability to adopt all the pets.

17. What will the man probably do next?

- A. Buy a dog.
- B. Talk to his roommate.
- C. Contact a shelter near him.

听下面一段独白, 回答第 18 至第 20 三个小题。

18. What made sweet foods special in ancient civilizations?

- A. They were hard to make.
- B. They were the safest foods.
- C. They were only for important persons.

19. When was the cupcake invented?

- A. In the 1800s.
- B. In the 1300s.
- C. In the 1200s.

20. Why did it take so long for more recipes to be published?

- A. The materials were too expensive.
- B. People perfected desserts early on.
- C. More demand for sugar was needed.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Club Sports provide both a competitive and social sporting experience to any Purdue student. There are clubs for all skill levels, from beginners to seasoned experts. Explore RecWell clubs below.

The Purdue Softball Club

The Purdue Softball Club is a student-run organization recognized by the National Club Softball Association. As a club team, we provide Purdue students with the opportunity to continue playing softball at a competitive collegiate level. As NCSA members, we participate in the Great American-West conference consisting of the University of Notre Dame, University of Michigan, Eastern Michigan, and Loyola-Chicago. President: Danielle Olsen

Email: danielleolson9@gmail.com

The Purdue Gymnastics Club

The Purdue Gymnastics Club is a group of normal everyday students who, like yourself, want to stay active while at school. We practice during evening hours four times a week during the fall and spring semesters. We own and operate equipment for 4 women's and 6 men's events.

President: Maya McDonald

Email: medon127@purdue.edu

The Purdue Triathlon Club

The Purdue Triathlon Club's mission is to get together athletes who desire to train multi-sport in a social environment and promote interest and participation in triathlons (铁人三项), duathlons (铁人两项), running, swimming and cycling events on the Purdue University campus that provide opportunities for members to participate in triathlons and related athletic activities. We encourage and support members while training together. We travel to races in the spring and summer together and host two races during the school year. We end our year at the Collegiate Nationals in April.

President: Patrick Cavanaugh

Email: pcavana@purdue.edu

The Purdue Men's Club Volleyball

The Purdue Men's Club Volleyball allows Purdue undergraduate and graduate students to play volleyball at a competitive, intercollegiate level. Tryouts are held at the beginning of each semester and teams are divided based on skill level. Players come from all over the country, not just limited to the Midwest. The first and second teams travel to tournaments across the Midwest and to the NCVF National tournament each spring. The club is an NCVF and MIVA recognized program and consistently finishes in the top competitive divisions of the region and nation.

President: Josiah Rockey

Email:rockeyl@purdue, edu

21. Where can you see the information?

- A. In students' textbooks.
- B. In the campus network.
- C. In the news website.
- D. In school magazines.

22. What makes the Purdue Gymnastics Club special?

- A. It is a student-run organization.
- B. It is open every other day throughout the semester.
- C. It operates equipment for 10 events.
- D. It allows athletes to train in multiple sports.

23. Which club is highly competitive on a national level?

- A. The Purdue Triathlon Club.
- B. The Purdue Gymnastics Club.
- C. The Purdue Softball club.
- D. The Purdue Men's Club Volleyball.

B

In 1986, I watched my first soccer match on my parents' big box television. I was six, and ever since then, I have dreamed of attending the World Cup.

This year, I traveled to Brazil to make my dream a reality. The first match I attended was between Australia and Spain. Within minutes of walking into the stadium, I found myself surrounded by the excited fans, talking and cheering together. Unlike what one normally sees on the news, this match was mainly peaceful except for one fight. When the fight started, the whole section began chanting (呼喊) with one voice, asking those fighting to stop. When they didn't, the **rabble-rousers** were sent out by security guards minutes later.

What struck me about the games I attended was the sense of camaraderie. I met soccer fans from different countries. Sometimes we were cheering for the same team and sometimes for opposite teams, but that didn't stop us from becoming friends. The stands were not divided between teams, and the interaction was often spirit-lifting.

I also watched the game in Sao Paulo that ousted (淘汰) Brazil from the World Cup. I was with friends at a large bar which hosted a mix of Brazilian and German supporters. As Germany scored one goal after another, the sadness and even tears were visible on the faces of Brazilians. But

German fans came to the Brazilians to comfort them and apologize that the game was ending with such a big gap. Everyone was hoping for a good match.

What I love about the World Cup is that it provides a chance for people to learn about other countries and cultures. People learn about the countries of the teams they support and about their opponents' history and culture. Soccer is a game that not only gives people the chance to learn about each other but also has the potential to unite people.

Sports can be a dividing force, but the true spirit of sports is about unity and fun. The matches at this World Cup have been exactly that so far, and I hope it remains so.

24. What does the underlined word "rabble-rousers" in Paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. The injured players.
- B. The fighting fans.
- C. The excited viewers.
- D. The famous rapper.

25. What impressed the author most about the games that he attended?

- A. The chanting fans.
- B. The peaceful atmosphere.
- C. The warm friendship.
- D. The players' performance.

26. Why did the author mention his bar experience?

- A. To present a fact.
- B. To illustrate a point.
- C. To solve a problem.
- D. To make a comparison.

27. What is mainly conveyed in the passage?

- A. Fans' support counts in sports.
- B. The World Cup is worth attending.
- C. Sports bring the world together.
- D. Sports are about cultural exchange.

Business meetings are, arguably, a necessary part of any organisation where people work collectively to accomplish a goal. But badly managed, meetings can be unproductive, boring and feel like a complete waste of time. In a recent survey conducted by governance technology firm eShare, it was found that the average UK employee spends over 10 hours weekly preparing for and attending meetings—approximately 50% of which they consider unnecessary. However, there are theories that technology could improve things.

It's "very feasible" for an AI to be able to recognise when one person is hijacking a meeting, or if a circular discussion keeps returning to a single issue, says James Campanini, from videoconferencing company, BlueJeans. "If no new points are made after a while, the AI could suggest to wrap up," says Cynthia Rudin, a computer science professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. But AI isn't quite there yet.

"If AI can do most of the boring and hard work during business meetings, that leaves more space for humans to think about strategy and vision," believes Niki Iliadis at the Big Innovation centre, London, an innovation hub in AI. This seems to be true. The prefecture of Osaka in Japan started using an AI as a minute taker to transcribe and summarise the 450 annual cabinet meetings. It has halved the time needed to produce summaries and cut staff overtime, claims the prefecture.

AI can also help with the matter of attendance. If a meeting with irrelevant subject matter is called, or if it's an inconvenient time, an AI could be used to decide who should attend the meeting and when it should be, says Elise Keith from Lucid Meetings, a US-based meeting management platform.

Finally, one Stockholm start-up, Mentimeter, allows meeting attendees to give anonymous feedback about a discussion. Using the software, participants can make open-ended responses, submit comments or vote in multiple-choice quizzes. This has "fundamentally changed the dynamics of a presentation," says Austin Broad from financial services firm AFH Wealth Management.

While tools that can create agendas, send meeting invitations, distribute the minutes, and keep track of action items should improve effectiveness, they are still in development. Let's hope that if or when they do arrive, they will meet our expectations.

28. What does the underlined phrase "wrap up" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. turn up
- B. show up

C. end up

D. back up

29. Why is the prefecture of Osaka in Japan mentioned?

A. To introduce a latest AI breakthrough.

B. To show the difference that an AI has made.

C. To illustrate the difficulty in developing the technology.

D. To prove that AI has changed the attendance of a meeting.

30. An AI can be applied to do the following things EXCEPT _____.

A. reducing the time to produce summaries of meetings

B. deciding when it is convenient to hold a meeting

C. offering strategies to hold a successful meeting

D. helping meeting attendees submit comments

31. What is the author's attitude towards applying an AI to meetings?

A. Favorable. B. Disapproval. C. Objective. D. Cautious,

D

Over millions of years humans have responded to certain situations without thinking too hard. If our ancestors spotted movement in the nearby forest, they would run first and question later. At the same time, the ability to analyze and to plan is part of what separates us from other animals. The question of when to trust your instinct（直觉）and when to think slow matters in the office as much as in the savannah（草原）.

Slow thinking is the feature of a well-managed workplace. Yet instinct also has its place. Some decisions are more connected to emotional responses and less to analysis. In demanding customer-service or public-facing situations, instinct is often a better guide to how to behave.

Instinct can also be improved. Plenty of research has shown that instinct becomes more **unerring** with experience. In one well-known experiment, volunteers were asked to assess whether a selection of designer handbags were real or not. Some were instructed to operate on instinct and others to deliberate（深思熟虑）over their decision. Instinct worked better for those who owned at least three designer handbags; indeed, it outperformed analysis. The more expert you become, the better your instinct tends to be.

However, the real reason to embrace fast thinking is that it is, well, fast. It is often the only way to get through the day. To take one example, when your inbox floods with new emails at the start of a new day, there is absolutely no way to read them all carefully. Instinct is what helps you decide which ones to answer and which to delete or leave unopened. Fast thinking can also help the entire organization. The value of many managerial decisions lies in the simple fact that they have been made at all. Yet as data explodes, the temptation to ask for one more bit of analysis has become much harder to resist. Managers often suffer from overthinking, turning a simple problem into a complex one.

When to use instinct in the workplace rests on its own form of pattern recognition. Does the decision maker have real expertise in this area? Is this a field in which emotion matters more than reasoning? Above all, is it worth delaying the decision? Slow thinking is needed to get the big calls right. But fast thinking is the way to stop deliberation turning to a waste of time.

32. What does the underlined word "unerring" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

A. accurate B. creative C. controllable D. obvious

33. How is the third paragraph mainly developed?

A. By process.

B. By comparison.

C. By example.

D. By classification.

34. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Managers can afford the cost of slow thinking.

B. Fast thinking can be a boost to work efficiency.

C. Slow thinking will hold us back in the long run.

D. Too much data is to blame for wrong decisions.

35. What is the author's purpose of writing the passage?

A. To explain how instinct works in the office.

B. To tell the difference between instinct and slow thinking.

C. To highlight the value of instinct in the workplace.

D. To illustrate the development of different thinking patterns.

第二节（共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分）

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Have you ever made a promise to yourself that you didn't keep? Commonly, when the new year ticks over, we make resolutions: going to the gym, studying harder or giving up a bad habit. Sadly, not long after we've made the promise, we often end up breaking them. _36 Well, it's possible, but willpower might not be the only thing you need.

The basic idea of a habit is something we do almost unconsciously, as if you're on autopilot. An example of this would be having breakfast or saying "please" and "thank you". 37_ But if we don't have those habits, how can we create them? According to a study published by the European Journal of Social Psychology, it takes an average of 66 days to form a new habit. However, relying only on determination may not be the answer.

Questioning why you want something to be the norm (常态) rather than relying on your resolve could be the key. 38 The issue is, willpower could be subject to your mood—a bad mood may mean you don't want to do something.

You should also avoid trying to change too much at once—remember that it's a case of baby steps, 39, going to the gym, and stopping drinking at the same time will probably result in failure rather than sustainable practice. And don't worry about failing—just start again! 40 If you hate mushrooms, don't persevere and try to add them to your diet just to be healthier. Eat something you like! It might not be quick, but if you follow these tips, you may be able to change something for the better or kick a bad habit.

- A. Giving up all your favourite foods
- B. Working out as you please
- C. But what if you want to create a new good habit?
- D. Good habits can be part of your daily routine.
- E. Don't do things outside your comfort zone.
- F. To get rid of a bad habit is not as easy a thing as we sometimes think.
- G. Do you want to lose weight because you want to be healthier or feel more attractive?

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

One afternoon, three boys were fishing on a river bank. There were shouts of 41 as one pulled a fish out of the water. But the third boy looked on 42. His name was Albert. Albert 43 how the fishes' mouths were torn by the hooks. Their 44 struggling moved his heart. Even pressing the hooks through the live 45 used as bait upset him. The belief began to grow in him that "we have no right to cause 46 on another living creature. . . " And it was one of the beliefs that 47 him into an extraordinary man.

Born in 1875, Albert became a brilliant 48 when he was young and also a writer and philosopher before he was 30. In 1904, he read an article about the 49 need for doctors in Lambarene. He was very 50 and decided to help. 51, he raised money by giving concerts to pay for the 52 of retraining as a doctor. In 1913, he established a hospital Lambarene.

Albert spent the rest of his life helping the people there. Hoping to 53 to others his belief to 54 the suffering of all creatures, he never stopped 55 —but for a long time he couldn't find the words for his philosophy. It was beside the river that he'd first become 56 suffering as a child and it was on the river that he found his answer. One day at sunset, as he was travelling in a boat, there flashed into his mind the phrase: " 57 for Life ". It was not necessarily his 58 with Albert's own 59 to live a large part of his life for others has his philosophy to inspire others. However, over the years, 60 generations of people around the world.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. defeat | B. victory | C. failure | D. satisfaction |
| 42. A. silently | B. excitedly | C. nervously | D. patiently |
| 43. A. liked | B. appreciated | C. hated | D. contented |
| 44. A. respectful | B. regretful | C. painful | D. delightful |
| 45. A. worms | B. fish | C. boat | D. river |
| 46. A. happiness | B. suffering | C. frustration | D. sadness |
| 47. A. helped | B. dragged | C. forced | D. shaped |
| 48. A. musician | B. doctor | C. professor | D. teacher |
| 49. A. legal | B. casual | C. urgent | D. permanent |
| 50. A. panicked | B. angry | C. upset | D. moved |
| 51. A. However | B. Moreover | C. Therefore | D. Otherwise |
| 52. A. salary | B. costs | C. profit | D. budget |
| 53. A. take on | B. bring on | C. pass on | D. turn on |
| 54. A. prepare | B. prescribe | C. predict | D. prevent |
| 55. A. helping | B. teaching | C. lecturing | D. writing |

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| 56. | A. sick of | B. aware of | C. curious about | D. interested in |
| 57. | A. Promise | B. Gratitude | C. Admiration | D. Respect |
| 58. | A. influence | B. message | C. intention | D. description |
| 59. | A. instruction | B. decision | C. command | D. performance |
| 60. | A. inspired | B. gathered | C. cured | D. assisted |

第 II 卷（非选择题，满分 50 分）

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，根据上下文在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

If you were born in the 2000s, you are called the oh-ohs. That would make you young, 61 (create), and no doubt smart.

Some adults worry that you're more interested in the screen. They think of you 62 the "face-down generation" because you use your phone so much. And they wonder 63 you will do with your life. 64 (add), many children, born in the 1990s and 2000s, 65 (raise) by "helicopter parents". They were always there to guide and help their children with a busy program 66 (fill) with homework and after-school activities. With parents doing everything for them, today's youth seem to prefer to live like 67 (teenager). 68 the fact is that more young people volunteer to help their communities. There are also brave young people such as Malala Yousafzai, the teenager who won the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize for pushing girls' rights to go to school.

Does the face-down generation need 69 heads-up? The answer remains 70 (see). But if you're one of the oh-ohs, there's reason to be hopeful about the future. Things are looking up for the face-down generation.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（ \wedge ），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（ \backslash ）划掉。

修改：在错的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

Dear Tom,

As for your last letter asking about what to use chopsticks properly while eat in China, I'd like to offer you some suggestions.

You'd better keeping the following in mind. Firstly, it is forbidden to point at the others using your chopsticks as it makes people uncomfortable. Beside, don't tap your bowl with your chopsticks, since that considered impolite to the host or the chef. More important, never stick your chopsticks to the rice bowl. Lay it on your dish if necessary.

I hope my advices will be of use to you.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

你校最近举办了春季运动会, 请你为校英文报写一篇报道。

内容包括:

1. 时间和地点;
2. 运动会的基本情况;
3. 比赛的意义。

注意: 词数 100 左右。