

阅读理解说明文+议论文（上）

目 录

1. 【河北衡水金卷先享题 2024 届高三摸底联考试题】
2. 【2024 届高三金太阳 11 月大联考试题（11 省联考）】
3. 【九师联盟 2024 届高三第二次质检英语试题】
4. 【“天一大联考●皖豫名校联盟” 2024 届高三第一次大联考英语试题】
5. 【2024 届湖南炎德英才名校大联考高三第三次联考】
6. 【河南省 TOP 二十名校 2023-2024 学年高三上学期调研考试英语试题】
7. 【福建省百校联考 2023-2024 学年高三上学期期中联考英语试题】
8. 【湖北省新高考联盟 2023-2024 学年高三上学期 11 月月考英语试题】
9. 【浙江省湖州丽水衢州三市 2023-2024 学年高三上学期 11 月期中教学质量检测】
10. 【江苏省南京市六校 2023-2024 学年高三上学期 11 月期中联合调研.】
11. 【辽宁省六校协作体 2023-2024 学年高三上学期 11 月期中英语试题】
12. 【山东省青岛局属、青西、胶州等地 2023--2024 学年高三上学期期中考试大联考】
13. 【河北省沧衡八校联盟 2023-2024 学年高三上学期 11 月期中英语试题】
14. 【重庆市名校联盟 2023-2024 学年高三上学期期中考试英语试题】
15. 【2024 届浙江省金华市金华十校高三上学期一模英语试题】
1. 【河北衡水金卷先享题 2024 届高三摸底联考试题】

Bird populations in the UK continue to crash, new data shows, as campaigners predict the government will fail to meet its own nature targets unless radical (彻底的) changes are made. In 2021, on average the abundance of 130 breeding species was 12% below its 1970 value. Between 2015 and 2020, 24% of species increased, 28% showed little change and 48% declined. Wildlife experts agree that the decline in bird populations is largely driven by habitat loss.

The government passed the Environment Act into law in 2021, which requires a **halt** in species decline by

2030. Campaigners have said that radical changes to government policy are needed if it is to meet its targets. The problems were highlighted by the RSPB's Big Garden Birdwatch this year, in which house sparrows remained the most frequently observed species in gardens for the 20th year in a row.

“The numbers speak for themselves when it comes to the astonishing declines of some of our once common birds,” said Beccy Speight, the RSPB's chief executive. “We are in a nature and climate emergency and we've lost 38 million birds from our skies in the past 50 years.” This year, more than 500, 000 people took part in the Big Garden Birdwatch, and more than 9 million birds were spotted. The results also identified problems faced by other common bird species, including chaffinches and greenfinches.

Richard Benwell, the chief executive of the environmental coalition Wildlife and Countryside Link, said: “Meeting the legal target to stop wildlife losses by the end of the next parliament (议会) can't be achieved with a legal tweak (调整) here, some spare change there. Serious, sustained investment, proper punishment for pollution, and action in every department of government must be the features of any nature-positive manifesto (宣言).”

28. According to the text, what is the main cause of bird population decline in the UK?

- A. Climate change. B. Habitat loss. C. Pollution. D. Hunting.

29. What does the underlined word “halt” in paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Adjustment. B. Instruction. C. Stop. D. Promotion. .

30. Which bird species has been seen the most regularly in UK gardens during the past 20 years?

- A. House sparrows.
B. Chaffinches.
C. Greenfinches.
D. Uncommon birds.

31. Why does the author quote Richard Benwell's words in the last paragraph?

- A. To point out the ways to meet the nature target.
B. To stress the importance of setting specific goals.
C. To remind the next parliament to make new laws.
D. To prove the government's failure in bird protection.

【答案】BCAA

[语篇导读]本文是一篇新闻报道。英国的鸟类数量持续下降,除非采取彻底变革,否则英国将无法实现阻止野生动植物数量下降的目标。

28.B [解析] 细节理解题。根据第一段“Wildlife experts agree that the decline in bird populations is largely

driven by habit at loss.”可知,野生鸟类种群数量下降的主要原因是栖息地的丧失。故选 B。

29.C[解析] 词义猜测题。根据第四段“Meeting the legal target to stop wildlife losses by the end of the next parliament”中的“stop”可知答案。故选 C。

30.A[解析] 细节理解题。根据第二段“The problems were highlighted by the RSPB's Big Garden Birdwatch this year, in which house sparrows remained the most frequently observed species in gardens for the 20th year in a row.”可知答案。故选 A。

31.A [解析] 推理判断题。引语中提到,要认真、可持续地投资,对污染者适当惩罚,政府各部门都要行动起来,而且所有这些都应在声称积极保护自然的宣言中体现出来。可见,引语中主要指出了实现阻止野生动植物数量下降的目标的途径。故选 A。

2. 【2024 届高三金太阳 11 月大联考试题（11 省联考）】

Most health experts would agree that eating meat especially red meat- in large quantities isn't good for us, or the planet. Studies point to an increased risk of heart disease and cancer correlating to our meat-heavy diets. Meanwhile, manufacturers are busy producing increasingly tasty and more meat-like products that match the real things making the switch from eating animals seem like a no-brainer. But are these fake meat products any healthier for us?

Jinan Banna, a dietitian and nutrition professor at the University of Hawaii says that some fake meat products can be considered "ultra-processed" foods. "That means they go through multiple processes and have a lot of added ingredients (配料)," she said. "An alternative burger, for example, might have quite a bit of sodium (钠), as well as additives." Some of these additives are on the market for a while before the scientific community determines them to be harmful, Banna added. "Anytime you see a long list of ingredients, including 'natural flavors', take it as a warning sign. In other words, eschew products with lengthy ingredient lists," said Sofia Popov, a microbiome scientist in Copenhagen. "Who knows what's actually in it?"

Perhaps convenience is the best argument for buying an alternative meat product you can simply cook straight out of the box, but some health experts suggest other plant-based healthful options can be simple, too. For example, on a busy day, Banna said she was able to throw together a tempeh (a traditional soya product) dish which she put in a little oil, vinegar and other seasonings. "We definitely obtain nutrients from animal-based food iron and zinc and other minerals as well. But it also contains fat and cholesterol, so it's good to control our intake," said Banna. "Vegetarian substitutes can be very tasty so we shouldn't shy away from them."

28. What is the common belief on consuming red meat?

- A. It is beneficial to our planet. B. It can stimulate the economy.
C. It should be served with vegetables. D. It may make us suffer from heart disease.

29. What does the underlined word "eschew" in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Avoid. B. Provide. C. Inspect. D. Purchase.

30. What does Banna advise people to do?

- A. Take in more minerals. B. Turn to convenient food instead.
C. Seek for plant-based meals. D. Choose some animal-based substitutes.

31. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. Why Is Plant-based Meat Dying? B. Are Fake Meat Products Good For You?
C. Fake Meat: Food's Future Or A Fashion? D. What Happened To The Plant-based Meat?

【答案】28~31 DACB

【解析】:本文是一篇说明文。假肉制品可能对人类的健康有害。

28.D [解析]细节理解题。 根据文章第一段第一句和第二句可知,大部分健康专家都会认为.大量吃肉,尤其是红肉,对我们没有好处。研究指出,患心脏病和癌症的风险增加与我们偏爱肉类的饮食习惯有关。

29.A [解析]词义推测题。 根据上一句可知,当看到一长串的配料,包括“天然香料”时,我们.应该把它当作一个警告信号。换句话说,避开配料表冗长的产品。

30. C [解析]细节理解题。 根据文章最后一段最后一句可知,素食替代品非常美味,所以我们不应该回避它们。因此,作者建议我们寻求植物性食物。

31. B [解析]主旨 大意题。假肉制品可能对人类的健康有害。

3. 【九师联盟 2024 届高三第二次质检英语试题】

When micro-plastics end up in farm fields, the pollution can damage plant growth. But two young researchers now report that combining fungi(真菌) with certain farm wastes can partly overcome that problem.

May Shin, 20, and Jiwon Choi, 18, met in a research design class at the Fryeburg Academy, a high school in Maine. May had desired to explore how micro plastics might affect the ecosystem. Jiwon was crazy about plants and fungi. The young scientists cooperated to test how long-lived plastics might affect farm crops.

Scientists have shown certain fungi can aid root growth and a plant 's nutrient uptake. Those organisms are named arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi(AMF). Certain farm wastes, like straw, can provide nutrients to plants and help stabilize their roots. Such wastes are also known as mushroom substrate(基质) and people often grow mushrooms in them.

May and Jiwon planted over 2 ,000 scallion(大葱) seeds in pots of soil. Half the seeds got soil polluted with

micro plastics. The rest grew in plastic-free soil. The plants then were further divided into four groups. The young scientists added AMF to the soil in one group. Another group had a top layer of mushroom substrate. A third group got both treatments. The last group got none. For three weeks, the pair tracked how many scallions sprouted(发芽) in each group and measured the plants' height once each week.

About twice as many scallions sprouted in clean soil compared to that containing plastic bits. But among plants surviving in the polluted soil, a combination of AMF and mushroom substrate helped them out. Those getting both treatments grew 5.4 centimeters per week. That was faster than either of the treatments alone or those getting none.

Jiwon and May then looked at the plant roots with a microscope. Where AMF had been added, it grew into those roots. That increased the scallion roots' surface area, May said, which should promote their uptake of nutrients. So "I see this project as coming up with a sustainable solution for plant growth in polluted soils," said May.

28. Why did May and Jiwon work together?

- A. To see the effects of long-lived plastics on farm crops. B. To find the relationship between plants and fungi.
C. To design a research on the growth of plants. D. To explore the way that the ecosystem works.

29. What is the author's purpose in writing paragraph 3?

- A. To prove the existence of micro plastics. B. To compare fungi with farm wastes.
C. To tell the advantage of farm wastes. D. To provide some related information.

30. What aspect of the study is the fourth paragraph mainly about?

- A. Its purpose. B. Its design. C. Its findings. D. Its reasons.

31. How can AMF and mushroom substrate make plants grow faster?

- A. By keeping the plants more resistant to pollution. B. By allowing the plants' deep area more freedom.
C. By making nutrients more available to the plants. D. By exposing the roots to a larger surface area.

[答案与解析]

本文是一篇说明文。当微塑料最终进入农田时,污染就会损害植物的生长。但两名年轻的研究人员现在发现,将真菌与某些农场废物结合起来可以在一定程度上解决这个问题。

28.A 细节理解题。根据第二段"The young scientists cooperated to test how long-lived plastics might affect farm crops."可知,May 和 Jiwon 合作,探讨塑料对农作物会产生怎样的影响。

29.D 推理判断题。根据下文可知,May 和 Jiwon 做的研究中,主要讲述的是真菌和农场废料结合所带来的好处,故作者写第三段的目的是提供一些相关的信息。

30.B 段落大意题。根据第四段Half the seeds got... The rest grew... The plants then were further divided into four

groups. The young scientists added AMF to the soil in one group..”可推断,第四段主要讲述的是 May 和 Jiwon 对她们研究的设计。

31.C 细节理解题。 根据最后一段“Where AMF had been added, it grew into those roots. That increased the scallion roots' surface area, May said, which should promote their uptake of nutrients.”可知,加入 AMF 和蘑菇基质使植物更容易吸收营养,因此就会长得较好。

4. 【“天一大联考●皖豫名校联盟”2024 届高三第一次大联考英语试题】

Long exposure to fine particulate air pollutants (PM_{2.5}) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) may increase non-lung cancer risk in older adults, according to a study led by Harvard T. H. Chan School of Public Health. In a study of millions of Medicare beneficiaries, the researchers found that exposures to PM_{2.5} and NO₂ over a 10-year period increased the risk of developing colorectal and prostate cancers. The researchers also found that even low levels of air pollution exposure may make people particularly susceptible to developing these cancers.

“Our findings uncover the biological possibility of air pollution as a crucial risk factor in the development of specific cancers, bringing us one step closer to understanding the impact of air pollution on human health,” said Yaguang Wei, a research fellow in the Department of Environmental Health. The study was published online on August 1, 2023, in Environmental Epidemiology.

Researchers studied data from national Medicare beneficiaries aged 65 or older, collected from 2000 to 2016. All subjects were cancer-free for at least the initial 10 years of the study period. Separate analyses looked at cancer risk under the impacts of air pollutants for various subgroups by factors including age, sex (for colorectal cancer only), race, average BMI, and socioeconomic status.

Findings from the nationwide analysis showed that long-term PM_{2.5} and NO₂ exposures increased the risk of developing colorectal and prostate cancers. For breast cancer, NO₂ exposure was associated with a decreased risk, while the association for PM_{2.5} was uncertain. The researchers suggested that the mixed associations may be due to variations in the chemical composition of PM_{2.5}, which is a complex mixture of solid and liquid particles(颗粒).

“The key message here is that U. S. air pollution standards are inadequate in protecting public health,” said senior author Joel Schwartz, professor of environmental epidemiology. “Current NO₂ standards are also inadequate. Unless all of these standards become much, much stricter, air pollution will continue to result in thousands of unnecessary cases of multiple cancers each year.

28. What does the underlined word “susceptible” in paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. Sustainably able to be bought or used. B. Physically or mentally attacked.
C. Doubtful whether something is true or useful. D. Very likely to be influenced or harmed.

29. How did the researchers conduct their study?

- A. By asking national Medicare beneficiaries questions.
B. By looking at cancer risk of air pollutants for all groups.
C. By analyzing data from certain people aged 65 or older.
D. By collecting ideas from cancer-free people for 10 years.

30. What contributes to the mixed associations for PM_{2.5} according to the researchers?

- A. Its fast changing speed. B. Its various chemical composition.
C. The subjects' long-term NO₂ exposure. D. The tiny size of PM_{2.5}.

31. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Air Pollution Standards Are Inadequate in Protecting Public Health
B. Cancer Risk under the Impacts of Air Pollutants by Various Factors
C. Air Pollution Will Result in Thousands of Unnecessary Multiple Cancers
D. Outdoor Air Pollution May Increase Non-Lung Cancer Risk in Older Adults

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。主题语境是人与自然。文章讲述的是研究人员发现,长期暴露于 PM_{2.5} 和二氧化氮下会增加患结肠直肠癌和前列腺癌的风险。长期暴露于 PM_{2.5} 和二氧化氮下也会使老年人特别容易患上这些癌症。

28.答案 D

命题透析词义 猜测题。

思路点拨上句提到“10 年内暴露于 PM_{2.5} 和二氧化氮下增加了患直肠癌和前列腺癌的风险。”此句中“研究人员还发现,即使是低水平的空气污染暴露”,说明此处表示也会有风险。

29.答案 C

命题透析细节理解题。

思路点拨由第三段可知,研究人员研究了从 2000 年至 2016 年收集的 65 岁及以上国家医疗保险受益人的数据。所有受试者在研究期间的最初 10 年内都没有患癌。单独分析研究了不同组受空气污染物影响的癌症风险,包括年龄、性别(仅限于肠癌)、种族、平均体重指数和社会经济地位。说明研究人员是通过分析一些关于老年人的数据进行研究的。

30.答案 B

命题透析细节理解题。

思路点拨由倒数第二段最后 -

-句可知,研究人员认为,这种混合关联可能是由于 PM2.5 化学成分的变化,PM2.5 是固体和液体颗粒的复杂混合物。说明导致混合关联的是 PM2.5 成分的变化。

31.答案 D

命题透析标题归纳题。

思路点拨文章讲述的是研究人员发现,长期暴露于 PM2.5 和二氧化氮下会增加患结肠直肠癌和前列腺癌的风险。即使是长期置身于低水平的空气污染也可能使老年人特别容易患上这些癌症。

5.【2024 届湖南炎德英才名校大联考高三第三次联考】

The Greek historian Herodotus reported over 2,000 years ago on a misguided experiment in which two children were prevented from hearing human speech so that a king could discover the true,unlearned language of human beings.

Scientists now know that human language requires social learning and interaction with other people,a property shared with multiple animal languages.But why should humans and other animals need to learn a language instead of being born with this knowledge?

Given that the ways honeybees communicate are quite complex,we decided to study how they learn to communicate to answer this language question.

Bees possess one of the most complicated examples of nonhuman communication.They can tell each other where to find resources such as food,water,or nest sites with a physical“waggle(摇摆)dance”,by circling around in a figure eight patterns centered around a waggle run.This dance conveys the direction , distance and quality of a resource to the bee's nestmates.

Bees begin to dance only as they get older.Could they be learning from practiced teachers?

We thus created isolated experimental colonies of bees(蜂群)that could not observe other waggle dances before they themselves danced.Like the ancient experiment described by Herodotus,these bees could not observe the dance language because they were all the same age and had no older,experienced bees to follow.In contrast,our control colonies contained bees of all ages,so younger bees could follow the older,experienced dancers.

We recorded the first dances of the bees.The bees that could not follow the dances of experienced bees produced dances with significantly more directional,distance and disorder errors than the dances of control bees.

We then tested the same bees later, when they were experienced dancers. Bees who had lacked teachers now produced significantly fewer errors, possibly because they had more practice or had

learned by eventually following other dancers. The dances of the control bees remained just as good as their first dances.

Complex communication is often difficult to produce even when individuals are born with some knowledge of the correct signals. Bees are born with some knowledge of how to dance, but they have to learn how to dance even better by following experienced bees.

28. Why does the author say the experiment on the two children is a misguided experiment?

- A. Language learning is a social activity.
- B. Language learning has changed greatly.
- C. Children are born with human speech.
- D. Children develop differently in language.

29. What does the underlined word "isolated" in paragraph 6 indicate?

- A. Old bees could not produce waggle dances.
- B. Old bees could not observe waggle dances.
- C. Young bees were separated from older ones.
- D. Young bees could follow experienced bees.

30. What do we know about the bees whose dances remained as good as their first dances?

- A. They had little practice in waggle dances.
- B. They had learned waggle dances without teachers.
- C. They were experienced in teaching waggle dances.
- D. They had learned waggle dances before their first dances.

31. What does the last paragraph serve as?

- A. A guide to complex communication.
- B. An answer to why language should be learned.
- C. An example of nonhuman communication.
- D. A proof that bees are born with some knowledge.

【答案】28. A 29. C 30. D 31. B

【解析】C篇介绍了一项关于蜜蜂学习舞蹈语言的实验，证明了复杂的交流需要经过学习和互动。问题主要涉及蜜蜂的交流方式、学习方式等方面。

26. A。根据"scientists now know that human language requires social learning and interaction with other people"可确定答案。

27. C。根据"these bees could not observe the dance language because they were all the same age and had no older experienced bees to follow"可确定答案。

28. D。提问中的蜜蜂属于研究中的对照蜂群(control bees)。根据"In contrast, our control colonies contained bees of all ages, younger bees could follow the older experienced dancers."可确定答案。

31. B. 短文第二段引出该研究提出的问题: But why should humans and other animals need to learn a language instead of being born with this knowledge? 接下来的段落为对蜂群进行研究的过程。结尾段则为该研究提出的问题的答案: 人类和动物并非生来就完全具有能进行复杂的语言交际活动的知识和能力, 必须通过后天的学习得以完善。

6. 【河南省 TOP 二十名校 2023-2024 学年高三上学期调研考试英语试题】

Laurie Santos, the psychology professor behind Yale University's most popular course, recently launched a free six-week class aimed at teenagers, called "The Science of Well-Being for Teens". It was developed to address rising rates of anxiety and depression and suicide (自杀) rates for kids between 9th and 12th grades, Santos says.

In the first lesson, she mentions one of the course's pre-recorded lectures: Our brains lie to us about what makes us happy. "For adults, this may mean pursuing money or success at work, and for teens this might mean focusing on the perfect grades and getting into the best colleges," Santos says. "The problem isn't that we're not putting work into feeling better—it's that we're doing the wrong things, prioritizing the wrong behaviors."

Instead of focusing on reaching a financial milestone or perfect grades, aim to program your brain with thoughts and behaviors that make you feel better, Santos recommends. Regularly connecting with friends, taking care of your health and learning how to accept negative emotions all contribute more significantly to your well-being than having the right job, car or relationships, she adds in a course lecture.

The timing of the teen-specific course, which already has at least 17,000 members, is good. More than a third of teens self-report experiencing poor mental health, and nearly half feel constant sadness or hopelessness during the pandemic, according to a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention survey that surveyed participants through mid-2021. Even before the COVID-19 pandemic hit, those numbers had already increased by 40% from 2009 to 2019, the CDC noted. The agency's survey also found that 20% of teens had seriously considered and 9% had attempted suicide.

Santos says she wants to help change those numbers by making the science of happiness accessible. "Happiness isn't just about enjoying our day-to-day lives," she adds. "It helps you land jobs and live longer, contributing to your success when you're not really chasing it."

28. Why did Laurie Santos start a free class?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. To assist college students in finding good jobs. | B. To encourage young children to get perfect grades. |
| C. To attract more students to apply to Yale University. | D. To help teenagers deal with mental health problems. |

29. Which of the following shows Laurie Santos' opinion?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. People today know well how to be happier. | B. Today's people don't pursue happiness properly. |
|--|--|

C. Adults do better in pursuing happiness than teens. D. Rich people know how to accept negative emotions.

30. What do the numbers in paragraph 4 mainly indicate?

A. Teenagers were happier before mid-2021. B. Few teenagers know their health problems.
C. Teenagers' mental health issues are serious. D. The teen-specific course has gained popularity.

31. What's the author's main purpose in writing the text?

A. To explore the factors for teenagers' unhappiness. B. To introduce an effective way to live a successful life.
C. To recommend a free course about happiness for teens. D. To warn teenagers to pay more attention to their health.

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一门针对青少年的关于幸福的免费课程的相关情况。

28. D 细节理解题, 根据第一段“*It was developed to address rising rates of anxiety and depression and suicide (自杀) rates for kids between 19th and 12th grades, Santos says,*”可知, Laurie Santos 开设这门免费课程是为了帮助青少年应对心理健康问题。

29. B 细节理解题。根据第二段的内容, 尤其是“*‘The problem isn’t that we’re not putting work into feeling better—it’s that we’re doing the wrong things, prioritizing the wrong behaviors,’*”可知, Laurie Santos 认为人们现在追求快乐的方式不对。

30. C 推理判断题。根据第四段的内容可推断, 第四段的数据主要表明青少年的心理健康问题较严重。

31. C 写作意图题。根据第一段“*Laurie Santos, the psychology professor behind Yale University’s most popular course, recently launched a free six-week class aimed at teenagers.*”、第二段“*In the first lesson...*”、第四段“*The timing of the teen-specific course, which already has at least 17,000 members, is good.*”及最后一段“*Santos says she wants to help change those numbers by making the science of happiness accessible.*”可推断, 本文主要旨在推荐一门针对青少年的关于幸福的免费课程。

7. 【福建省百校联考 2023-2024 学年高三上学期期中联考英语试题】

Imagine you can open your fridge, open an app on your phone and immediately know which items will go bad soon. This is one of the applications that a new technology developed by engineers at the University of California San Diego would enable. The technology combines a chip (芯片) integrated into product packaging and a software update on your phone. The phone becomes capable of identifying objects based on signals the chip sends out from specific frequencies, in this case Bluetooth or WiFi. In an industrial setting, a smartphone

equipped with the software update could be used as a radio frequency identification (RFID) reader.

The work uses breakthroughs in backscatter (反向散射) communication, which uses signals already generated by your smartphone and re-directs them back in a format your phone can understand. Effectively, this technique uses less power than the latest technology to generate WiFi signals.

The custom chip, which is roughly the size of a grain of sand and costs only a few pennies to produce, needs so little power that it can be entirely powered by LTE signals, a technique for wireless broadband communication for mobile devices. The chip turns Bluetooth signals into WiFi signals, which can in turn be detected by a smartphone with that specific software update.

The technology's broader promise is the development of devices that do not need batteries because they can harvest power from LTE signals instead. This in turn would lead to devices that are significantly less expensive that last longer, said Dinesh Bharadia, one of the paper's senior authors.

"E-waste, especially batteries, is one of the biggest problems the planet is facing, after climate change," Bharadia said. For future research, the team will integrate this technology into other projects to demonstrate its capabilities, and they also hope to commercialize it, either through a startup or through an industry partner.

28. How does the chip interact with the phone?

A. By providing power for the phone.

B. By producing LTE signals for the

phone.

C. By giving Bluetooth signals to the phone.

D. By sending WiFi signals back to the phone.

29. What is the potential of the technology according to Bharadia?

A. Reducing e-waste.

B. Making batteries cheap.

C. Supplying power to LTE signals.

D. Decreasing the cost of LTE signals.

30. What will the team do in the future?

A. Invest in new technologies.

B. Bring the technology to market.

C. Improve the quality of the device.

D. Commercialize more research projects.

31. Which is the most suitable title for the text?

A. New technology turns smartphones into RFID readers

B. Smartphones need to be equipped with soft updates

C. RFID readers obtain new chips and have new functions

D. Backscatter communication makes the best of smartphones

【答案】28.D 29.A 30.B 31.A

【导读】这篇文章主要介绍了加州大学圣地亚哥分校工程师研发的一种新技术，通过将芯片集成到产品包装中，并在手机上更新软件，使手机能够识别物品并获取产品信息，比如保质期等。这项技术利用了反向散射通信的突破，可以使用手机已有的信号来读取芯片发送出的特定频率信号，从而实现了低功耗和无需电池的功能。这项技术的应用前景非常广泛，可以被用于生产各类不需要电池的设备，从而减少电子垃圾的产生。该技术的研究团队希望能进一步开发和商业化该技术，以使其更广泛地应用于工业和消费领域。

28.D. 通过向手机发送 WiFi 信号。

根据文章中的描述，芯片将蓝牙信号转化为 WiFi 信号，而手机可以通过特定软件更新来检测到这些 WiFi 信号。因此，芯片向手机发送 WiFi 信号。

29.A. 减少电子垃圾。

根据 Bharadia 的说法，该技术的潜力是减少电子垃圾。他指出，电子垃圾尤其是电池是除了气候变化之外地球面临的重大问题之一。因此，他认为该技术能够开发出不需要电池的设备，从而减少电子垃圾。

30.B. 将该技术引入市场。

文章提到，团队将把这项技术整合到其他项目中以展示其功能，并希望通过创业公司或行业合作伙伴的方式将其商业化。因此，团队未来的计划是将这项技术引入市场。

31.A. 新技术将智能手机变成 RFID 读取器。

这篇文章主要讨论了由加利福尼亚大学圣迭戈分校工程师开发的一项新技术。这项技术利用芯片和手机软件更新将智能手机转变为 RFID 读取器。因此，将“新技术将智能手机变成 RFID 读取器”作为标题最合适。

8. 【湖北省新高考联盟 2023-2024 学年高三上学期 11 月月考英语试题】

Imagine that an alien species landed on Earth and, through their mere presence, those aliens caused our art to fade, our music to standardize, and our technological know-how to disappear. Actually, that is what humans have been doing to our closest relatives — chimps (大猩猩).

Back in 1999, a team of scientists led by Andrew Whiten showed that chimps from different parts of Africa behave very differently from one another. Some groups would get each other's attention by tapping branches with their knuckles (指关节), while others did it by loudly tearing leaves with their teeth. The team identified 39 of these traditions that are practiced by some communities but not others — a pattern that, at the time, hadn't been seen in any animal except humans. It was evident, the team said, that chimps have their own cultures.

It took a long time to convince unbelievers that such cultures exist, but now we have plenty of examples of animals learning local traditions from one another. However, when many scientists have come to accept the existence of animal cultures, many of those cultures might disappear. Ammie Kalan and her colleagues have shown, through years of intensive field work, that the very presence of humans has gradually reduced the diversity of chimp behavior. Where we grow, their cultures weaken. It is a bitterly ironic thing to learn on the 20th anniversary of Whiten's classic study.

“It's amazing to think that just 60 years ago, we knew next to nothing of the behavior of our sister species in the wild,” Whiten says. “But now, just as we are truly getting to know our primate (灵长类) cousins, the actions of humans are closing the window on all we have discovered.”

No one knows whether the destruction of chimp culture is getting worse. Obviously, conservationists need to

think about saving species in a completely new way — by preserving animal traditions as well as bodies and genes. “Instead of focusing only on the conservation of genetically based beings like species, we now need to also consider culturally based ones,” says Andrew Whiten.

8. What does the author say we humans have been doing to chimps?

- A. Ruining their culture.
- B. Accelerating their extinction.
- C. Treating them as alien species.
- D. Standardizing their living habits.

9. What is the finding of Andrew Whiten’s team?

- A. Chimps demonstrate highly developed skills of communication.
- B. Chimps rely heavily upon their body language to communicate.
- C. Chimps behave in ways quite similar to those of human beings.
- D. Different chimp groups differ in their way of communication.

10. What did Ammie Kalan and her colleagues find through their intensive fieldwork?

- A. Whiten’s classic study has little impact on the diversity of chimp behavior.
- B. Chimp behavior becomes less varied with the increase of human activity.
- C. Chimps transform their culture to quickly adapt to the changed environment.
- D. It might already be too late to prevent animal cultures from extinction.

11. What does the author suggest conservationists do?

- A. Focus entirely on culturally-based beings rather than genetically-based ones.
- B. Place more stress on animal traditions than on their physical conservation.
- C. Conserve animal species in a novel and all-round way.
- D. Explore the cultures of species before they disappear.

【答案】8. A 9. D 10. B 11. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了作者指出人类破坏了黑猩猩的文化，并列举了相关的研究。研究发现不同的黑猩猩群体交流的方式不同，同时随着人类活动的增加，黑猩猩的行为变化越来越少。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 “Imagine that an alien species landed on Earth and, through their mere presence, those aliens caused our art to fade, our music to standardize, and our technological know-how to disappear. Actually, that is what humans have been doing to our closest relatives — chimps (大猩猩).”

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/026242032154010135>