2024 届名校区域大联考高三英语试题精选集锦（第一期）

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1.【江苏省南京市六校联合体 2024 届高三上学期调研英语试卷】

The world may have a new supercontinent within 200 million to 300 million years as the Pacific Ocean shrinks and closes.

Researchers at Curtin University in Australia and Peking University in China used a supercomputer to model the evolution of Earth's tectonic plates(地质构造板块) and the formation of a future supercontinent. Their findings were published in the journal National science Review.

"Over the past two billion years, Earth's continents have collided(相撞) together to form a supercontinent every 600 million years，known as the supercontinent cycle. This means that current continents are due to come together again in a couple of hundred million years time," said lead author Dr. Chuan Huang, a research fellow in Curtin's Earth Dynamics Research Group and the School of Earth and Planetary Sciences. ;

The team's simulation showed that due to the fact that Earth has been cooling for billions of years since its formation, the thickness and strength of the tectonic plates beneath the oceans have reduced over time. As a result, the formation of a new supercontinent is more likely to happen by the closing up of the Pacific Ocean. Reducing by a few centimeters per year, the Pacific Ocean's current reach of 10,000 kilometers will close up in less than 300 million years.

"The resulting new supercontinent has already been named Amasia because some believe that the Pacific Ocean will close when America collides with Asia. Australia is also expected to play a role in this important Earth event, first colliding with Asia and then connecting America and Asia once the Pacific Ocean closes," Huang said.

Changes in the distribution of continents and oceans will cause changes in climates, "particularly when ocean currents are stopped by continental collision, or new ocean currents are formed when continents break apart," said study coauthor Zheng-Xiang Li, distinguished professor in Curtin's School of Earth and Planetary Sciences. "Earth, as we know, will be completely different when Amasia forms. The sea level is expected to be lower, and the vast interior of the supercontinent will be very dry with high daily temperature ranges."

Researchers expect more earthquakes as the continental plates collide. Surrounded by a new super ocean, the newly formed supercontinent will also have decreased biodiversity.

Scientists are still trying to understand Earth's supercontinent cycle, which is driven by heat and gravity. The research team wants to establish how Earth's tectonic plates started and when the first continents formed, as well as what kicked off the supercontinent cycle. "We are only starting to look at the entire Earth system, from its core to its atmosphere, as a closely linked system that evolved together," Li said.

28. What leads to the formation of the new supercontinent?

A. The rising temperature of the Earth.

B. The expansion of the Pacific Ocean.

C. The reduced strength of the tectonic plates.

D. The appearance of many new tectonic plates.

29. What is believed by some scientists about the new supercontinent?

A. The involving parts.　　B. Its climate pattern.

C. The way it breaks apart.　　D. Its distance from Australia.

30. What will probably happen to the newly formed supercontinent?

A. There will be a rise in the sea level.

B. There will be lots of water in its interior.

C. The variety of its living things will be reduced.

D. Its temperature will stay the same all year around.

31. What does the last paragraph mainly want to show?

A. The entire Earth system faces an uncertain future.

B. The origin of the supercontinent cycle is hard to trace.

C. The Earth's supercontinent cycle will pose a big threat.

D. There is more to discover about the supercontinent cycle.

【答案】：28-31 CACD

【解析】：C 篇主要推测了未来新的联合大陆形成的原因及其影响。

第 28 题 C 由第四段第一句的后半句可知，大洋下的构造板块的长度和厚度正在减小，由后面 as a result 可知，是这一事件导致新的联合大陆的形成，

故选 C

第 29 题 A 由第五段可知，一些科学家相信美洲、亚洲和澳洲将组成新的联合大陆，所以科学家相信的是联合大陆的组成部分，故选 A。

第 30 题 C 由第六段最后一句话可知，海平面下降、内陆干旱、每天温度的变化区间大，所以排除 ABD 项，选 C。

第 31 题 D 由最后一段可知，科学家们仍在探索联合大陆的生消循环，也仍有未知的事物，故选 D。

Mark Twain was dismissive of those people who think it is possible for someone to learn how to write a novel. "A man who is not born with the novel-writing gift has a troublesome time when he tries to build a novel," he said. "He has no clear idea of his story. In fact, he has no story."

British writer Stephen Fry puts it another way. He says that successful authors are those who know just how difficult it is to write a book.

These days, however, technology is making the life of an author a little easier. For Michael Green, a US data scientist-turned-novelist, the need to use technology to simplify and streamline the writing process came when he was in the middle of writing his first book.

With 500 pages of a complex story written, he recalls that the process became difficult to manage: "I had all these documents on the deeper aspects of the world I was creating. I was worried about not being able to keep

track of it all. That is when I switched into my more data science-minded approach to solving a complex problem with a lot of different places."

The end result was that Mr Green created Lynit, a digital platform to help authors plan and weave together the many elements that form a story, such as the themes, characters and major events." Once the authors get a new idea that they want to bring into the story, with Lynit they are able to input it into a natural framework," he said, "As new ideas come in, they change, maybe by creating new nodes (节点) and new relationships."

Once the book has been published, technology is also playing an ever-increasing role in publicity and connecting with readers. Websites and apps from specialist firms allow authors to participate in live question-and-answer sessions with their readers.

Michael Green believes technology will become even more important as a new generation of tech-savvy(精通技术的) writers become more well known. "What I'm finding with Generation Zand even younger writers is that they are looking for technology to give them guidance," he said. “They see it as a tool to learn and grow with rather than extra work.”

32. What can we learn from Michael Green's writing experience?

A. It is really difficult to become a writer.

B. Writers can be creative in using technology.

C. Technology can be a helpful tool to writers.

D. Writers need to adopt different writing approaches.

33. What is an advantage of technology according to the text?

A. It can translate thoughts into sentences.

B. It brings authors closer to their readers.

C. It makes it possible for anyone to be a writer.

D. It can inspire authors to produce more good ideas.

34. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

A. New technology matters to young writers.

B. Young writers rely too heavily on technology.

C. The new generation of writers should be tech-savvy.

D. Tech-savvy writers become known thanks to technology.

35.What is the writer's attitude towards the writing-assistance technology?

A. Critical B. Favorable C. Unconcerned D. doubtful

【答案】: 32-35 CBAB

【解析】：D 篇介绍了科技对于作家的帮助以及新一代作家对于科技的重要性。

第 32 题 C 由第四段可知，当他使用了 more data science-minded approach 后，能有更多空间来解决更复杂的问题，所以科技对于作家而言是一个有利的工具，故选 C。

第 33 题 B 由倒数第二段可知，书出版后科技帮助在读者与作者之间架起桥梁，便于联系，拉近了双方的距离，故选 B。

第 34 题 A 由最后一段最后一句可知，新一代作家将科技视作一种写作的工具，所以科技对于他们而言很重要，但文章并未提到他们过度依赖科技，B 项排除，故选 A 项。

第 35 题 B 由第三段第一句可知，作者认为科技有助于作者写作，是支持的，故选 B。

2.【Z20 名校联盟(浙江省名校新高考研究联盟)2023-2024 学年高三上学期第一次联考】

C

Consider the possibility that all human technology started with a mistake— or at least a lack of hand-eye coordination. In a new study published on Friday in Science Advances, Lydia Luncz and Tomos Proffitt, both at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany, argue that mistakenly created flakes（薄片） may have been our ancient ancestors' or other now-extinct early human relatives" first step toward creating the sharp-edged tools that they used to butcher animals and cut edible plants.

To do their research, Luncz and Proffitt traveled to an abandoned oil palm plantation near Thailand's Phang Nga Bay and collected more than 1, 100 pieces of nut-cracking stones used by a troop of long-tailed macaques（猕猴）. Macaques crack open oil palm nuts by placing them on a flat stone and striking their shell with another stone. These monkeys often miss the nut and accidentally break the stones, producing sharp flakes. Luncz and Proffitt analyzed these stones, which revealed a surprising fact: The flakes that the macaques unintentionally produced looked a lot like the oldest stone tools that were intentionally made by hominins （古人类）.

Macaques don't use the sharp flakes they create for anything, Luncz adds, noting that the monkeys have sharp teeth and don't need cutting tools. The similar ancient stone tools collected from some of the earliest known sites, however, show evidence of being used for cutting tasks. For example, in Oldowan, a site dating between 3. 3 million and 1. 5 million years ago, researchers analyzed use-wear patterns on the tools and found that some of the flakes showed damage along their edges, indicating that they had been used for cutting. Cut marks on some fossils revealed that hominins had used stone tools for butchering the animals, making it clear that the sharp stone tools were anything but unintentional by-products of other pounding activities.

Despite the findings, to reveal the mechanism for the emergence of flake technology, researchers still need to

learn how hominins made the leap from accidentally producing sharp flakes to picking them up and using them. Luncz and Proffitt hope to find the missing link in further studies.

28. What can we learn from paragraph 2?

A. The two researchers went to Thailand and collected 1, 100 flakes.

B. Long-tailed macaques used the flakes to crack open oil palm nuts.

C. Macaques deliberately produced flakes for cutting by breaking stones.

D. The flakes produced by macaques were similar to hominins' stone tools.

29. Why does the author mention the Oldowan site in paragraph 3?

A. To provide specific proof. B. To clarify a complex concept.

C. To present an interesting fact. D. To make a detailed comparison.

30. What will Luncz and Proffitt probably focus on in their future study?

A. Why macaques create flakes. B. Why hominins used stone tools.

C. How macaques cut food with flakes. D. How hominins began using flakes.

31. What is the best title of the passage?

A. A mistake: the origin of human technology.

B. Flake technology: from macaques to hominins.

C. Pounding activities: on human evolutionary course.

D. A missing link: long-tailed macaques create flakes.

【答案】28-31 DADB

28. D. 【细节理解题】根据文章第二段最后一句" The flakes that the macaques unintentionally produced looked a lot like the oldest stone tools that were intentionally made by hominins"可知，这些猕猴无意中产生的尖锐薄片，看起来和人类有意识制造的最古老的石器工具很像，故选 D。

29. A。 【推理判断题】根据文章第三段第二、三句"在这些早期人类使用的古老石器上，显示了用于切割任务的证据。例如，在 300 万至 150 万年前的奥尔都瓦遗址，研究人员分析了这些工具的使用磨损形式…. "可知，事例是为了提供具体证据，故选 A。

30. D. 【推理判断题】根据文章最后一段内容可知， "为揭示薄片技术背后的机制，研究者们仍然需要了解古人类是如何从意外产生锋利的薄片，到捡起并使用它们的。伦茨和普罗菲特希望在接下来的研究中可以找到缺失的这一环。"故选 D。

31. B。 【标题归纳题】通读全文可知，本篇是一篇说明文，主要讲解了使用石头时意外产生薄片的猕猴可以告诉我们早期人类使用工具的情况，故选 B。

D

MICROSOFT says it has used the natural language AI ChatGPT, created by the company OpenAI, to control a range of robots with simple text commands.

The chatbot was trained on a vast amount of data, including source code. It has previously demonstrated the ability to write software based on text and even to fix errors in existing code. Microsoft has now used the AI to take text commands from humans and interpret them into code that can control robots directly. In one test, ChatGPT wrote code to instruct a robotic arm to create a Microsoft logo from wooden blocks. In another, it steered a drone to reach a point while avoiding obstacles. The research was intended "to see if ChatGPT can think beyond text, and reason about the physical world to help with robotics tasks".

ChatGPT isn't in direct, real-time control of the robot, but simply creates the code that controls it. Microsoft said in its blog post that ChatGPT output shouldn't be applied directly to a robot without "careful analysis", but experts wan that it is risky to even begin thinking about placing AI in control of physical machines.

Mark Coeckelbergh at the University of Vienna, Austria, says that regulations may be needed in order to set out where AI can be used and who is responsible should things go wrong. "It's a very dangerous thing to just say "let's give control of these computers to AI', " says Coeckelbergh. "The problem with contemporary artificial intelligence is that it's not transparent to the user. That's a huge problem. "

Others were sceptical about the ability of language models to program robots for complex tasks. Kathleen Richardson at De Montfort University Leicester, UK, says that AI language models are convincing mimics （模仿者）, but that their real ability-including their adaptability to control robots-is often **exaggerated**. "I think Microsoft, and most people who design robots, have too much confidence in what they can do, " she says.

32. Which function doesn't belong to ChatGPT according to MICROSOFT?

A. Create code. B. Correct code errors.

C. Write software. D. Control robots directly.

33. What can we infer from paragraph 3?

A. Experts agree that we can apply AI to code analysis.

B. Experts warn against the idea of using AI to control robots.

C. Microsoft believes ChatGPT output should be used indirectly.

D. ChatGPT output has been widely applied after careful analysis.

34. What does the underlined word "exaggerated" in the last paragraph mean?

A. Neglected. B. Simplified. C. Overestimated. D. Praised.

35. What is the author's attitude towards the ability of ChatGPT to control robots?

A. Objective.　　B. Favorable.　　C. Critical.　　D. Indifferent.

【答案】32-35 DBCA

32. D. 【细节理解题】根据文章第二段 " It has previously demonstrated the ability to write software based on text and even to fix errors in existing code. Microsoft has now used the AI to take text commands from humans and interpret them into code that can control robots directly. ChatGPT 之前已经展示了基于文本提示编写软件的能力，甚至可以修复现有代码中的错误。微软现在已经使用人工智能来接收人类的文本命令，并将其解释为可以直接控制机器人的代码”可知，ChatGPT 通过代码间接控制机器人，故答案为 D。

33. B。【推理判断题】根据文章第三段“微软在其博客文章中表示，在没有‘谨慎分析’的情况下，不应该将 ChatGPT 输出的代码直接部署到机器人上，但专家警告称，甚至开始考虑让人工智能控制物理机器都是有风险的。” 可知，专家反对使用人工智能来控制机器人的想法，故答案为 B.

34. C。【词义猜测题】根据文章最后一段最后两句“英国莱斯特德蒙特福特大学的凯瑟琳·理查森说，人工智能语言模型是令人信服的模仿者，但它们的真实能力——包括控制机器人的可用性——往往被夸大了。她说：“我认为微软和大多数设计机器人的人，都过于相信这些机器人能做的事情'。”可知，答案为 C。

35. A. 【态度判断题】通读全文，作者介绍了微软官方对于 ChatGPT 操控机器人的言论，客观引用了各界观点，并未发表个人想法，故答案为 A。

3.【广东省七校联合体 2023-2024 学年高三上学期第一次联考】

C

People trained to detect lies often rely on multiple signs, such as eye contact, length of responses and the details in what people say, but studies have shown that assessing a wide range of behavioural information can make it harder to decide if someone is lying. Bruno Verschuere at the University of Amsterdam and his colleagues wondered whether solely focusing on the detail of statements could provide more consistent results.

To test this idea, researchers asked 44 students to go for a walk or steal from a mock (模仿的) crime. Students were instructed to lie if they committed the fake theft.

Next, the researchers recruited 171 people to watch six truthful and six deceptive (欺骗的) interviews from these recordings, ranking interviewees' eye contact and detail level. The results revealed that both truth-tellers and liars averted (转移) their gaze a similar amount, but truthful statements were substantially more detailed than deceptive ones, suggesting the latter is a more useful way to tell that someone is lying.

The researchers then asked 405 people to judge the true nature of six truthful and six deceptive statements

randomly chosen from the interviews. Around half of the participants used multiple cues to identify liars. The remaining participants solely ranked the level of detail in answers on a scale of 1 to 10, with1 a 6 or above counting as truthful. Those using multiple cues distinguished lies from the truth 59% of the time, while those relying solely on detail achieved 66%.

"Our take is that using just one cue can provide a simpler way to judge lies from the truth," says Verschuere. Nevertheless, in the real world, you would probably need to confirm the accuracy of statements through extra further investigations or follow-up questions, he says.

8. Bruno Verschuere and his colleagues conducted the research to confirm that _____.

A. behavioral information played a vital role in finding out the truth

B. people should be trained to detect lies by referring to multiple cues

C. truthtellers and liars shared something in common when performing the task

D. it's relatively easier to identify liars by relying only on the detail of statements

9. What can we learn from paragraph 3 and 4?

A. Liars turned away their eyes more often than truth-tellers.

B. Truthful statements included considerably more details than deceptive ones.

C. It's difficult for participants to detect liars by using multiple cues like eye contact.

D. Participants who relied on one cue can distinguish lies from the truth faultlessly.

10. What did Verschuere think of the real-life application of his research?

A. It had some limitations.　　B. It made no sense.

C. It could be perfectly applied.　　D. It had no potential market.

11. What's the purpose of the passage?

A. To introduce readers to the classification of lies.

B. To encourage readers to apply the results in real life.

C. To warn readers of psychological harm of telling a lie.

D. To inform readers of scientific findings on detecting liars.

【答案】8. D　　9. B　　10. A　　11. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了评估范围广泛的行为信息会让判断一个人是否在撒谎变得更加困难。阿姆斯特丹大学的 Bruno Verschuere 和他的同事们进行了一项研究以证实只依靠陈述的细节来识别说谎者是相对容易的，研究表明，仅仅使用一个线索就可以提供一种更简单的方法来根据事实判断谎言。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“but studies have shown that assessing a wide range of behavioural information can make it harder to decide if someone is lying. Bruno Verschuere at the University of Amsterdam and his colleagues wondered whether solely focusing on the detail of statements could provide more consistent results.(但研究表明，评估范围广泛的行为信息会让判断一个人是否在撒谎变得更加困难。阿姆斯特丹大学的 Bruno Verschuere 和他的同事们想知道，仅仅关注发言的细节是否能够提供更加一致的结果。)”可知，Bruno Verschuere 和他的同事们进行这项研究是想证实只依靠陈述的细节来识别说谎者是相对容易的，故选 D。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中“The results revealed that both truth-tellers and liars averted (转移) their gaze a similar amount, but truthful statements were substantially more detailed than deceptive ones, suggesting the latter is a more useful way to tell that someone is lying.(结果显示，说实话的人和说谎的人转移视线的次数相似，但是真实的陈述比欺骗性的陈述更加详细，这表明真实陈述是一种更有用的方式来判断一个人是否在说谎。)”可知，真实的陈述比欺骗性的陈述包含更多的细节。故选 B。

【10 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段中“‘Our take is that using just one cue can provide a simpler way to judge lies from the truth,” says Verschuere. Nevertheless, in the real world, you would probably need to confirm the accuracy of statements through extra further investigations or follow-up questions, he says.(然而，在现实世界中，你可能需要通过额外的进一步调查或后续问题来确认陈述的准确性，他说。)”可推知，Verschuere 认为他的研究应用于现实生活中会有一些局限性。故选 A。

【11 题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文，尤其是第一段“People trained to detect lies often rely on multiple signs, such as eye contact, length of responses and the details in what people say, but studies have shown that assessing a wide range of behavioural information can make it harder to decide if someone is lying. Bruno Verschuere at the University of Amsterdam and his colleagues wondered whether solely focusing on the detail of statements could provide more consistent results.(受过识别谎言训练的人通常依赖于多种信号，比如眼神接触、反应时间长短以及人们说话的细节，但研究表明，评估范围广泛的行为信息会让判断一个人是否在撒谎变得更加困难。阿姆斯特丹大学的 Bruno Verschuere 和他的同事们想知道，仅仅关注发言的细节是否能够提供更加一致的结果。)”和最后一段中“‘Our take is that using just one cue can provide a simpler way to judge lies from the truth,” says Verschuere. (Verschuere 说：“我们的看法是，仅仅使用一个线索就可以提供一种更简单的方法来根据事实判断谎言。”)”可知，文章主要介绍了评估范围广泛的行为信息会让判断一个人是否在撒谎变得更加困难。阿姆斯特丹大学的 Bruno Verschuere

和他的同事们进行了一项研究以证实只依靠陈述的细节来识别说谎者是相对容易的，研究表明，仅仅使用一个线索就可以提供一种更简单的方法来根据事实判断谎言。由此可推知，文章的主要目的是告知读者关于识别说谎者的科学发现。故选 D。

D

In the animal kingdom, mimics (模仿) are not rare. Stick insects pretend to be twigs. Hawk moth caterpillars resemble poisonous snakes. The examples, though, are visual. Auditory mimicry is rarer. Danilo Russo of the University of Naples Federico II thinks he has found a novel case of it, as he describes in Current Biology. Some bats, he believes, mimic angry bees in order to scare away owls that might otherwise eat them.

Dr. Russo first noticed bat buzzing a few years ago. The noise struck him as similar to the sound of some bees. He wondered whether bat buzzing was a form of mimicry which helped to scare off would-be predators.

To test this idea, he and his colleagues first recorded the buzzing that captured bats made. Then, with protective clothing, they began the more dangerous task of recording the buzzing made by different bees. Computer analysis revealed that bees' and bats' buzzing were, indeed, similar.

Then the researchers recruited several owls. They put the owls, one at a time, in an enclosure with branches for them to stay on, and two boxes with holes in them. They placed a loudspeaker alongside one of the boxes and, after the birds had settled in, broadcast through it five seconds of uninterrupted bat buzzing and a similar amount of insect buzzing three times in a row for each noise. As a control, they broadcast in like manner several non-buzzing sounds made by bats.

During the broadcasts and for five minutes thereafter, they videoed the owls. After analysis, the results were **unequivocal**. When they heard both the bat buzzing and the bee buzzing, the owls moved as far from the speakers as they could. In contrast, when the non-buzzing bat sounds were played, they crept closer.

Dr. Russo believes this is the first reported case of a mammal using auditory mimicry to scare away a predator. They strongly suspect, however, that it is not unique. Anecdotes suggest several birds also make buzzing noises when their nests are disturbed. And with the result of the experiment, he therefore predicts that auditory mimicry is far more widespread than currently realized.

12. What was Dr. Russo's assumption of the study?

A. Bats imitate the voice of angry bees to frighten away enemies.

B. The buzzing of bats is similar to the sound of some bees.

C. Auditory mimicry is rather common in the animal kingdom.

D. Only some bats have the capacity of auditory mimicry.

13. How did Dr. Russo test his idea?

A. By consulting experts in this field.

B. By referring to other scholars' analysis.

C. By collecting computer data. D. By conducting series of scientific experiments.

14. What does the underlined word “unequivocal” in paragraph 5 possibly mean?

A. Disappointing. B. Controversial. C. Definite. D. Uncertain.

15. What is a suitable title for the text?

A. A New Trick to Scare Away Owls B. Animal Mimicry: Buzz off

C. A Self-protection Behavior among Animals D. Bats: No More Victim to Owls

【答案】12. A 13. D 14. C 15. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了 Danilo Russo 认为蝙蝠模仿愤怒的蜜蜂的声音来吓走敌人，为了验证这一想法，他进行了一系列实验。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“Some bats, he believes, mimic angry bees in order to scare away owls that might otherwise eat them. (他认为，有些蝙蝠模仿愤怒的蜜蜂是为了吓跑可能会吃掉它们的猫头鹰)”可知，Russo 博士对这项研究的假设是蝙蝠模仿愤怒的蜜蜂的声音来吓走敌人。故选 A。

【13 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“To test this idea, he and his colleagues first recorded the buzzing that captured bats made. Then, with protective clothing, they began the more dangerous task of recording the buzzing made by different bees. Computer analysis revealed that bees’ and bats’ buzzing were, indeed, similar. (为了验证这个想法，他和他的同事们首先记录了捕捉到的蝙蝠发出的嗡嗡声。然后，穿上防护服，他们开始了更危险的任务——记录不同蜜蜂发出的嗡嗡声。计算机分析显示，蜜蜂和蝙蝠的嗡嗡声确实相似)”可知，罗素博士通过进行一系列的科学实验检验他的想法。故选 D。

【14 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据划线词后文“When they heard both the bat buzzing and the bee buzzing, the owls moved as far from the speakers as they could. In contrast, when the non-buzzing bat sounds were played, they crept closer.”可知，经过分析，他们得出的结果是：当猫头鹰同时听到蝙蝠的嗡嗡声和蜜蜂的嗡嗡声时，它们就尽可能地远离扬声器。相比之下，当播放没有嗡嗡声的蝙蝠声音时，它们会爬得更近，说明结果十分明确清楚。故划线词意思是“明确的”。故选 C。

【15 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段“Danilo Russo of the University of Naples Federico II thinks he has found a novel case of it, as he describes in Current Biology. Some bats, he believes, mimic angry bees in order to scare away owls that might otherwise eat them. (那不勒斯费德里科二世大学的 Danilo Russo

认为他发现了一个新的例子，他在《当代生物学》中描述了这一点。他认为，有些蝙蝠模仿愤怒的蜜蜂是为了吓跑可能会吃掉它们的猫头鹰)”结合文章主要说明了 Danilo Russo 认为蝙蝠模仿愤怒的蜜蜂的声音来吓走敌人，为了验证这一想法，他进行了一系列实验。可知，B 选项“动物模仿：让捕食者走开”最符合文章标题。故选 B。

4.【湖南天壹名校联盟 2024 届高三 9 月大联考英语】

C

For 85 years, the Harvard Study of Adult Development has tracked an original group of 724 men and more than 1,300 of their male and female descendants (后代) over three generations, asking thousands of questions and taking hundreds of measurements to find out what really keeps people healthy and happy.

Through all the years of studying these lives, one crucial factor stands out for the consistency and power of its bond to physical health, mental health and longevity: good relationships.

In 2008, researchers telephoned the wives and husbands of Harvard Study couples in their 80s every night for eight nights. Researchers spoke to each partner separately and asked them a series of questions about their days.

On days when these men and women spent more time in the company of others, they were happier. Like most older people, those in the Harvard Study experienced day-to-day rises and falls in their levels of physical pain and health difficulties. But researchers found that the people who were in more satisfying relationships were cushioned (缓冲) somewhat from these ups and downs of mood—their happiness did not decline as much on the days when they had more pain. Simply put, their happy marriages seemed to have a protective effect.

Elizabeth Gillespie, a therapist of couples, stated that although most of us found that our experience of relationships might be hard, and at times, impossible, it is essential to our well-being.

Today we live in much more complicated environments, so meeting our social needs presents different challenges. We might be sitting on a gold mine of vitality that we are not paying attention to, because it is hidden by the shiny appeal of smartphones or pushed to the side by work demands.

8. What’s the purpose of the Harvard Study of Adult Development?

A. To study their lives over three generations.

B. To reveal the secret to health and well-being.

C. To track the descendants of an original group.

D. To study the relationship between health and happiness.

9. How did the researchers carry out the study?

A. By working with other researchers.

B. By tracking specific groups of people.

C. By helping participants with social difficulties.

D. By comparing the results from different people.

10. Why did the author mention the examples in Paragraph 4?

A. To provide evidence for the bond of health and longevity.

B. To introduce the concept of physical pain and health difficulties.

C. To show the negative impact of unhappy marriages on older people's mood.

D. To support the positive impact of satisfying relationships on people's lives.

11. According to Elizabeth Gillespie, what is essential to our well-being?

A. Having good social connections.

B. Declining pains and difficulties.

C. Overcoming ups and downs of mood.

D. Experiencing rises and falls of physical health.

【答案】8. B　　9. B　　10. D　　11. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。本文通过对哈佛大学成人发展研究的项目的阐述说明了友好的社交关系对幸福至关重要。

【详解】1. 推理判断题。由第一段“For 85 years, the Harvard Study of Adult Development has tracked an original group of 724 men and more than 1,300 of their male and female descendants (后代) over three generations, asking thousands of questions and taking hundreds of measurements to find out what really keeps people healthy and happy.(85 年来，哈佛大学成人发展研究追踪了一个由 724 名男性及其 1300 多名男性和女性后代组成的原始群体，历时三代，提出了数千个问题，并进行了数百次测量，以找出真正让人们保持健康和快乐的因素。)”可知，哈佛大学成人发展研究的目的是揭示健康和幸福的秘密。故选 B。

2.细节理解题。由第三段“In 2008,researchers telephoned the wives and husbands of Harvard Study couples in their 80s every night for eight nights. Researchers spoke to each partner separately and asked them a series of questions about their days.(2008 年，研究人员连续八晚每晚给哈佛大学研究中的80 多岁夫妇的妻子和丈夫打电话。研究人员分别与每对伴侣交谈，并问了他们一系列关于日常生活的问题)”可知，研究者通过追踪特定群体来实施研究。故选 B。

3. 推理判断题。由第二段“Through all the years of studying these lives, one crucial factor stands out for the consistency and power of its bond to physical health, mental health and longevity: good relationships.(

通过多年来对这些生活的研究，有一个关键因素突出了它与身体健康、心理健康和寿命之间的一致性和力量：良好的人际关系。）”；第三自然段提及研究及研究对象“couples in their 80s(80 多岁的夫妇)”、研究过程及研究方法，第四段讲研究过程中的发现。第四段“But researchers found that the people who were in more satisfying relationships were cushioned (缓冲) somewhat from these ups and downs of mood—their happiness did not decline as much on the days when they had more pain. Simply put, their happy marriages seemed to have a protective effect.(但研究人员发现，那些处于更令人满意的关系中的人在一定程度上缓解了情绪的起伏——他们的幸福感在经历更多痛苦的日子里并没有下降那么多。简单地说，他们幸福的婚姻似乎起到了保护作用。)”可知通过具体的例子，使读者可以更加直观地理解这个研究结果，并且更容易接受这个结论的可信度。即为了支持令人满意的关系对人们生活的积极影响。故选 D。

4. 推理判断题。由第五段“... although most of us found that our experience of relationships might be hard, and at times, impossible, it is essential to our well-being(虽然我们大多数人发现我们的人际关系经历可能很难，有时甚至是不可能的，但它对我们的幸福至关重要)”可知，Elizabeth Gillespie 认为 experience of relationships(关系体验)即拥有好的社交关系对幸福至关重要。故此选 A。

D

It's a reality that food production, biodiversity and carbon storage in ecosystems are competing for the same land. As humans demand more food, so more forests are cleared, and farms become less pleasant to many wild animals and plants. Therefore, global conservation will fail unless it addresses the issue of food production.

Fortunately, some new technologies are being developed that make a system-wide revolution in food production possible. According to recent research, this transformation could meet increased global food demands by a growing human population on less than 20% of the world's existing farmland.

Around four-fifths of the land is used to produce meat and dairy. Global meat consumption has increased by more than 50% in the past 20 years. Producing all that extra meat will mean either changing even more land into farms, or **cramming** even more cows, chickens and pigs into existing land. Neither option is good for biodiversity.

Unless food production is tackled head-on, we are left with no hope of long-term success. We need to tackle the cause of biodiversity change. The principal global approach to climate change is to focus on the cause and minimize greenhouse gas emissions, not to manufacture (制造) billions of parasols (遮阳伞). The same is required for biodiversity.

Luckily, lab-grown food provides an alternative. The process involves growing animal products from real animal cells, rather than growing actual animals. Animal cruelty would be eliminated and, with no need for cows wandering around in fields, the factory would take up far less space to produce the same amount of meat or milk.

Other emerging technologies include microbial protein production, where bacteria use energy derived (来自

) from solar panels to change carbon dioxide and other nutrients into carbohydrates and proteins. This could generate as much protein as soybeans but in just 7% of the area.

It is even possible to generate sugars through extracting CO, from the atmosphere, all without ever passing through a living plant or animal. The resulting sugars are chemically the same as those derived from plants but would be generated in a tiny fraction of the area required by conventional crops.

12. What plays a key role in global conservation?

A. Carbon storage.　　B. Food production.

C. New technology.　　D. Existing farmland.

13. What does the underlined word “cramming” in Paragraph 3 mean?

A. Producing.　　B. Transforming.　　C. Packing.　　D. Dividing.

14. What is the principal global approach to biodiversity change?

A. Focusing on the cause of it.　　B. Developing new technologies.

C. Manufacturing billions of parasols.　　D. Minimizing greenhouse gas emissions.

15. What is the main idea of Paragraph 5 to Paragraph 7?

A. New technologies make lessening farmland possible.

B. Generating sugars requires a tiny fraction of the area.

C. Lab-grown food helps to produce more meat and milk.

D. New technologies have resolved the issue of food production.

【答案】12. B　　13. C　　14. A　　15. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇新闻报道，主要讲的是正在开发的一些新技术使粮食生产的全系统革命成为可能。根据最近的研究，这种转变可以在不到世界现有农田 20%的情况下满足不断增长的人口对全球粮食的需求。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。由第一段“Therefore, global conservation will fail unless it addresses the issue of food production.(因此，除非解决粮食生产问题，否则全球保护将失败。)”可知，在全球保护中起着关键作用的是粮食生产。故选 B。

【13 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第三段“Around four-fifths of the land is used to produce meat and dairy. Global meat consumption has increased by more than 50% in the past 20 years. Producing all that extra meat will mean either changing even more land into farms, or cramming even more cows, chickens and pigs into existing land. Neither option is good for biodiversity.

(大约五分之四的土地用于生产肉类和奶制品。在过去 20 年中，全球肉类消费量增长了 50%以上。生产所有这些额外的肉类意味着要么将更多的土地改为农场，要么将更多奶牛、鸡和猪 cramming 进现有的土地。这两种选择都不利于生物多样性。)”可知，句子表示“把更多的牛、鸡和猪塞进现有的土地”，划线词 cramming 表示“塞进，挤满”，和 C 选项 Packing 意思相近，故选 C。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。由第四段的“ We need to tackle the cause of biodiversity change. The principal global approach to climate change is to focus on the cause and minimize greenhouse gas emissions, not to manufacture (制造) billions of parasols (遮阳伞). The same is required for biodiversity.(我们需要解决生物多样性变化的原因。全球应对气候变化的主要方法是关注原因并最大限度地减少温室气体排放，而不是制造数十亿把阳伞。生物多样性也是如此。)”可知，我们要从根源上解决生物多样性的变化，故选 A。

【15 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第五段的“Luckily, lab-grown food provides an alternative. The process involves growing animal products from real animal cells, rather than growing actual animals. Animal cruelty would be eliminated and, with no need for cows wandering around in fields, the factory would take up far less space to produce the same amount of meat or milk.(幸运的是，实验室种植的食物提供了另一种选择。这个过程包括从真正的动物细胞中培育动物产品，而不是培育真正的动物。虐待动物的行为将被消除，而且由于不需要奶牛在田野里游荡，工厂将占用更少的空间来生产同样数量的肉或牛奶。)”，第六段的“Other emerging technologies include microbial protein production, where bacteria use energy derived (来自) from solar panels to change carbon dioxide and other nutrients into carbohydrates and proteins. This could generate as much protein as soybeans but in just 7% of the area.(其他新兴技术包括微生物蛋白质生产，细菌利用太阳能电池板产生的能量将二氧化碳和其他营养物质转化为碳水化合物和蛋白质。它可以产生和大豆一样多的蛋白质，但只占 7%的面积。)”和最后一段的“The resulting sugars are chemically the same as those derived from plants but would be generated in a tiny fraction of the area required by conventional crops.(由此产生的糖在化学上与从植物中提取的糖相同，但只需传统作物所需面积的一小部分就能产生。)”可知，第五到七段介绍的几个新兴技术都能减少土地的使用，因此第五到七段的主要内容是 A 选项“New technologies make lessening farmland possible.(新技术使减少耕地成为可能。)”。故选 A。

5.【山东省齐鲁名校 2023-2024 学年高三上学期 9 月第一次学业质量联合检测】

C

You’re passed over for a job. Your back aches. Faced with difficulties large and small,you wonder if you’re an unlucky person. We turned to experts to understand why we believe in luck and how we can have that belief to make

changes in our attitude towards life.

Richard Wiseman, a psychology professor, doesn't believe there's anything magical about luck — it won't help you or hurt you. "On the other hand, considering yourself lucky or unlucky is a way of seeing yourself, which has an impact on how you behave and how you think, and becomes a self-fulfilling anticipation," he says. "So, in a sense, it absolutely does exist."

The sociology lecturer Vik Loveday interviewed academic employees who were on temporary contracts, an uncertain situation that caused anxiety. In general, when one of these academics learned about good news concerning their careers, such as getting a permanent job, they would attribute it to luck. Because they felt they had so little control,a move in a positive direction happened almost by accident, rather than as the result of hard work.

In a 2021 study, Professor Woolley has looked at this idea in children and adulthood. For example, basketball player Michael Jordan would wear his college practice shorts under his National Basketball Association uniform for good luck. "Obviously, it's that the superstitious (迷信的) custom gives him confidence and then he plays better," Woolley says.

Is it possible to change your attitude towards luck to get better outcomes? Wiseman believes some steps can improve your luck. He has found "lucky people not only maximize opportunities and know where they're heading, but often they change course depending on how the wind is going". Lucky people can also transform bad experiences to good. Specifically, you can shift your focus towards the positive by keeping a "luck diary". Also don't be a creature of habit. Watch a different TV program, speak to different people — even small shifts can be effective.

8. What does Wiseman say about luck in paragraph 2?

A. It might be wise to try one's luck.

B. Luck is a magical force to control us.

C. The belief in luck influences our behavior.

D. People's well-being is determined by luck.

9. What is the example of Jordan's lucky shorts used for?

A. Confirming Loveday's study.

B. Showing luck exists in real life.

C. Disapproving Woolley's research.

D. Comparing different lucks in sports.

10. How can we improve our luck according to the last paragraph?

A. Getting into a routine.　　B. Sticking to a goal firmly.

C. Setting down terrible things.　　D. Making changes flexibly.

11. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Less Anxiety, More Luck

B. Good or Bad Luck? Up to You

C. One Can Stay Lucky Through Life

D. Genius — the Mother of Good Luck

【答案】8. C　　9. B　　10. D　　11. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要围绕三位专家有关“幸运”的研究，论述我们为什么会相信运气，以及我们如何凭借这种信念改变我们对生活的态度。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中的“‘On the other hand, considering yourself lucky or unlucky is a way of seeing yourself, which has an impact on how you behave and how you think, and becomes a self-fulfilling anticipation,” he says.(“另一方面，认为自己幸运或不幸是一种看待自己的方式，这会影响你的行为和思维方式，并成为一种自我实现的预期，”他说)”可知，相信运气会影响我们的行为。故选 C。

【9 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段中的“For example, basketball player Michael Jordan would wear his college practice shorts under his National Basketball Association uniform for good luck. “Obviously, it’s that the superstitious (迷信的) custom gives him confidence and then he plays better,” Woolley says.(例如，篮球运动员迈克尔•乔丹会在他的国家篮球协会队服下穿他的大学训练短裤，以求好运。很明显，是迷信的习俗给了他信心，然后他打得更好，”伍利说)”可推知，作者提及篮球运动员迈克尔•乔丹的幸运短裤，表明“好运”是如何实现好的结果，展示“好运”在现实生活中是存在的。故选 B。

【10 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“He has found “lucky people not only maximize opportunities and know where they’re heading, but often they change course depending on how the wind is going”.(他发现，“幸运的人不仅能最大限度地利用机会，知道自己的方向，而且经常会根据风向改变方向”)”可知，灵活改变会收获更多的好运。故选 D。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文并根据第一段“We turned to experts to understand why we believe in luck and how we can have that belief to make changes in our attitude towards life.(我们求助于专家，以了解我们为什么相信运气，以及我们如何凭借这种信念来改变我们对生活的态度)”可知，文章主要讲述了三位专家帮助我们理解为什么要相信运气，以及我们如何凭借这种信念改变我们对生活的态度。由此可知，B. Good or Bad Luck? Up to

You“好运还是坏运气？由你决定”适合作为文章标题。故选 B。

D

The steam engine, electric lighting, refrigeration. If you're wondering what these things have in common, they're examples of transformative technologies that lifted worker productivity. Does generative AI belong on that list?

Hardly a day passes without some news of the great things that so-called large language models (LLMs) can do — from writing academic papers to designing buildings — along with projections on how many jobs will be wiped out as companies figure out ways to apply the new technology. But economists are divided on whether the likes of OpenAI's ChatGPT or Google's Bard have the potential to jump-start productivity growth worldwide.

Researchers in a consulting firm project AI will deliver $4.4 trillion in economic benefits annually to the global economy, equal to 4.4% of global output in 2022 Harvard professor Neeley **likens** the birth of generative AI to the arrival of the Internet. "It is exactly that moment we are facing again — that vital moment that forever changes how we work, how we interact with one another, how we think, how we produce. We are at that moment again."

There are plenty of reasons to be skeptical, though. Robert Gordon, a professor at Northwestern University and author of *The Rise and Fall of American Growth*, argues that the Internet and AI haven't been as revolutionary as what economists call general-purpose technologies, such as electricity.

Worries about AI replacing workers have been at the center of a labor dispute in Hollywood writers and actors. A survey by Microsoft found that 49% of the people say they're worried AI will replace their jobs.

On the flip side, blue collar workers could benefit. "It won't change blue-collar work, but it will change who can get out of blue collar work and get into better jobs," an economic historian at Cornell University says. "We are living through one of those turning points in human history."

12. Why does the author mention OpenAI's ChatGPT and Google's Bard?

A. To introduce a debate.　　B. To define a concept.

C. To make a prediction.　　D. To explain a technology.

13. What does the underlined word "likens" mean in paragraph 3?

A. Contributes.　　B. Attaches.　　C. Compares.　　D. Changes.

14. What can we know about Robert Gordon?

A. He is in favor of AI.　　B. He acts as an electricity professor.

C. He is an economist and author.　　D. He suspects AI's revolutionary role.

15. What does the economic historian think about blue collar work in the AI-era?

A. Doubtful.　　B. Promising.　　C. Fascinating.　　D. Worrying.

【答案】12. A　　13. C　　14. D　　15. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章探讨了人工智能对整个社会的影响，并介绍了几位研究人员对人工智能的不同看法。

【12 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段“But economists are divided on whether the likes of OpenAI’s ChatGPT or Google’s Bard have the potential to jump-start productivity growth worldwide.(但对于 OpenAI 的 ChatGPT 或谷歌的 Bard 是否有潜力推动全球生产率增长，经济学家们存在分歧)”可推知，作者在本段提及 ChatGPT 和 Bard 是为了引出人工智能是否具有变革性作用的争论。故选 A 项。

【13 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据后文“It is exactly that moment we are facing again — that vital moment that forever changes how we work, how we interact with one another, how we think, how we produce. We are at that moment again.(这正是我们再次面临的关键时刻，这个关键时刻将永远改变我们的工作方式、我们与他人的互动方式、我们的思考方式、我们的生产方式。我们又回到了那个时刻)”可知，此处所说的回到那个时刻，是指前文提到的互联网出现的时刻，所以慈湖 Neeley 教授将生成式人工智能的出现比作互联网的出现。故划线词与 Compares 意义相近。故选 C 项。

【14 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段“Robert Gordon, a professor at Northwestern University and author of The Rise and Fall of American Growth, argues that the Internet and AI haven’t been as revolutionary as what economists call general-purpose technologies, such as electricity.(西北大学(Northwestern University)教授、《美国经济增长的兴衰》(The Rise and Fall of American Growth)一书的作者罗伯特·戈登(Robert Gordon)认为，互联网和人工智能并不像经济学家所说的通用技术那样具有革命性，比如电力)”可知，Robert Gordon 教授不相信人工智能会起到革命性作用。故选 D 项。

【15 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“It won’t change blue-collar work, but it will change who can get out of blue-collar work and get into better jobs(它不会改变蓝领工作，但会改变谁能摆脱蓝领工作，找到更好的工作)”可推知，康奈尔大学的一位经济历史学家认为人工智能时代的蓝领工作是有前途的。故选 B 项。

6.【安徽省江淮名校十校联盟 2024 届高三第一次大联考】

Decisions in life are rarely black and white but usually involve shades of gray. At dinner time, the decision

you face is not between fasting and eating like a pig, but whether to take that extra spoonful of food. When exams are around the corner, your decision is not between quitting them and studying 24 hours a day, but whether to spend an extra hour reviewing your notes. Economists use the term "marginal changes" to describe minor adjustments to an existing plan of action.

In many situations, people make the best decisions by thinking at the margin. Margin means "edge", so marginal changes are adjustments around the edges of what you are doing. Suppose, for instance, that you ask a friend for advice about how many years to stay in school. If he compares the lifestyle of a person with a Ph. D. to that of a grade school dropout, you might complain that this comparison is not helpful for your decision. You have some education already and most likely are deciding whether to spend an extra year or two in school. To make this decision, you need to know the additional benefits that an extra year in school would offer (higher salaries throughout life and the pure joy of learning) and the additional costs that you would pay (tuition and the forgone salaries while you are in school). By comparing these marginal benefits and marginal costs, you can evaluate whether the extra year is worthwhile.

Individuals and firms can make better decisions by thinking at the margin. A rational decision-maker takes action if and only if the marginal benefit of the action exceeds the marginal cost.

28. What does "fasting" underlined in Paragraph 1 mean?

A. Eating or drinking a lot. B. Eating little or no food.

C. Eating on a regular basis. D. Eating without appetite.

29. Why does the author give an example in Paragraph 2?

A. To explain marginal thinking. B. To solve real-life problems.

C. To evaluate marginal thinking. D. To encourage adjustments.

30. What can we infer from the text?

A. It is unnecessary to make minor adjustments to plans.

B. Comparison makes little sense in decision-making.

C. People often weigh up benefits and costs of decisions.

D. Marginal changes are controversial among individuals.

31. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

A. Marginal Thinking Leads to Better Decisions

B. Marginal Benefit Goes beyond Marginal Cost

C. Rational Thinkers Exist in All Aspects of Life

D. Pleasure Results from Effective Comparison

28. B　　29. A　　30. C　　31. A

主题语境：人与社会——社会服务与人际沟通——边际思维在日常生活中的运用。

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。本文介绍了边际思维的定义和功能，举例说明了边际思维的意义，即它能帮助人们在日常工作、学习和生活中作出更合理的决定。

28. B【命题意图】考查考生根据上下文线索推测词义的能力。

【解题思路】本题问及第一段中画线词“fasting”的含义。本题需结合本段的大意（生活中的各种抉择）进行推断。“…not between fasting and eating like a pig, but whether to take that extra spoonful of food”和“...your decision is not between quitting them and studying 24 hours a day...”，可推断出 fasting 在此处与 eating like a pig 意思相反。故选 B。

29. A【命题意图】考查考生抓住语篇中的关键细节并进行推理的能力。

【解题思路】本题问及第二段举例的 H 的。根据第二段中“Margin means ‘edge’, so marginal changes are adjustments around the edges of what you are doing.”可知，举例是为了解释说明边际变化及边际思维。故选 A。

30. C【命题意图】考查考生从语篇中提取主要信息、推断语篇中的隐含意义的能力。

【解题思路】本题问及人们对边际思维的运用。根据文章第二段中“By comparing these marginal benefits and marginal costs, you can evaluate…”和最后一段“A rational decision-maker takes action if and only if the marginal benefit of the action exceeds the marginal cost.”可知，人们常常会权衡利弊，从而作出更优的选择。故选 C。

31. A【命题意图】考查考生根据语篇的主题、内容和结构分析概括语篇标题的能力。

【解题思路】本题问及这篇文章的最佳标题。解题关键在于把握文章的主旨和结构：第一段举例说明生活中的边际变化；第二段介绍边际思维的定义及功能；第三段阐述边际思维在实际生活中的应用和意义。结合文章最后一段“Individuals and firms can make better decisions by thinking at the margin.”故选 A。

After waking up, you may feel frustrated that you cannot recall the dreams you had last night. Artificial Intelligence (AI) may be able to help.

Previously, there have been AI models that can turn texts into images. They do this by learning from a large amount of data from both texts and images. This time, researchers from Osaka University in Japan have trained an AI system called Stable Diffusion to recreate images directly based on people's brain scans, Science magazine reported.

The researchers used an online data set provided by the University of Minnesota, which consisted of brain scans from four participants as they each viewed a set of 10, 000 photos. The scans were recorded by functional

magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). The AI then learned about the participants' brain activities by analyzing changes in blood flow shown by the fMRI data—when a part of the brain is activated, more blood will flow to it. It then matched the brain activity with the photos. Through this method, the AI learned how human brains would react when seeing different photos. Finally, the researchers tested the AI on additional brain scans from the same participants when they viewed photos of objects.

If the person looked at an airplane, for example, the AI would use the brain scan data to create an image of a very blurry (模糊的) airplane. Then, it would turn on the previous "text-to-image" model and improve the quality of the image by feeding itself the keyword "airplane". The final images were "convincing" to about 80 percent accuracy, according to the researchers.

The new study created a novel approach that combines texts and images to "decode the brain". According to Ariel Goldstein from Princeton University, in the future, the technology can be used to record imagined thoughts and dreams or allow people to understand how differently other animals perceive (感知) reality.

32. What is Stable Diffusion meant to do?

A. Scan people's brains. B. Turn texts into images.

C. Use brain scans to rebuild images. D. Record relevant experimental data.

33. How did the AI learn about the participants' brain activities?

A. By analyzing changes in blood flow. B. By asking the participants questions.

C. By comparing different brain scans. D. By referring to previous AI models.

34. What can we learn from the text?

A. Dreams can hardly be forgotten by us. B. Texts and images help decode the brain.

C. People's brains are affected by fMRI. D. The AI creates clear images of objects at first.

35. What does Ariel Goldstein say about the technology?

A. It has been adopted in many countries. B. Its development is far from satisfactory.

C. It is lacking in convincing evidence. D. Its application has a great prospect.

32. C 33. A 34. B 35. D

主题语境：人与社会——科学与技术——人工智能再现梦境。

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。科学家利用人工智能 Stable Diffusion 和 fMRI 技术，对脑神经信号进行解

码，帮助人们重现梦境、想象或记忆画面。

32. C【命题意图】考查考生抓住语篇中的关键细节的能力。

【解题思路】本题问及第二段关于 Stable Diffusion 的具体信息。根据第二段"…to recreate images directly

based on people's brain scans”可知，Stable Diffusion 的功能为直接基于人脑扫描重建图像。故选 C。

33. A【命题意图】考查考生抓住语篇中的关键细节的能力。

【解题思路】本题问及 AI 了解实验参与者大脑活动的途径和方法。根据第三段“…by analyzing changes in blood flow shown by the fMRI data”可知，通过分析实验参与者血液流动变化，AI 可了解其大脑活动。故选 A。

34. B【命题意图】考查考生辨别并推论语篇中隐含观点的能力。

【解题思路】本题问及最后一段破译大脑的新方法。根据最后一段“a novel approach that combines texts and images to 'decode the brain'”可知，该项新研究创造了一种结合文本和图像来破译大脑的新方法。故选 B。

35. D【命题意图】考查考生辨别并推论语篇中隐含观点的能力。

【解题思路】本题问及 Ariel Goldstein 对该技术的看法。根据文章最后一段“…in the future, the technology can be used to record imagined thoughts and dreams or allow people to understand how differently other animals perceive (感知) reality”可知，Ariel Goldstein 认为这项技术将来可应用于记录幻想和梦境，或是帮助人们了解其他动物对现实感知的差异，因此该技术具有极大的应用前景。故选 D。

7.【2024 届福建省三明市等 5 地高三上学期一模英语试题】

时，把它们放在冰箱的后面，把即将过期的食物放在靠近前面的地方。)”可知，作者建议根据食物的保质期小心放置食物。故选 B 项。

C

A robot created at Standford University is diving down to shipwrecks (沉船) in a way that humans can't do. Known as OceanOneK, the robot allows its operators to feel like they're underwater explorers, too.

OceanOneK resembles (像) a human diver from the front, with arms, hands and eyes that capture the underwater world in full color. The back of the robot has computers and eight multidirectional thrusters (推进器) that help it carefully explore the sites of fragile shipwrecks. When an operator at the ocean's surface uses controls to direct OceanOneK, the robot's touch-based feedback system causes the person to feel the water's resistance.

The idea for OceanOneK came from a desire to study coral reefs in the Red Sea at depths beyond the normal range for divers. While OccanOneK was designed to reach maximum depths of 656 feet, researchers had a new goal:1 kilometer, hence the new name for OceanOneK. The researchers changed the robot's body by using special foam to increase buoyancy (浮力) and fight the pressures of 1, 000 meters more than 100 times what humans experience at sea level. OceanOneK also got two new types of hands and increased arm and head motion.

During OceanOneK's deep dive in February, team members discovered the robot couldn't rise when they

stopped for a thruster check. Flotations on the communications and power line had collapsed, causing the line to pile on the top of the robot.

OceanOneK's descent was a success. It dropped off a memorial marker on the seabed that reads, "A robot's first touch of the deep seafloor — A vast new world for humans to explore." Khatib, a professor, called the experience an "incredible journey." "This is the first time that a robot has been capable of going to such a depth, interacting with the environment, and permitting the human operator to feel that environment," he said.

8. What can we learn about OceanOneK?

A. Its eyes are colorful.

B. It functions automatically.

C. It looks like its operator from the front.

D. It is remotely controlled to explore underwater.

9. How does the author develop the third paragraph?

A. By listing data.　　B. By raising questions.

C. By reasoning and analyzing.　　D. By presenting an argument.

10. What does the underlined words "descent" mean in the last paragraph?

A. Successful operation.　　B. Deep diving.

C. Pressure resistance.　　D. Flexible exploration.

11. What is a suitable title for the text?

A. A Creative Explorer　　B. The Ambitious Exploration

C. A Self-driven Seeker — A Robot　　D. A Deep-Sea Explorer — OceanOneK

【答案】8. D　　9. A　　10. B　　11. D

【解析】

【导语】本文为一篇说明文，介绍了一款深海探测机器人 OceanOneK。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段"Known as OceanOneK, the robot allows its operators to feel like they're underwater explorers, too.(该机器人被称为 OceanOneK，它让操作员感觉自己也是水下探险家)"，第二段"OceanOneK resembles (像) a human diver from the front, with arms, hands and eyes that capture the underwater world in full color.(OceanOneK 从正面看就像一个人类潜水员，手臂、手和眼睛捕捉到了全彩色的水下世界)"及"When an operator at the ocean's surface uses controls to direct OceanOneK, the robot's touch-based feedback system causes the person to feel the water's resistance.(当操作员在海面上使用控制装置来指挥 OceanOneK 时，机器人基于触摸的反馈系统会使人感受到水的阻力)"

可知，OceanOneK 是被人远程控制的，可以在水下探险。故选 D 项。

【9 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第三段“While OccanOneK was designed to reach maximum depths of 656 feet, researchers had a new goal: 1 kilometer, hence the new name for OceanOneK. The researchers changed the robot’s body by using special foam to increase buoyancy and fight the pressures of 1, 000 meters more than 100 times what humans experience at sea level.(虽然 OccanOneK 的设计最大深度为 656 英尺，但研究人员有了一个新的目标：1 公里，因此 OceanOneK 有了新名称。研究人员通过使用特殊的泡沫来改变机器人的身体，以增加浮力，并对抗 1000 米的压力，这是人类在海平面上所承受的压力的 100 多倍)”可知，文章第三段通过列数据来开展。故选 A 项。

【10 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据文章最后一段划线词后文“It dropped off a memorial marker on the seabed that reads, “A robot’s first touch of the deep seafloor — A vast new world for humans to explore.” Khatib, a professor, called the experience an “incredible journey.” “This is the first time that a robot has been capable of going to such a depth, interacting with the environment, and permitting the human operator to feel that environment,” he said.(它在海床上留下了一块纪念碑，上面写着：“机器人第一次触摸深海——一个供人类探索的广阔新世界。”哈提卜教授称这次经历是一次“不可思议的旅程”。他说：“这是机器人第一次能够到达这样的深度，与环境互动，并让人类操作员感受到那种环境。”)”可知，机器人 OceanOneK 成功潜入深海，descent 与 Deep diving“深潜”意思接近。故选 B 项。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第一段“A robot created at Standford University is diving down to shipwrecks in a way that humans can’t do. Known as OceanOneK, the robot allows its operators to feel like they’re underwater explorers, too.(斯坦福大学发明的一个机器人能以人类无法做到的方式潜入沉船。这个被称为 OceanOneK 的机器人让它的操作员也感觉自己是水下探险家)”及全文内容可知，本文介绍了一款能进行深海探险的机器人 OceanOneK。A Deep-Sea Explorer — OceanOneK“深海探险家——OceanOneK”作为最佳标题，符合题意。故选 D 项。

D

Marilu Arce loves her job, but for a time she considered leaving. The traffic-plagued commute from her home to her office, nearly two hours each way, meant her daughters couldn’t enroll in after school activities because she couldn’t get home in time to take them.

Then her employer adopted a policy permitting her to work from home two days a week, and “I feel like it changed my life,” she said. Her stress level has dropped. Her daughters are thrilled. She likes her job more. That’s

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