

2024 届江西省江西省部分高中九校联考高三上学期二模英语

试题

学校:_____ 姓名:_____ 班级:_____ 考号:_____

一、阅读理解

There are some sounds most of us acknowledge are annoying: the chewing of chips, the low noise of air conditioning or a screaming baby. These noises, for many people, act as a mere inconvenience that can distract them from the task at hand. However, there are some amongst us who have a much more severe response to these noises. Has a noise ever made you feel so angry that you could explode with rage? If the answer is yes, you may be suffering from misophonia (恐音症).

The word “misophonia” literally means “a hatred of sound” and is sometimes called Selective Sound Sensitivity Syndrome. There are some experts who doubt the existence of the condition. However, for those who claim to suffer from it, the experience can be painful. Certain sounds could set off intense emotional or psychological responses that may seem over the top compared with a non-sufferer’s complaints.

The sound of people chewing their food could trigger sufferers’ anxiety, or make them feel panic. It may even activate their fight-or-flight response, making them want to run away. In extreme cases, that feeling of panic may result in intense anger and even end up expressing rage physically.

Sadly, there’s no known cure. But tinnitus retraining therapy, cognitive behavioural therapy and counselling could help sufferers tolerate noises and manage the condition. According to James Cartreine, a clinical psychiatrist, the condition can lead to separation. Sufferers use coping strategies that include avoiding places with lots of noises, like restaurants, or moving away when they feel like raging against someone due to their breathing.

So, the next time you see someone fly into a rage because of a sound that is driving them crazy, it may be due to a difficult condition they are trying to manage, and not just because they hate a certain sound.

1. What is the purpose of paragraph 1?

- A. To lead in the topic of misophonia.
- B. To introduce different annoying sounds.

- C. To show ways of preventing a severe disease.
 - D. To present the harm of noises to human health.
2. Who is most likely to suffer from misophonia?
- A. Jane who usually has lunch alone.
 - B. Nancy who often screams at her baby.
 - C. Peter who is always worried about his studies.
 - D. Henry who is annoyed at the sound of book pages turning.
3. What can be inferred about misophonia from the last but one paragraph?
- A. It happens mostly in restaurants.
 - B. Any sound around can drive sufferers crazy.
 - C. Staying away from noises is a potential solution.
 - D. It may greatly influence sufferers' cognitive ability.

The needs of plus size consumers have long been the elephant in the room of the fashion industry until body positivity and fat acceptance movements promoted the slogan (口号) that large-bodied people are not those who are left behind. This size-inclusive (尺码包容) trend has become so popular that it is influencing mainstream culture. As a result, fashion brands have finally decided to extend their size ranges. In 2022, the plus-size market grew twice as fast as the standard size market in both North America and the UK.

Yet, many consumers say fashion brands broadening their ranges are not truly inclusive. “Inclusive sizing means that all bodies are included in fashion, not just the ones who fit in standard sizes,” says Marie Southard Ospina, a UK-based journalist who covers body-image issues. “However, what many designers do right now is pick a number that they think is big enough to include plus sizes and stop. This is even more disrespectful.”

Researchers also criticize that some brands are just taking advantage of the trend. “Brands that used to promote so-called perfect bodies in their advertisements are now trying to get in on the trend by adding a few sizes. It doesn't feel like they really care about plus-size people,” says Tom Burgess, analyst in fashion industry. “If brands cared about large-bodied consumers, then it wouldn't have taken until now to acknowledge that they exist,” he says. “It gives the impression that companies are just trying to gain a share of the market without a real commitment to the community.”

The fashion industry must go beyond merely producing clothing in a range of sizes if

they hope to succeed with a body -diverse world. The whole industry has to connect on a personal level with consumers. That involves showing shoppers that they are seen, understood and important to brands. “Consumers care about values, and so they want to buy from brands that reflect the values they believe in. Everyone should enjoy the same range of fashion options,” says Ludovica Cesareo, professor of marketing at the College of Business in the US.

4. What do the underlined words “the elephant in the room” mean in the first paragraph?
- A. The hot issue that is valued.
 - B. The obvious truth that is ignored.
 - C. The important principle that is recognized.
 - D. The common phenomenon that is criticized.
5. Why do consumers say fashion brands are not truly inclusive?
- A. They pick sizes randomly.
 - B. They offer limited plus sizes.
 - C. They treat designers disrespectfully.
 - D. They haven’t broadened standard sizes.
6. For what do researchers mainly criticize some brands?
- A. Their designs.
 - B. Their quality.
 - C. Their motivations.
 - D. Their advertisements.
7. What does the last paragraph imply?
- A. Buyers may deserve fashion that fits their figure.
 - B. Consumers prefer brands with personalized values.
 - C. Brands should catch up with the size-inclusive trend.
 - D. A good brand image is critical in the fashion industry.

To earnest HEMINGWAY, Paris was a movable feast. To a bedbug, so are Parisians. In videos on social media, the seats of the city’s metro are seen filled with bedbugs, tiny bloodsucking insects no bigger than apple seeds.

The health risk from bedbugs is minor: itchy (发痒的) bites and a small risk of allergies and secondary infections. As the present panic suggests, the bigger impact tends to be psychological, says entomologist Clive Boase. Mosquitoes, leeches and other parasites (寄生虫) are unpleasant, but they do not colonize your home. If a traveler brings bedbugs back from their holidays, the insects can start an invasion that can be very difficult to shift.

Schadenfreude among the non-French is unwise.“ There won’t be a city without

bedbugs,” says Boase. DNA analysis suggests that the pests evolved from parasites that lived on bats, with which humans shared caves, and on birds, which may have nested in early thatched(茅草盖的) roofs. That may explain the one bit of good news about them. Mosquitoes spread malaria(疟疾), dengue fever and yellow fever. But no human pathogen(病原体) is known to use bedbugs as a vector-perhaps because there has not been time for one to evolve the ability.

Bedbugs favor warm environments with plenty of dark places to hide. Cities, and crowded blocks of flats, are ideal. The bugs shelter in the crannies (裂缝) of furniture, in mattress seams or in cracks in walls, coming out to feed at night. Centrally heated homes accelerate their life cycles, making the problem worse as does a warming climate.

The introduction and widespread use of insecticides in the aftermath of World War II came close to wiping out the bugs from most houses. But that chemical attack placed a powerful evolutionary pressure on the insects to develop resistance to the poisons. Just as bacteria have evolved resistance to many of the antibiotics that used to kill them, modern bedbugs are almost free from at least some insecticides.

Scientists are therefore turning to other methods of attack. Diatomaceous earth can kill the bugs by desiccating them. Certain oils can block the pores through which they breathe. Temperatures above 45°C are also effective. Some firms offer to heat-treat affected furniture in insulated tents. Such treatments are expensive, however. New insecticides, to which the bugs have no resistance, could probably be invented. But for now, at least, says Boase, the market does not exist to justify much corporate research. And since the bugs do not spread diseases, public health bodies have more pressing priorities. If bedbugs continue to spread, though, their focuses could start to shift.

8. According to the article, bedbugs are insects that_.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. are as small as apple seeds | B. are impossible to get rid of |
| C. pose a serious health risk to humans | D. usually feed on human blood in broad daylight |

9. According to the article, bedbugs are everywhere because

- ① warm cities provide ideal environments for them
- ② overseas travel helps them spread across the world
- ③ they've lost the ability to spread infectious diseases
- ④ they've become resistant to some chemical insecticides

- A. ①②③ B. ①③④ C. ①②④ D. ②③④

10. The last paragraph mainly talks about some ways of getting rid of bedbugs that are_.

- A. alternative ... costly B. innovative... inefficient
C. expensive... complicated D. eco-friendly ... inconvenient

11. According to the author, the prospects for new insecticides against bedbugs are_.

- A. Exciting B. uncertain C. discouraging D. unimaginable

On Christmas Eve, a team of reindeer (驯鹿) will help Santa Claus deliver gifts to children all around the world. The reindeer, led by their fearless leader Rudolph, won't be the only ones doing something special. Back in the highest Arctic, their cousins have a remarkable ability changing their eye color.

During the summer months, when the days are long and the sun is bright, reindeer's tapetum lucidum (荧光膜), a mirror-like layer at the back of their eye, appears golden, which helps bounce the majority of light off the eyes, effectively acting like a pair of natural sunglasses. As winter comes, and the days become shorter and darker, the tapetum lucidum turns blue to absorb more light, allowing reindeer to improve their night vision and see clear in low light conditions.

With these adaptations, reindeer can adapt and thrive in one of the harshest environments on Earth. Unlike humans, reindeer can see well into the shorter Ultra Violet (UV) range. This UV vision enables them to spot food and predators more effectively in the snowy landscape. Lichens, a key part of their winter diet, absorb UV, so they show up dark against UV-reflecting white snow. Wolf and polar bear fur also absorb UV, so instead of disappearing against snow they pop out in high contrast, allowing reindeer to spot potential threats from a distance.

Reindeer change their eyes by adjusting their tapetum lucidum, which is made of collagen fibers. In winter, the collagen fibers become packed tighter, causing the tapetum lucidum to mainly reflect blue light. This change happens when reindeer dilate their pupils (瞳孔). In summer, the reindeer's pupils return to a smaller size, which helps reindeer reduce the amount of light entering the eye.

But their unique adaptation may hurt them. Today, the increasing use of artificial lighting, especially during the winter months, poses a potential threat to their sensitive eyes. It can make reindeer lose their way, affecting their ability to survive in their challenging

environment. So it is crucial for us to be mindful of our use of electricity and make efforts to minimize light pollution to ensure the well-being and survival of these magnificent creatures.

12. What do we know from paragraph 2?

- A. The shape of reindeer's eyes varies with seasons.
- B. It is difficult for reindeer to live in low light conditions.
- C. The tapetum lucidum helps reindeer adapt to seasonal changes.
- D. Reindeer's eyes appear golden in winter while blue in summer.

13. What is the use of UV vision for reindeer?

- A. To help them see clear in dark nights.
- B. To distinguish food of different colors quickly.
- C. To protect their eyes from harsh sunlight in summer.
- D. To better locate food and enemies during snowy days.

14. What does the underlined word "dilate" in paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Relax.
- B. Expand.
- C. Narrow.
- D. Hide.

15. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?

- A. To call on people to protect reindeer from light pollution.
- B. To show the reasons for the decline in reindeer population.
- C. To present humans' great efforts to reduce artificial lighting.
- D. To prove reindeer's strong adaptability to harsh environments.

How to get things done, eventually?

Dealing with your inner dawdler(懒汉)

"____16____,"Admiral William McRaven told the graduating class of 2014 at the University of Texas, Austin.

Yet the admiral's broader point is universal: "whether you are a sailor, a salesperson or a CEO, if you make your bed every morning you will have accomplished the first task of the day." His commencement speech went viral.

The reason those busy people never stop moving is because their constant movement generates further momentum(动能). And this is, obviously, easier said than done especially if you find a task unpleasant. The more objectionable something seems, the more time you spend thinking about just how awful it is. That in turn makes you even less likely to broach(谈论) it and so on. ____17____ But it is, well, a start.

In practical terms, getting going can mean something as simple as opening an email. Electronic correspondence is the starting point of most work projects, ever more so in the era of hybrid work. So just click it. And if you still find yourself avoiding things on your to-do list that make you anxious, involving others can help. _____ 18 _____

Once you have got moving, consider your waypoints. That may mean breaking a job down into smaller, more readily achievable parts. Set your sights on completing a document first, rather than starting out with the goal of crafting a complete strategy. Whatever you do, resist the urge of the overly concrete, like sharpening pencils.

_____ 19 _____ Bridging that gap can be difficult, even when you know full well that if you do, the dreaded task will no longer lurk at the back of your mind like an unwanted squatter. Quick progress is difficult but rewarding, offering a high that is undiscoverable to those who leave things till the very end.

Most workplace decisions are not nearly as consequential, but firms can still suffer material(实质性的) losses if employees put off tasks and decisions. _____ 20 _____

- A. Being aware of this severe circle does not guarantee you will break out of it.
- B. However, that concrete thing is worth repeating.
- C. So if that email arrives first thing in the morning, read it and reply—even if that means leaving your bed unmade.
- D. The easiest way to get things finished is to get something going in the first place, like making your bed.
- E. Discussing tasks with colleagues can suppress(压制) the tendency to avoid the parts of your job you like the least.
- F. If you want to change the world, start off by making your bed.
- G. Procrastination(拖延) lies between logic and emotion, between ambition and achievement.

二、完形填空

Like many young Chinese, Zuo had been raised from a young age to be “a good student”. As long as she followed the rules and worked hard, money and success would naturally follow. Zuo had followed the instructions to the _____ 21 _____. She aced exam after exam, winning a place at a prestigious college in Beijing. However, when Zuo sent out a sea of job

applications , She didn't just fail to _____ 22 _____ her preferred role; she didn't receive a single _____ 23 _____.

For Zuo, the failure came as a crushing _____ 24 _____. Being a high flier, she was emotionally unprepared for such a setback. She struggled with anxiety for months: unable to sleep, _____ 25 _____ by guilt, and feeling compelled to repeatedly apologize to her parents and teachers.

But the ordeal (磨难) has left a profound impression on Zuo. The former teacher's pet has transformed into a passionate _____ 26 _____ of what she calls the "good student mentality." In January, Zuo set up a group on Douban named "Victims of the Good Student Mentality," and it has quickly attracted a passionate following.

"Good students" like Zuo tend to be _____ 27 _____ vulnerable (脆弱的) to mental health issues. Successive studies have found that high achievers are more likely to _____ 28 _____ anxiety, depression than the general population. This is because high achievers like Zuo often excessively rely on _____ 29 _____ validation (认可) to support their self-esteem, leaving them unable to cope with setbacks. Over time, students _____ 30 _____ the external world's evaluation criteria as their own standard for self-assessment.

It's clear that a diverse range of young people can _____ 31 _____ victim to the "good student mentality." Luckily, in Chinese education system, there is growing _____ 32 _____ that student anxiety is a serious problem. A teacher in Shanghai, surnamed Dong, tells that "the good student mentality" is becoming ever more prevalent, with well behaved, introverted children _____ 33 _____ seeking praise and awards as a way to _____ 34 _____ their self esteem. If they fail to meet the school's incredibly high standards, there's a risk that it will trigger an emotional _____ 35 _____. Hence, Zuo recently wrote a welcome message offering new members some advice: "Be kind to yourself; challenge the norms; treat yourself well." And, most importantly: "You can be a "bad" kid.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. letter | B. limitation | C. guidance | D. degree |
| 22. A. land | B. miss | C. occupy | D. play |
| 23. A. job | B. offer | C. application | D. response |
| 24. A. blow | B. surprise | C. expectation | D. experience |
| 25. A. impressed | B. overwhelmed | C. filled | D. buried |
| 26. A. supporter | B. example | C. critic | D. expert |
| 27. A. absolutely | B. seldom | C. less | D. particularly |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 28. A. get rid of | B. suffer from | C. live up with | D. get over |
| 29. A. external | B. flexible | C. positive | D. special |
| 30. A. develop | B. adopt | C. withdraw | D. transform |
| 31. A. avoid | B. owe | C. fall | D. change |
| 32. A. recognition | B. concern | C. situation | D. fear |
| 33. A. openly | B. continuously | C. hopefully | D. anxiously |
| 34. A. rise | B. boost | C. advance | D. upgrade |
| 35. A. breakout | B. breakdown | C. breakup | D. breakthrough |

三、语法填空

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Using needles to help life's energy flow

For thousands of years, the Chinese have relieved pain and cured disease through acupuncture (针灸). 36 (evolve) from the discovery that using stone needles to prick specific points on the surface of the body could relieve pain and symptoms, acupuncture has become 37 integral part of traditional Chinese medicine, in line with the philosophy that promotes the harmonious coexistence of humans with nature.

According to *Records of the Grand Historian*, 38 (write) by Sima Qian about 2,100 years ago, Bian Que, a highly skilled 39 (physical) during the Warring States Period (475-221 BC), was famous for having saved a prince from “death” by using needles to stimulate the Baihui acupoint on the head of the unconscious man.

According to TCM (中医), there are a dozen meridians (经脉) in the human body, 40 the qi, or life energy, circulates to nourish the organs. Cold, infections or diseases can result in blocking of the energy, and so stimulating the acupoints can unblock stagnant (不流动的) qi, restore normal circulation and improve health. Today, acupuncture is still 41 (wide) used in China.

In 2010, UNESCO inscribed acupuncture and moxibustion of TCM on the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Yet, the practice is not just cultural and historical, 42 a medical technique widely used and researched today.

For years, 43 the clear therapeutic effects of acupuncture in treating many diseases, there were few convincing studies that explained how acupoint stimulation worked,

or what meridians were anatomically speaking, so the technique always seemed somewhat
44 _____ (mystery).

However, as scientific research of acupuncture _____ 45 _____ (grow) in recent years,
producing good quality results, the technique is gaining traction around the world.

四、书信写作

46. 假如你是李华，你们学校将举办一场是否需要为高中学生开设职业生涯规划的辩论会，请你介绍你自己的想法。内容包括：

1. 你的观点；
2. 你的理由；
3. 你的建议。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear judges and students,

五、书面表达

47. 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Throughout our lives, we have encountered a lot of people that have influenced us in some sense. Their effect may be for one day or a lifetime. Often, you don't realize how much influence someone has made on you until a particular moment. The man who made a big influence on me was my father.

Three months after turning fourteen, my life was great. I was getting settled into a high school; my grades were already getting better and I was making friends.

One day, when I got back from school, I went to the sitting room and saw my parents having a conversation. They came up to me and asked me to take a seat, because they wanted to say something very important. I soon found out that my dad's liver(肝脏) was failing and he needed an immediate transplant(器官移植). I was surprised and bewildered(不知所措的) because my father looked all right. He worked, and he didn't seem ill. My parents said I shouldn't be afraid, because it was going to be all right. Four months had gone by, and my father had yet to get a new liver. It looked as if his body was steadily worsening, but he kept saying, "Dear, everything will be just fine."

It was becoming difficult for me and my family. My father had to give up work, and my mother was the sole breadwinner(养家糊口的人). I had to bear the responsibilities of cleaning up the house making food, and looking after my father when my mother was at work. I had to limit my time with my friends, because my father started coming in and out of the hospital. My concentration on the subject was beginning to slip away. So were my grades. Two days before my school spring break, my mother got a phone call from the hospital, saying my father had an accident and was in hospital. What surprised me was that my father wasn't injured at all. Then the next day, my mother got a phone call from the doctor saying that there was a liver that matched my dad's body and that he needed to get to the hospital immediately.

注意:

1.续写词数应为 150 左右;

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

My parents and I hurried to the hospital.

I had to take on so many responsibilities at home.

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/315010044112011112>