

山东省部分市

2024 届高三下学期一模英语试题分类汇编

阅读理解

2024 届山东省临沂市高考一模英语试题

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

EYLEA

Consumer Brief Summary

This summary contains risk and safety information for patients about EYLEA. It does not include all the information and does not take the place of talking to your eye doctor.

What is EYLEA

EYLEA is a medicine that works by blocking vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) , which can cause fluid to leak into the macula (视网膜黄斑) .

What is EYLEA used for

EYLEA is indicated for the treatment of patients with:

- Macular Edema Following Retinal Vein Occlusion (RVO)
- Diabetic Macular Edema (DME)
- Diabetic Retinopathy (DR)

How is EYLEA given

EYLEA is an injection (注射) administered by eye doctor and the injections are given on different schedules. Confirm with your doctor which schedule is appropriate.

What are the most common side effects of EYLEA

- Eye pain
- Light sensitivity
- Increased eye redness

For more possible side effects, ask your eye doctor. You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

What should I tell my eye doctor before receiving EYLEA

- Infections in or around the eye
- Eye pain or redness
- Being allergic to any ingredients in EYLEA
- Being or planning to be pregnant

Where can I learn more about EYLEA

For a more comprehensive review of EYLEA safety and risk information, talk to your health care provider and see the full information at .

1. Who is the passage intended for

A. Eye doctors. B. Medicine students.

C. Drug researchers. D. Patients with eye conditions.

2. How can you learn more about EYLEA

A. Visit . B.Call1-800-FDA-1088.

C. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch. D. Talk to a medical professor.

3. What is this text

A. A medical report. B. An introduction to a book.

C. A healthcare contract. D. A piece of medical instructions.

B

Watford and her family have lived in Curtis Bay, Baltimore for generations. Her community has faced environmental injustice.

Heavy industries continued to move in her community. As a result, her neighbors have had to live with serious respiratory (呼吸的) problems.

When she knew a plan to build the nation's largest trash-burning incinerator (焚化炉) less than a mile away from her high school, she realized she had to take action. The incinerator was being sold wrongly as clean, renewable energy equipment but actually it would be a source of brain-damaging chemicals and would release 200 million tons of greenhouse gases per year, both worse than coal burning. Watford felt she had a responsibility to warn her community to work together to shut this plant down.

She co-founded Free Your Voice (FYV) , a 10-person student

organization devoted to community rights and social justice. Together, they decided to start a campaign to take down Energy Answers, the incinerator's developer. They went door-to-door talking to neighbors and organizing protests.

When it was discovered that Baltimore City Public Schools (BCPS) was going to be a customer of Energy Answers, the organization fought with the board and presented their case, urging BCPS to withdraw from the project. BCPS was convinced to cancel their contract, which in turn inspired 22 other customers to do the same. Without any financial gain, Energy Answers had no market to move forward with its plan.

Watford continues to work with Curtis Bay residents toward fair development. They have a vision for the future which includes building a zero-waste movement, a solar farm, and green jobs. She wants the entire human family to join the fight for environmental justice because survival as a species depends on our ability to take action.

4. What caused respiratory problems in Watford's community

A. Poor medical care. B. Terrible environmental conditions.

C. Constant bacterial infection. D. Unbalanced distribution of resources.

5. What is Watford's attitude to building the incinerator

A. Unfavourable. B. Doubtful. C. Unclear. D. Indifferent.

6. What was the result of their campaign

A. BCPS lost financial support. B. Energy Answers stopped its plan.

C. The investors found new market. D. Many customers revised their contracts.

7. What would be the best title for the text

A. A teenage hero against urban pollution

B. A teenage hero fighting for an advanced city

C. A battle for Baltimore's sky by a teenage hero

D. The social justice challenge for a teenage hero

C

Humans work hard to avoid viruses. Sick people are isolated, diseased animals are killed and fields of infected crops are fired up.

Reviving (复活) an ancient virus would surely be a disaster.

But a new study led by Fiddaman from Oxford, challenges this conventional wisdom. It shows how the revival of an ancient virus can unlock the secrets of its evolution.

The virus in the study is Marek's disease virus (MDV), killing more than 90% of chickens. Yet when it was discovered in 1907, MDV rarely caused death.

Dr Fiddaman wondered whether its new-found virulence (毒性) was a result of large structural changes. To find out, he and his

colleagues got their hands on nearly 1,000 chicken bones from ancient times across Europe and Asia, some of them up to 2000 years old. Sections of DNA from these remains were mapped on to the ones of today's virus.

As the authors pieced together the sets of genes of ancient MDV, however, they noticed that the genes were arranged identically to those in modern species. It suggests that the increased virulence resulted not from large structural changes, but from point mutations (突变). In particular, changes had occurred in the arrangement of a gene called MEQ, which has an essential role in tumour (肿瘤) formation.

This discovery suggests that the ancient MDV may not have been able to cause tumours. To test this assumption, Dr Fiddaman followed up with a daring experiment. He made the ancient form of the MEQ gene and shoot it into living chicken cells. It did not turn on any of the genes associated with tumour formation. In comparison, a modern MEQ gene quickly showed its tendency to cause tumours.

By combining ancient and modern genetic biology, the methods pioneered in the paper reveal how, and more importantly why, any virus mutates. That could help scientists tackle other viruses that pull on the purse-strings of farmers —by designing new

vaccines (疫苗) , for instance— or even to work out how to prevent another global pandemic.

8. What is widely acknowledged about the revival of an ancient virus

- A. It is a challenging task. B. It reveals the virus evolution.
- C. It means a disaster for humans. D. It helps people fight diseases.

9. What caused the virulence change of MDV

- A. Point mutations in MEQ. B. The occurrence of a new gene.
- C. The reproduction of the ancient MDV. D. Large structural changes in modern species.

10. How did Dr Fiddaman test the assumption

- A. By investigating a typical case. B. By conducting a field survey.
- C. By studying the related theories. D. By doing a comparative experiment.

11. What can we infer from the last paragraph

- A. Viruses weaken gradually when they mutate.
- B. The finding throws light on handling other viruses.
- C. A global pandemic requires a world effort to end it.
- D. Farmers will face more complex challenges than before.

D

When American anthropologist Colin Turnbull published *The Mountain People* in 1972, he referred to his subjects—a Ugandan

group called the Ik — as “the loveless people.” After two years of observations, he decided that they reflected humanity’s basic instincts (本能) : cheat, thievery, and pitilessness. But when Athena Aktipis and her colleagues from the Human Generosity Project took a deeper look, they identified a community that shared everything. “Turnbull had visited Uganda during a disastrous famine (饥荒) . All he saw is what happens when people are starving.” says Aktipis. But her team revealed that despite living under pressure, the Ik placed a high value on helping one another when they could.

Aktipis believes that altruism is more common and beneficial than evolutionary social science has long thought. “It was assumed that people are designed to only do things to help themselves or their relatives.” she says. By studying the unique, selfless practices that helped nine communities across the world to continue to exist, the experts from the Project are looking to show that we are indeed capable of widespread cooperation.

The Maasai people in Kenya provide one of the project’s main points. They rely on two-way friendships for resources like food or water when they’re in need, without expecting any repayment. Also, a world away, in New Mexico, while folks often help transport cattle and receive support in return, they will assist without

repayment if someone faces difficulties, such as an injury or the death of a loved one.

Aktipis believes theoretical frameworks she's perfected through studying these groups can apply broadly to any interdependent systems. Her big goal is to design social-service systems that support everyone. Take market-based insurance in the United States as an example: It's priced based on individual risk factors such as health histories and where people live, which means millions of Americans can't afford it. But in a system built on neighboring, pooled costs (合并成本) would level the burden during collective hardship like natural disasters and pandemics.

12. What did Turnbull think of the Ik people

A. Heartless. B. Helpful. C. Restless. D. Generous.

13. What does the underlined word "altruism" in paragraph 2 probably mean

A. Trying to be strong and tough to survive.

B. Making full use of the surrounding resources.

C. Being devoted to themselves or their relatives.

D. Caring about the needs and happiness of others.

14. What does paragraph 3 intend to convey

A. Friendships guarantee a well-being life. B. Folks assist each other to get support.

C. Cooperation is a good and natural instinct. D. People tend to provide resources for free.

15. How does Aktipis intend to apply her findings

A. By designing a policy for public health.

B. By monitoring individual health histories.

C. By creating a system against collective hardship.

D. By lowering insurance prices for individual victims.

2024 届山东省菏泽市高考一模英语试题

第一部分阅读（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

China is a land of many wonders, ancient and modern, natural and man-made. This hugely popular tour is a comprehensive journey through China's most iconic sights from the grand Great Wall to the mighty Yangtze River.

Starting in the busy capital, Beijing, explore the magnificent Forbidden City and harmonious Temple of Heaven, before a trip to the Great Wall. And then you'll discover the ancient city walls of Xi'an and come face to face with the life-sized Terracotta Warriors which have been bathed in mystery since their discovery in the 1970s.

Next up is a four-night cruise (航游) on the Yangtze River, stopping at many highlights along the way. Witness the world's largest hydro-electric dam, the Three Gorges, and sail peacefully along the Shennong Stream soaking (沉浸) up the dramatic scenery as you pass riverside villages and forest-covered mountains.

No trip to China is complete without seeing their most adorable residents: the giant pandas. Visit Chongqing's Panda House for a closer look at these playful bears before boarding a high-speed train to the amazing city of Guilin, one of China's most picturesque regions.

The trip ends among the towering skyscrapers of Shanghai, a city where the old and new sit harmoniously side by side. See the city's contrasting skyline with an evening cruise along the Huangpu River, find peace at the beautiful Yu Gardens and explore the splendid architecture along the Bund (外滩) .

Duration: 17 days.

Price: 3,840 per person, including all meals, accommodation, transportation and transfers.

Free extension: dumpling-making class.

1. Which is a must for a complete trip to China according to the text

A. The Great Wall. B. The giant panda.
C. The Yangtze River. D. The Forbidden City.

2. How do the tourists go to Guilin

A. By train. B. By boat. C. By air. D. On foot.

3. What can tourists learn for free during the trip

A. Doing Taichi. B. Producing terracotta.

C. Making dumplings. D. Practicing calligraphy.

B

A man rides at full speed on a single-wheeled bike, leaning back on a seat fixed above a recycled tyre as he performs wheelies (杂技). This machine is just one of many crazy inventions from Make It Extreme, a You Tube channel run by Michael Mavros and George Shiallis, two best friends who use old materials to create unique and innovative mechanical projects.

The partners of this DIY design make the inventions to promote the joys of mechanical engineering and inspire creativity in others.

On Make It Extreme, they transform everyday objects and vehicles into extreme versions of themselves, pushing creative boundaries in the process. They build and design their projects, film and edit the entire process, then finally showcase the results.

"By passionately crafting furniture, engines, tools, toys and vehicles while using our imagination, we try to offer innovative solutions to

various mechanical challenges,” explains Mavros, “We’ve shared this passion since our early years, and now, through our channel, we share it with millions of other people in an easily understandable way.”

For its 100th video, Make It Extreme introduced the Monotrack bike, constructed entirely from recycled and old materials. They utilised a 100cc two-stroke engine from an old scooter (摩托车), cutting the sidewalls of a used car tyre and fitting it around a recycled motor. The bike reflects their commitment to sustainability and creativity, purely for the joy and curiosity it brings.

“The idea for the Monotrack bike came from an old wartime photo where we saw a similar vehicle,” says Mavros, “Our creations are often inspired by things we’ve encountered before. For example, the Monowheel, where a person sits inside a huge wheel, was inspired by similar vehicles from decades ago, and our tank chair stemmed from the idea of creating an accessible adventure vehicle for people with limited mobility.”

Make It Extreme now has almost two million subscribers who are eager to tune in every month to see the partners’ latest invention. And Mavros promises that 2024 will see them create their most daring project yet.

4. Why do Mavros and Shiallis run Make It Extreme

A. To make profits. B. To earn popularity.

C. To develop hobby. D. To awaken innovation.

5. What do we think of their inventions according to paragraph 5

A. Practical. B. Eco-friendly. C. Costly. D. Convenient.

6. What is paragraph 6 mainly about

A. Why the old things were used. B. Where the Monowheel was found.

C. What their inspirations originated from. D. How the Monotrack bike was invented.

7. What can we learn from Mavros and Shiallis in the text

A. Nothing is impossible. B. Hard work will pay off.

C. Success needs perseverance. D. Many hands make light work.

C

The apparent complexities of the TikTok algorithm (算法) may actually be as simple as a bag of chips. In a video with more than 700,000 views, creator Celeste Aria laid out her "Dorito theory", which she uses to explain the addictive nature of endlessly-scrolling social media feeds.

Everyone has a topic they just can't stop thinking about, and Aria's Roman Empire is Doritos. In her popular video, she expresses that TikTok scrolling is so addictive because it is never fully satisfying.

Like a Dorito, a scrolling session on the For You Page is most stimulating during the first few bites. The end of the chip or video brings a desire to start consuming another one, thus returning to that first-bite feeling.

Essentially, the Dorito theory suggests that activities like eating Doritos, which provide a quick burst of pleasure but lack lasting satisfaction, can be highly addictive. Aria compared it to consuming foods that offer deeper satisfaction, like a hearty steak, where the feeling of fullness and contentment lasts longer.

The theory can apply to a lot of different experiences, but it's particularly well-suited as a metaphor for the dopamine (多巴胺) boosts that occur while scrolling through social media feeds. Dr. Jamie Sorenson, a board-certified psychiatrist, said that the Dorito theory is consistent with existing ideas regarding addiction. "The more immediate the reward is, the more likely we are to repeat that behavior, whether it's eating Doritos or scrolling on social media."

Aria may not be a licensed medical professional, but she treats junk food the way any nutritionist would. "I'd recommend just trying to remove anything that you think falls into the Dorito category," she says in her video.

The Dorito theory trend has led to reflections on the nature of

addiction and the pursuit of instant satisfaction in today's society, resonating (共鸣) with many TikTok users who recognize similar patterns in their own lives. So, it feels like it's only a matter of time before Doritos responds to Aria's theory.

8. What do the underlined words "Roman Empire" in paragraph 2 probably refer to

A. A video. B. A subject. C. A country. D. A snack.

9. What makes Aria addicted to chips according to the text

A. Social media. B. Different flavors. C. Lasting satisfaction. D. First-bite feeling.

10. How does Aria explain the Dorito theory

A. By introducing a concept. B. By conducting an experiment. C. By making a comparison. D. By quoting an expert's words.

11. What is a suitable title for the text

A. TikTok: an appealing platform
B. Celeste Aria: an insightful discoverer
C. Chips or steaks: a challenging choice
D. The Dorito theory: an ongoing hit online

D

As people hold different views on almost anything, we live in a judgmental world where people are quick to point out the faults and imperfections of others, yet seem unaware of their own. Some

misguided souls believe they have a duty to help you to be a better person by telling you what a failure you really are first and then offering suggestions as to how you can improve.

So what is the possible solution to criticism

If you are the one forcing others to feel ashamed of themselves, STOP. Make a conscious decision rather than focus on the negative aspect of a person's performance or attitudes. You are more likely to offer helpful suggestions from the beginning. If you are on the receiving end of criticism, the "OK" response is a perfect solution.

When someone comments negatively on a task you are doing or a personality issue of yours, a natural response is to defend and attack. However, this approach is rarely effective as it puts both parties on the defensive. Instead, simply reply with "OK". This brief one-word response acknowledges the other person's comment without agreeing with it or feeling necessary to engage in a debate about it.

It is important to remain emotionally attached to what the other person is saying, to listen without feeling, to be an objective observer. In fact, there is much that one can learn from a negative review. You can ask yourself: Did I make a mistake Could I have done better Did I give 100% of myself to the task at hand If so, how can I improve myself As for chronic (习惯性的) critics: It is

important to set strict boundary with them. Remove yourself from their presence when necessary.

In any case, one can learn to be "OK" with criticism and not allow it to negatively impact your life or relationship with the other party.

12. What may the author think of people who prefer to judge others

A. Warm-hearted. B. Self-centered. C. Talkative. D. Responsible.

13. What does a person probably convey by saying "OK" according to paragraph 3

A. He thinks the suggestions are helpful.

B. He defends himself with the response.

C. He agrees with the comments completely.

D. He wants to avoid unnecessary arguments.

14. What is the key to making an objective observer according to paragraph 4

A. Having debates. B. Accepting criticism.

C. Keeping calm. D. Avoiding critics.

15. What is the purpose of the text

A. To make a judgment on others. B. To explain some social behavior.

C. To call for action against attack. D. To give advice on facing criticism.

2024 届山东省济宁市高考一模英语试题

第一节(共 15 小题 ; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Young Innovators Programme
The Young Innovators Programme aims to promote innovative spirit in the younger generation between 6 and 12 years old and impart innovation and business skills to students. You can register for this 4-session programme at the price of \$400. Visit www.cginnovation.com.

cg/younginnovators to sign up now. Receive a 20% discount if you are a follower of Great Inventions Magazine Instagram

page
Organiser: Sponsor: Great CG Innovation

Innovation Magazine
Innovations Do you already have an invention in mind You will have the opportunity to make this invention come true! Share with: Great Invention Magazine your innovative; idea and the inspiration behind it. Email it to brightideas@cg. You may also include a picture of your idea. The top 5 recipients with the most innovative ideas will be able to attend the Young Innovators Programme conducted by Dr. Aaron Ng, the founder of CG Innovation, for free. The programme will guide and sponsor winners to create 30 pieces of goods based on their innovative

idea. All entries sent in will be printed in the next issue of Great Invention Magazine. 4 traits to becoming an innovative person

- #1 Be curious Be curious about looking into people's needs and motivation. Don't be afraid to ask questions. Try to see things from different angles.
- #2 Be open-minded Don't be too quick to fix on one solution. Take time to explore the different ideas before deciding on a single option.
- #3 Keep a book of ideas Develop the habit of writing down inspiring ideas or interesting concepts. This way, you can refer to them later and use them to generate solutions to problems.
- #4 Embrace failure Be receptive to negative feedback and if it's unsuccessful, explore other options.

1. What is the registration fee for a follower of Great Inventions Magazine Instagrampage

A. 20. B. 80. C. 320. D. 400,

2. What is certain about the innovative ideas submitted

A. They will be funded B. They will be polished by Dr. Aaron Ng.

C. They will be published. D. They will be turned into actual products.

3. What is suggested to be an innovative person

A. Ignoring negative feedback. B. Borrowing ideas from books.

C. Reacting quickly to the sudden ideas. D. Being observant of people's behavior.

B

My wife and I have always had a non-negotiable when looking for a place to rent: a gas stove. We love cooking together, and countless food shows have impressed upon us that there is nothing more essential to a tasty meal than a flame(火焰).

Then came the shift of work forcing us to move into a new apartment with an induction (电磁感应)cooker. Past encounters with the slow and inconsistent heating elements of early electric stoves had soured us to the idea of cooking with electricity, but it took only a couple of days for us to realize that our new induction cooker was far superior: Water boiled at lightning speed; I could set a timer and walk away knowing the heat would automatically turn off.

Our belated switch to induction came amid a rise of horrifying stories about the health and climate risks of gas stoves. Studies have found cooking with gas is like having secondhand smoke in the kitchen. Worse still, the primary ingredient that fuels gas stoves is methane, a greenhouse gas 80 times more harmful to the environment than carbon dioxide. That's why I finally quit using gas stoves and abandoned my prior conviction that I could never live in a home without one.

Don't get me wrong-there's still a place for flame, and there's a

reason why barbecued food is so delicious. Barbecuing food imparts special flavour that you can't experience with an electric cooker. But dishes that truly require cooking over an open flame are the exception, not the rule.

Changing the fundamentals of our lives is hard. But just as we have stopped commuting by horse, or have replaced a coal fireplace with central heating, it's time to move gas out of our kitchens.

Some might be horrified. The rest of us, though, can step calmly into the future. Hopefully the governments, too, will soon smell the gas.

4. How did the author feel about cooking with early electric stoves

A. Unpleasant. B. Concerned. C. Panicky. D. Stressed.

5. What can be inferred from paragraph 4

A. The author regrets giving up gas stoves.

B. Barbecued food is tastier and healthier.

C. It is a common practice to cook outdoors.

D. Gas stoves still have a role to play.

6. What does the author want to convey in the last paragraph

A. Be open to changes. B. Be brave in the face of uncertainty.

C. The old should give way to the new. D. Governments should be gas advocates.

7. What's the best title of the text

A. Barbecue: Tasty or Risky B. A New “Flame” Has Come
C. Gas Stoves: To Leave or to Stay D. Electricity Has Taken the Lead

C

These days, many young people wonder if they would be better served by striking out on their own than pursuing a college education. In this rapidly evolving (进化) digital era, narratives of overnight success and entrepreneurial(创业的) glory have flooded our social media feeds, fascinating the digital natives of Gen Z into questioning the worth of an expensive traditional college degree. Contrary to popular belief, successful entrepreneurship is rarely seen among the young. Recent research suggests that the average age in the U. S. of founders when they launched their companies is 42, rising to 45 for those within the top 0. 1%of earnings based on growth in their first five years. That’s even the case for high-tech startups. Indeed, successful entrepreneurship is frequently the result of years of learning, experimenting and risk-taking—traits cultivated over time.

Campuses create environments rich in intellectual diversity and foster cooperation among their inhabitants, promoting an entrepreneurial mindset. They encourage students to challenge established norms and develop their unique thinking patterns to create value-practices that are also key to entrepreneurial success.

Thus, higher education is not just about attaining a degree; it's more importantly about acquiring the skills and experiences that inspire and enable the entrepreneurs of tomorrow.

But some may doubt since formal entrepreneurship itself isn't typically a course of study, are all college majors capable of instilling entrepreneurial skills? Let's examine the arts majors, which are often subjected to the most suspicion concerning their career paths. Consider a theater major. That curriculum often includes entrepreneurship-focused capabilities beyond stage direction, lighting, sound systems and performance. Students learn to mobilize resources, lead creative teams and navigate the uncertainties of a theatrical production—skills that are readily transferable to launching any entrepreneurial business.

Like a compass for the future, entrepreneurship guides us toward a society that prizes critical thinking, nurtures(培养)intellectual curiosity and champions innovation. Let's not get swept away by short-lived trends or misleading narratives. Instead, we should appreciate the enduring value of college education.

8. What do the figures in paragraph 2 indicate

- A. The chance of success multiplies with age.
- B. Young people dominate high-tech startups.
- C. Quite a number of enterprises are in the red.

D. Successful entrepreneurship isn't built in a day.

9. Which of the following practice is the most crucial to entrepreneurial success

A. Sticking to one's own principles. B. Acquiring knowledge from textbooks

C. Developing a startup mentality. D. Following established norms and traditions.

10. Why is a theater major mentioned in paragraph 4

A. To illustrate it is complex and demanding.

B. To prove people's suspicion is reasonable.

C. To show entrepreneurial skills can be integrated into all majors.

D. To stress it is the launchpad for successful entrepreneurship.

11. Which section of a newspaper does the text probably come from

A. Arts. B. Insights. C. Entertainment. D. News.

D

With the completion of the Human Genome(基因组)Project more than 20 years ago, and the discovery of the double helix structure of DNA enjoying its 70th birthday last year, you might assume that we know how life works. Think again!

Evolution has a 4bn-year head start on us. However, several aspects of the standard picture of how life works-the idea of the

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