

<<英语>>

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前言

作为“天利38套”全国各省市高考模拟试题汇编的四川专版，本书一直坚持“质量第一”科学搭配，实用为本”的原则，并专注于四川省高考政策及高考改革的研究，自出版以来就受到众多四川考生的推崇和青睐。

本书含语文、数学（文科）、数学（理科）、英语、文科综合、理科综合6科册，每科册主要有四部分内容：本书的三大特色：精编，本书以最新考试大纲和四川省最新考试说明为依据，精选四川省各地市的优秀模拟、调研试题，这些难度不同的试题在经资深的高考命题研究专家筛选、修正、调整后，更符合高三不同阶段的复习特点；“他山之石，可以攻玉”，本书精选了几套在考试模式、理念上和四川省较为接近的其他地区最新模拟试题供读者参考和借鉴；另外还收录了几套2009年高考真题供读者参考。

内容概要

本书以高中新课改精神为指导，以山东省最新高考方案为依据，精选山东省各地市、名校优秀高考模拟试题，这些试题均由山东省高考命题研究专家和一线名师反复推敲、精心调整，体现着专家和名师对高考命题趋势的准确把握，具有极强的前瞻性和针对性。

为了开拓考生的视野，进一步巩固考生的基础知识，本书也精选了一些教育发达省市在考试模式、理念上与山东省较为接近的优质借鉴卷。

同时，本书还收录了2012年山东省高考卷供考生选用，以帮助考生提前适应高考。

文科综合和理科综合两科册还另外选取了全国高考新课程标准卷供考生参考。

本书特色：

权威预测本书以最新山东省《考试大纲》及《考试说明》为指导，邀请本省专家名师参编，所选试题更符合山东省高考模式和理念，具有极强的前瞻性和针对性。

详解详析

为了帮助考生知其然并知其所以然，编者组织山东省高考命题研究专家和教学一线名师对试题进行详解详析，有利于考生积累知识和培养正确的解题思路。

精益求精为了确保内容质量，我们在认真执行正常的编辑出版流程的基础上，对书中内容特别增加了审读和校对工序，最大限度地消除编校差错。

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章节摘录

版权页：插图： Decision-making under Stress A new review based on a research shows that acute stress affects the way the brain considers the advantages and disadvantages, causing it to focus on pleasure and ignore the possible negative (负面的) consequences of a decision. The research suggests that stress may change the way people make choices in predictable ways. "Stress affects how people learn," says Professor Mara Mather. "People learn better about positive than negative outcomes under stress." For example, two recent studies looked at how people learned to connect images (影像) with either rewards or punishments. In one experiment, some of the participants were first stressed by having to give a speech and do difficult math problems in front of an audience; in the other, some were stressed by having to keep their hands in ice water. In both cases, the stressed participants remembered the rewarded material more accurately and the punished material less accurately than those who hadn't gone through the stress. This phenomenon is likely not surprising to anyone who has tried to resist eating cookies or smoking a cigarette while under stress--at those moments, only the pleasure associated with such activities comes to mind. But the findings further suggest that stress may bring about a double effect. Not only are rewarding experiences remembered better, but negative consequences are also less easily recalled. The research also found that stress appears to affect decision-making differently in men and women. While both men and women tend to focus on rewards and less on consequences under stress, their responses to risk turn out to be different. Men who had been stressed by the cold-water task tended to take more risks in the experiment while women responded in the opposite way. In stressful situations in which risk-taking can pay off big, men may tend to do better; when caution weighs more, however, women will win. This tendency to slow down and become more cautious when decisions are risky might also help explain why women are less likely to become addicted than men: they may more often avoid making the risky choices that eventually harden into addiction.

64. We can learn from the passage that people under pressure tend to _____. A. keep rewards better in their memory B. recall consequences more effortlessly C. make risky decisions more frequently D. learn a subject more effectively

65. According to the research, stress affects people most probably in their _____. A. ways of making choices B. preference for pleasure C. tolerance of punishments D. responses to suggestions

66. The research has proved that in a stressful situation, _____. A. women find it easier to fall into certain habits B. men have a greater tendency to slow down C. women focus more on outcomes D. men are more likely to take risks

D Wilderness "In wilderness (荒野) is the preservation of the word." This is a famous saying from a writer regarded as one of the fathers of environmentalism. The frequency with which it is borrowed mirrors a heated debate on environmental protection: whether to place wilderness at the heart of what is to be preserved. As John Sauven of Greenpeace UK points out, there is a strong appeal in images of the wild, the untouched; more than anything else, they speak of the nature that many people value most dearly. The urge to leave the subject of such images untouched is strong, and the danger of exploitation (开发) brings to such landscapes (景观) is real. Some of these wildernesses also perform functions that humans need--the rainforests, for example, store carbon in vast quantities. To Mr. Sauven, these "ecosystem services" far outweigh the gains from exploitation. Lee Lane, a visiting fellow at the Hudson Institute, takes the opposing view. He acknowledges that wildernesses do provide useful services, such as water conservation. But that is not, he argues, a reason to avoid all human presence, or indeed commercial and industrial exploitation. There are ever more people on the Earth, and they reasonably and rightfully want to have better lives, rather than merely struggle for survival. While the ways of using resources have improved, there is still a growing need for raw materials, and some wildernesses contain them in abundance. If they can be tapped without reducing the services those wildernesses provide, the argument goes, there is no further reason not to do so. Being untouched is not, in itself, a characteristic worth valuing above all others.

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