2022-2023学年江苏省南京十三中高三（下）入学英语试卷

第一部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分37.5分）第一节 （共4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和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

1.（7.5分）It used to be mostly the military that used small，unpiloted aircraft，called "drones".The little planes were very costly.But as they have dropped in price more people have begun to use them.Rescue workers and farmers are among the new users.

The fast rate of the development of computer technology，image sensing devices，satellite navigation （卫星导航）and smartphones has led to lower﹣priced drones.Researchers and developers have learned how to build smaller and less﹣costly drones.Moviemakers are using drones to film from the sky.Historians use them when they explore ancient buildings.Rescue workers use them to look for people.And now farmers are using them to monitor their crops.

Romain Faroux is a French businessman who starts companies.His father was a farmer.He believed drones could help farmers.He helped create a company that developed a small drone that could be controlled by people on the ground.They called it "Agridrone".It uses a special "optical sensor （光学传感器）" to examine crops.The technology used is similar to that used by smartphones—except it has wings.A computer program directs the drone to fly over the crops.The sensor on the drone records four different﹣colored "bands"of sunlight that are reflected off the crops.

Jean﹣Baptiste Bruggeman is a farmer.He says the drone flies over his crops at different times of the season.This provides a lot of information about his crops.The drone pictures show him the exact amount of fertilizer the crops need.It also shows exactly where the fertilizer is needed.

Romain Faroux says farmers use information collected by the Agridrone to place fertilizer only in areas where it is needed.This saves money and reduces pollution.Before they used the drones，farmers would put the same amount of fertilizer everywhere.Drones also save time because farmers can examine up to three hectare （公顷） in about a minute.

（1）Why do rescue workers and farmers begin to use drones？ _____

A．Drones can monitor their cattle.

B．Drones' prices have dropped.

C．Drones can help them get more business.

D．Drones' sizes become smaller.

（2）What can the drones developed by Romain Farour's company do？ _____

A．Explore ancient buildings.

B．Put fertilizer on the crops.

C．Help farmers examine their crops.

D．Help rescue workers look for people.

（3）What can the sensor on the drone do？ _____

A．Help the sunlight shine on the crops.

B．Direct the plane to fly over the crops.

C．Examine the different colors of the crops.

D．Record the sunlight reflected off the crops.

2．（10分）Tree planting used to be regarded as an effective means of controlling climate change，because they effectively removes CO_2 from the atmosphere.But it should be reconsidered because trees only hold onto carbon dioxide as long as they're alive.Once they die，trees decay （腐烂） and release that CO_2 back.

Recent studies have found that trees around the world are growing faster than ever.Rising atmospheric CO_2，mainly due to burning fossil （化石） fuels，is probably driving that rapid growth，said Roel Brienen，a forest ecologist of UK.High levels of this gas are increasing temperatures，which directly speeds tree growth in those areas，he added.

The faster trees grow，the faster they store carbon.However，it is known that fast﹣growing tree species，in general，live shorter lives than their slow﹣growing relatives.

In order to see whether the growth﹣lifespan trade﹣off （生长和寿命之间的权衡） is a universal phenomenon，Brienen and his colleagues analyzed over 210，000 individual tree ring records of 110 tree species from more than 70，000 sites worldwide. "By measuring tree rings' widths，one can tell how fast trees grew，while counting rings provides information on tree ages and allows making inferences about trees' maximum lifespan，" Brienen explained.

They found that，in almost all habitats and all sites，faster﹣growing tree species died younger than slow﹣growing species.Early on，it showed that "the forest could hold more carbon as the trees grew faster"，Brienen reported.But after 20 years，these trees started dying and losing this extra carbon again. "We must understand that the only solution to bringing down CO_2 levels is to stop releasing it into the atmosphere，" said Brienen.