

江苏省仪征中学 2019-2020 下学期高二英语限时练习（八）

建议时间：35-40 分钟 2020-6-18

一、完形填空

A funny story happened last week in Brazil. After delivering a program there my wife and I were catching the plane back to our home in Portugal. We entered the 1, passed security and reached the boarding zone... and then discovered that flight had been 2.

I 3 the airline and they told us that the only flight back would be today, four days after the 4 flight. I felt my stomach tightening, my hands sweating, and my thoughts 5 about our cats, all the professional commitments I had already 6 in Portugal, etc.

I decided to take a 7 and as we were speaking with a security officer to get more 8, I decided, instead of 9, to act with 10 and to ask about his 11.

The security officer's name was Raul, he wasn't 12 his country and this 13 and his dream was to become a radio sports anchor, moving to another country. He told us those things in a humorous way 14 guiding us back for several minutes to the check-in desk of the airport. We 15 together, and in the end, I wished him well, and to have strength and luck, etc.

When the security officer left us at our airline desk where a lady was 16 — the flight cancellation complaint, our eyes were shining, and our spirits were 17 Maybe that was the trigger that allowed us to have 18 for the lady at the desk and talk nicely to her, while all the other customers were complaining and screaming; and maybe that was also the trigger that allowed us to get a special 19 back home, 20 the big majority of customers stayed in Brazil.

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|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. station | B. airport | C. harbor | D. border |
| 2. A. changed | B. missed | C. booked | D. cancelled |
| 3. A. called | B. announced | C. requested | D. checked |
| 4. A. original | B. final | C. return | D. delayed |
| 5. A. flowing | B. rushing | C. jogging | D. floating |
| 6. A. delivered | B. transferred | C. scheduled | D. performed |
| 7. A. breath | B. turn | C. look | D. seat |
| 8. A. permission | B. knowledge | C. confirmation | D. information |
| 9. A. questioning | B. panicking | C. managing | D. struggling |
| 10. A. dignity | B. confidence | C. kindness | D. determination |
| 11. A. holiday | B. belief | C. story | D. trouble |
| 12. A. curious about | B. happy with | C. Sorry for | D. tired of |
| 13. A. house | B. friends | C. job | D. families |
| 14. A. if | B. since | C. though | D. while |
| 15. A. laughed | B. searched | C. played | D. left |
| 16. A. taking care of | B. making use of | C. going in for | D. getting rid of |
| 17. A. broken | B. displayed | C. lifted | D. developed |
| 18. A. affection | B. enthusiasm | C. suspicion | D. sympathy |
| 19. A. present | B. connection | C. surprise | D. experience |
| 20. A. unless | B. although | C. whereas | D. until |

二、阅读理解

A

Art—no matter whether you choose to create it yourself or simply observe and enjoy it—is a relaxing and inspiring activity for many people. However, the particular benefits of artistic expression go much further.

Studies suggest that art therapy (疗法) can be very valuable in treating issues such as depression and anxiety disorder. It is a great way to express your emotions without words, process complex feelings and find relief.

You don't necessarily have to see a therapist in order to experience some of the benefits of artistic expression. There are many simple activities you can try from the comfort of your home such as art journaling, drawing, making collections, sculpting with clay, etc. It doesn't matter what media you choose. The only thing that matters is that you feel comfortable using it. Human beings are naturally

creative, and all you need to do to complete an art therapy activity successfully is to be with yourself and your emotions. Once you free your creativity, your inner artist will quickly wake up.

However, working with a licensed therapist also has its advantage because a professional can tailor each activity to your own needs. If the activities are done in a group, they are excellent for building healthy connections with other people, which may be very helpful if you are fighting depression.

Experts agree that art therapy has many benefits, from promoting your self-respect, and providing you a safe outlet to relieve your emotions, to giving you a sense of control over your life and helping you to get to know and understand yourself better. During the process of art creation, you will be taking yourself on a journey of self-discovery that will help you get rid of emotional roadblocks, and learn how to communicate with yourself and others.

21. What is art therapy used for?

- A. Learning drawing skills.
- B. Expressing art with words.
- C. Preventing physical diseases.
- D. Improving mental health.

22. To finish a successful art therapy, you'd better _____.

- A. have a gift for art
- B. have a strong will
- C. be honest with yourself
- D. hold back your emotions

23. Why are group activities needed when dealing with depression?

- A. To set an example.
- B. to promote communication.
- C. To build up friendships.
- D. To wake up the inner artist.

24. What does the author intend to do in the last paragraph?

- A. Explain the advantages of art therapy.
- B. Give some details about art creation.
- C. Provide some advice for readers.
- D. Summarize the previous paragraphs.

B

For centuries, medical pioneers have refined a variety of methods and medicines to treat sickness, injury, and disability, enabling people to live longer and healthier lives.

"A salamander (a small lizard-like animal) can grow back its leg. Why can't a human do the same?" asked Peruvian-born surgeon Dr. Anthony Atala in a recent interview. The question, a reference to work aiming to grow new limbs for wounded soldiers, captures the inventive spirit of regenerative medicine. This innovative field seeks to provide patients with replacement body parts. These parts are not made of steel; they are the real things---living cells, tissue, and even organs.

Regenerative medicine is still mostly experimental, with clinical applications limited to procedures such as growing sheets of skin on burns and wounds. One of its most significant advances took place in 1999, when a research group at North Carolina's Wake Forest Institute for Regenerative Medicine conducted a successful organ replacement with a laboratory-grown bladder. Since then, the team, led by Dr. Atala, has continued to generate a variety of other tissues and organs — from kidneys to ears.

The field of regenerative medicine builds on work conducted in the early twentieth century with the first successful transplants of donated human soft tissue and bone. However, donor organs are not always the best option. First of all, they are in short supply, and many people die while waiting for an available organ; in the United States alone, more than 100, 000 people are waiting for organ transplants. Secondly, a patient's body may ultimately reject the transplanted donor organ. An advantage of regenerative medicine is that the tissues are grown from a patient's own cells and will not be rejected by the body's immune system.

Today, several labs are working to create bioartificial body parts. Scientists at Columbia and Yale Universities have grown a jawbone and a lung. At the University of Minnesota, Doris Taylor has created a beating bioartificial rat heart. Dr. Atala's medical team has reported long-term success with bioengineered bladders implanted into young patients with spina bifida (a birth defect that involves the incomplete development of the spinal cord). And at the University of Michigan, H. David Humes has created an artificial kidney.

So far, the kidney procedure has only been used successfully with sheep, but there is hope that one day similar kidney will be implantable in a human patient. The continuing research of scientists such as these may eventually make donor organs unnecessary and, as a result, significantly increase individuals' chances of survival.

25. In the latest field of regenerative medicine, what are replacement parts made of?
 A. Donated cells, tissues and organs B. Rejected cells, tissues and organs
 C. Cells, tissues and organs of one's own D. Cells, tissues and organs made of steel
26. What have scientists experimented successfully on for a bioartificial kidney?
 A. Patients B. Rats C. Sheep D. Soldiers
27. Why is generative medicine considered innovative?
 A. It will provide patients with replacement soft tissues
 B. It will strengthen the human body's immune system
 C. It will shorten the time patients waiting for a donated organ
 D. It will make patients live longer with bioartificial organs
28. What is the writer's attitude towards regenerative medicine?
 A. Positive B. Negative C. Doubtful D. Reserved

C

Bill Gates on how to fight future pandemics

WHEN HISTORIANS write the book on the covid-19 pandemic, what we've lived through so far will probably take up only the first third or so. The bulk of the story will be what happens next.

I believe that humanity will beat this pandemic, but only when most of the population is vaccinated(接种疫苗) .Until then, life will not return to normal.

As the pandemic slows in developed nations, it will accelerate in developing ones. Their experience, however, will be worse. In poorer countries, where fewer jobs can be done remotely, distancing measures won't work as well. The virus will spread quickly, and health systems won't be able to care for the infected.

Wealthy nations can help. But people in rich and poor places alike will be safe only once we have an effective medical solution for this virus, which means a vaccine.

My hope is that, by the second half of 2021, facilities around the world will be manufacturing a vaccine. If that's the case, it will be a history-making achievement: the fastest humankind has ever gone from recognizing a new disease to immunizing (免疫) against it.

Apart from this progress in vaccines, two other big medical breakthroughs will emerge from the pandemic. One will be in the field of diagnostics. The next time a novel virus crops up, people will probably be able to test for it at home. Researchers could have such a test ready within a few months of identifying a new disease.

The third breakthrough will be in antiviral drugs. We haven't been as effective at developing drugs to fight viruses as we have those to fight bacteria. But that will Researchers will develop large diverse libraries of antivirals, which they'll be able to scan through and quickly find effective treatments for novel viruses.

All three technologies will prepare us for the next pandemic by allowing us to intervene (干预) early when the number of cases is still very low.

Our progress won't be in science alone. It will also be in our ability to make sure everyone benefits from that science. In the years after 2021, I think we'll learn from the years after 1945. With the end of the Second World War, leaders built international institutions like the UN to prevent more conflicts. After covid-19, leaders will prepare institutions to prevent the next pandemic.

These will be a mix of national, regional and global organizations. I expect they will participate in regular "germ games" in the same way as armed forces take part in War games. These will keep us ready for the next time a novel virus jumps from bats or birds to humans.

I hope wealthy nations include poorer ones in these preparations, especially by devoting more foreign aid to building up their primary health-care systems. This pandemic has shown us that viruses don't obey border laws and that we are all connected biologically by a network of microscopic germs, whether we like it or not.

The best analogy (类比) for today might be November 10th 1942. Britain had just won its first land victory of the war, and Winston Churchill declared in a speech: "This is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is, perhaps, the end of the beginning."

29. What are the three technologies that will prepare us for the next pandemic?

- ① manufacturing a vaccine fast ② diagnosing a virus at home

- ③developing antiviral drugs ④allowing us to intervene early
 A. ①②③ B. ①②④ C. ①③④ D. ②③④

30. As far as poorer countries are concerned, which of the following is TRUE according to this passage?
 A. pandemic disease is more likely to begin in poorer countries
 B. Working from home can work well in poorer countries.
 C. Health systems are sufficient to care for the infected in poorer countries.
 D. Virus will cross borders if poorer countries fail to contain it.
31. Why is the Second World War mentioned in Para.8?
 A. The fight against the COVID-19 is similar to the Second World War.
 B. People are suffering just as they were in the Second World War.
 C. We should cooperate globally just as we did after the Second World War.
 D. Countries are fighting each other like in the Second World War.
32. What is the tone of this passage?
 A. pessimistic B. optimistic C. neutral D. indifferent

三、七选五

It seems that the issue over bats is one where many humans are divided. 33 Those that know about the bats though in more details are the ones that find it to be a fascinating creature.

Rabies (狂犬病) is often thought to be carried by dogs. However, bats carry it too and more people are infected by it annually than by dogs from these creatures. A bat can bite a human as they sleep and the person may not even feel it. 34

Care should be taken about how areas where bats were living are cleaned. In fact it is best to allow a professional to clean up the waste that have been left behind. 35 It can also result in dust from old waste releasing harmful pieces that get breathed in.

36 For example, in some areas farmers pay for the bat caves to be mined for fertilizer (肥料). Bats also keep our environment free from various insects. Could you imagine how many of them would be around if there weren't thousands of bats out every single night consuming them? It could quickly be a nightmare that gets out of control.

Humans must find a way to be in balance with bats. Bats make up one fifth of the world's mammals. That is quite something. 37

- A. It is very important for us to find a proper place to sleep.
 B. Others are fond of the creature with sharp teeth flying in the sky.
 C. Many people are afraid of them due to what they have heard about them.
 D. Inadequate cleaning can lead to serious health problems for family members.
 E. There are some positive elements of humans and bats that have been recorded.
 F. Therefore, children are especially a concern when it comes to rabies from bats.
 G. Identifying locations where these creatures can live peacefully is part of that balance.

四、语法填空

The Beijing Daxing International Airport (BDIA) was 1 (formal) opened on Sept. 25, 2019. Located around 46km south of Tiananmen Square, it was designed by famed architect Zaha Hadid. BDIA was listed 2 the first of the “seven wonders of the modern world near completion” by the Guardian in 2015.

The new airport complex, consisting of a main terminal, a supporting service building and a parking lot, 3 (cover) an area of about 1.4 million square meters. The starfish design is extremely space efficient, with 4 journey of just 600 metres from security to the furthest gate. 5 could be the most expected innovation at BDIA is its artificial intelligence. The airport 6 (set) up more than 400 self-service check-in machines already, which can 7 (short) passengers' waiting time to about 10 minutes. Travelers can be scanned on cameras 8 (use) facial recognition. Counters can be fully automated to capture (抓拍) face photos and relay 9 (they) during each part of the journey through the airport, including security and the departure gate.

The Daxing airport—said to be the world's largest terminal in a single building—is expected 10 (receive) a large amount of the 170 million passengers by 2025. It will become a new transport hub for the greater Beijing region.

BDAAB CADBC CBCDA ACDBC
DCBA CCDA ADCB
CFDEG

1. formally 2. as 3. covers 4. a 5. What
6. has set 7. shorten 8. using 9. them 10. to receive

【C 篇解析】

本文是一篇说明文，讲的是比尔·盖茨谈人类如何抗击下一次疫情。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段“My hope is that, by the second half of 2021, facilities around the world will be manufacturing a vaccine. If that's the case, it will be a history-making achievement: the fastest humankind has ever gone from recognizing a new disease to immunizing (免疫) against it.”可知，我希望到 2021 年下半年，全世界的药厂都能生产出疫苗，如果是这样的话，这将是一个历史性的成就：人类有史以来从认识一种新病毒到对它免疫最快的一次（快速生产疫苗）；根据第五段中的“ Apart from this progress in vaccines, two other big medical breakthroughs will emerge from the pandemic. One will be in the field of diagnostics. The next time a novel virus crops up, people will probably be able to test for it at home.”可知，除了疫苗方面的这一进展，这次疫情还将带来另外两项重大医学突破，其中一个是在诊断学领域，下一次出现新的病毒时，人们可能就可以在家里进行测试了（在家诊断病毒）；根据第六段“The third breakthrough will be in antiviral drugs.”及“ Researchers will develop large diverse libraries of antivirals, which they'll be able to scan trough and quickly find effective treatments for novel viruses.”可知，第三个突破是在抗病毒药物方面，在研发对抗病毒的药物方面，研究人员将开发出大量不同的抗病毒药物库，他们将能够扫描并快速找到针对新病毒的有效治疗方法（研发抗病毒药物），最后结合第七段“All three technologies will prepare us for the next pandemic by allowing us to intervene(干预)early when the number of cases is still very low.”可知，以上三种技术将使我们为应对下一次疫情做好准备，使我们能够在病例数仍然很低的时候及早进行干预，故 A 项正确。

【9 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段中的“ In poorer countries, where fewer jobs can be done remotely, distancing measures won't work as well. The virus will spread quickly, and health systems won't be able to care for the infected.”可知，在较贫穷的国家，远程完成的工作更少，因此远程隔离措施也不会奏效，病毒会迅速传播，卫生系统将无法照顾感染者；再根据倒数第二段中的“ This pandemic has shown us that viruses don't obey border laws”可知，这次疫情向我们表明，病毒不遵守边境法，由此可知，如果贫穷国家控制不住病毒，病毒将会跨国传播，故 D 项正确。

【10 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第八段中的“ In the years after 2021, I think we'll learn from the years after 1945. With the end of the Second World War, leaders built international institutions like the UN to prevent more conflicts. After covid-19, leaders will prepare institutions to prevent the next pandemic.”可知，在 2021 年后的岁月里，我想我们会从 1945 年后的岁月中吸取教训，随着第二次世界大战的结束，各国领导人建立了像联合国这样的国际机构来防止更多的冲突，在此次新冠疫情之后，各国领导人将准备好（成立）预防下一次疫情的机构，再根据第九段中的“ These will be a mix of national, regional and global organizations.”可知，这些组织将是国家、区域和全球组织的混合体，由此可知，第八段提到第二次世界大战是为了说明我们应该像第二次世界大战后那样进行全球合作，故 C 项正确。

【11 题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文，特别是根据第七段“All three technologies will prepare us for the next pandemic by allowing us to intervene(干预) early when the number of cases is still very low.”可知，以上三种技术（快速生产疫苗、在家诊断病毒、研发抗病毒药物）将使我们为应对下一次疫情做好准备，使我们能够在病例数仍然很低的时候及早进行干预；再根据第八段中的“After covid-19, leaders will prepare institutions to prevent the next pandemic.”及第九段中的“These will be a mix of national, regional and global organizations.”可知，在此次新冠疫情之后，各国领导人将准备好（成立）预防下一次疫情的机构，它们将是国家、区域和全球组织的混合体（世界各国进行全球合作），这些都有助于人类抗击下一次疫情，由此可知，在写这篇文章时，比尔盖茨对人类抗击下一次疫情是有信心的、持乐观态度（这篇文章的基调是乐观的），故 B 项正确。