

## 仪征中学 2019-2020 学年度第二学期高二英语周末练习（五）

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### 一. 阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

#### A

Color is considered one of the most useful and powerful design tools you have. People respond to different colors in different ways. Colors tell someone if you are friendly. In the same way they affect whether someone will continue clicking through your website. Colors determine if someone will start reading your article in a magazine or post on your website.

Colors also help to keep people involved on your website and determine how long they stay. Of course that's not just about the content. Colors also influence how people will respond and behave.

The next time you go into a fast-food restaurant, look closely at the colors. Do they decorate with vivid reds and oranges because they encourage diners to eat and leave quickly like many of the fast-food establishments(企业)? That is exactly the response they want.

Different cultures have different attitudes and preferences; thus, they will have another color reaction. In China, "white" stands for death and in Brazil, it is the color purple while in America it is black. People from warm countries respond favorably to warm colors; people from colder climates prefer cooler colors. In America, green is associated with jealousy or money. Blue (the most popular) is associated with trust, responsibility, belonging and coolness.

This also means that color affects shopping habits. Different colors attract different kinds of customers. Red, orange, black and royal blue attract impulse(冲动的)buyers. Pink, light blue and navy attract smart budget shoppers. There is really a lot into it. To experience this, why not click on the following large companies' websites that have spent the funds on this type of research now?

1. This passage mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. what colors mean to people in different countries.
  - B. colors affect people in many different countries.
  - C. which kind of color does good to people's health.
  - D. a good website should have as many kinds of colors as possible.
2. According to this passage, which of the following is TRUE?
  - A. Reds and oranges in a restaurant will make you stay there longer.
  - B. In Brazil, the color purple is associated with death.
  - C. People from warm countries will like cooler colors better.
  - D. People's shopping habits will not be affected by colors
3. What would the author probably talk about in the next paragraph?
  - A. To offer some large companies' websites.
  - B. To introduce what colors mean in different countries.
  - C. To tell us how to use colors in our daily life.
  - D. To give more examples about successful restaurants.

#### B

What I used to find attractive about journalism was that it brought you into contact with a huge range of interesting people, or at least people to whom interesting things had happened. But is that true? If I were coming in now, would I find journalism as attractive a job as when I first

earned my pay- cheque 30 years ago?

The problem is the impact of the internet on how we write our stories. We all know the benefits that the web has provided. It has enabled journalists, along with everyone else, to find instant answers to almost any question, no matter how unusual. It has hugely quickened the gathering and spreading of news. And if the appearance of informed and readable amateur “bloggers” has forced journalists — the supposed professionals — to sharpen up our act, so much the better.

But the revolution has brought one huge negative pressure on journalists. Because the internet seems to include everything, we are deeply addicted to it. Now we spend most of our working hours in our offices, staring at screen. Oral contact with people in the outside world is heavily reduced. Face-to-face communication seems so 20th-century, such a waste of time.

This attitude not only limits the journalist’s ability to understand the complexities of the world. It also leads to what I call “hall of mirrors” reporting, in which the media village chews and chews on the same few subjects, which are often of far more interest to media staff than ordinary people.

This isn’t a cry for the days when journalists spent half their week talking to people. But it’s a request for those who claim to report the world’s affairs to get out more — to experience life at first hand, or at least to talk regularly with those who do. What many journalists report now is not reality, but virtual reality: human existence as known through a computer screen.

But perhaps that’s the way humanity in general is going. It would be funny if the communication revolution of the past 20 years ended up killing the greatest form of communication ever developed. “We should start a Campaign for Real Conversation,” I said to a colleague the other morning. “Good idea,” he replied. “Send me an e-mail.”

4. What benefits has the internet brought to journalism according to the article?

- ① a variety of information
- ② fast speed of collecting and spreading news
- ③ appearance of bloggers
- ④ better written news stories

A. ①②                      B. ②③                      C. ②④                      D. ①④

5. The underlined phrase “the greatest form of communication” refers to \_\_\_\_.

- A. using the internet for news reporting
- B. communicating with people by e-mail
- C. talking to people face to face
- D. “hall of mirrors” reporting

6. The author thinks \_\_\_\_ in the future.

- A. the internet will promote the journalism industry
- B. more and more journalists will go out to experience life
- C. journalists will do the same as they do now
- D. the internet will put an end to the journalism industry

### C

Just how much does the Constitution protect your digital data? The Supreme Court will now consider whether police can search the contents of a mobile phone without a warrant (执行令) if the phone is on or around a person during an arrest.

California has asked the justices to restore the practice that the police may search through the possessions of suspects at the time of their arrest. It is hard, the state argues, for judges to assess the implications of new and rapidly changing technologies.

The court would be careless if it followed California's advice. Enough of the implications

are recognizable, even obvious, so that the justice can and should provide updated guidelines to police, lawyers and defendants.

They should start by casting away California's lame argument that exploring the contents of a smartphone-- a vast storehouse of digital information is similar to say, going through a suspect's purse .The court has ruled that police don't violate the Fourth Amendment when they go through the wallet or pocketbook, of an arrestee without a warrant. But exploring one's smartphone is more like entering his or her home. A smartphone may contain an arrestee's reading history, financial history, medical history and comprehensive records of recent correspondence. The development of "cloud computing," meanwhile, has made that exploration so much the easier.

Americans should take steps to protect their digital privacy. But keeping sensitive information on these devices is increasingly a requirement of normal life. Citizens still have a right to expect private documents to remain private and protected by the Constitution's prohibition on unreasonable searches.

As so often is the case, stating that principle doesn't ease the challenge of line-drawing. In many cases, it would not be very difficult for authorities to obtain a warrant to search through phone contents. They could still ignore Fourth Amendment protections when facing severe, urgent circumstances, and they could take reasonable measures to ensure that phone data are not erased or altered while a warrant is pending. The court, though, may want to allow room for police to cite situations where they are entitled to more freedom.

But the justices should not swallow California's argument whole. New, destructive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitution's protections. Orin Kerr, a law professor, compares the explosion and accessibility of digital information in the 21st century with the establishment of automobile use as a virtual necessity of life in the 20th: The justices had to specify novel rules for the new personal domain of cars; similarly, they must sort out how the Fourth Amendment applies to digital information now.

7. The Supreme Court, will work out whether, during an arrest, it is legal to \_\_\_\_.
- A. search for suspects' mobile phones without a warrant
  - B. check suspects' phone contents without being authorized
  - C. prevent suspects from deleting their phone contents
  - D. prohibit suspects from using their mobile phones
8. The author's attitude toward California's argument is one of \_\_\_\_.
- A. tolerance.
  - B. indifference
  - C. disapproval
  - D. cautiousness
9. In Paragraph 5 and 6, the author shows his concern that \_\_\_\_.
- A. principles are hard to be clearly expressed
  - B. the court is giving police less room for action
  - C. phones are used to store sensitive information
  - D. citizens' privacy is not effectively protected
10. Orin Kerr's comparison is quoted to indicate that \_\_\_\_.
- A. the Constitution should be carried out flexibly
  - B. New technology requires reinterpretation of the Constitution
  - C. California's argument violates principles of the Constitution
  - D. Principles of the Constitution should never be changed

D

One morning, when Gregor Samsa woke from troubled dreams, he found himself

transformed in his bed into a horrible insect. He lay on his armor-like back, and if he lifted his head a little he could see his brown belly, slightly domed and divided by arches into stiff sections. The bedding was hardly able to cover it and seemed ready to slide off any moment. His many legs, pitifully thin compared with the size of the rest of him, waved about helplessly as he looked.

“What’s happened to me?” he thought. It wasn’t a dream. His room, a proper human room although a little too small, lay peacefully between its four familiar walls. A collection of textile samples lay spread out on the table—Samsa was a travelling salesman—and above it there hung a picture that he had recently cut out of an illustrated magazine and housed in a nice, gilded frame. It showed a lady fitted out with a fur hat and fur scarf who sat upright, raising a heavy fur muff (暖手筒) that covered the whole of her lower arm towards the viewer.

Gregor then turned to look out the window at the dull weather. Drops of rain could be heard hitting the window, which made him feel quite sad. “How about if I sleep a little bit longer and forget all this nonsense,” he thought, but that was something he was unable to do because he was used to sleeping on his right, and in his present state couldn’t get into that position. However hard he threw himself onto his right, he always rolled back to where he was. He must have tried it a hundred times, shut his eyes so that he wouldn’t have to look at the **floundering** legs, and only stopped when he began to feel a mild, dull pain there that he had never felt before.

He thought, “What a heavy career it is that I’ve chosen! Travelling day in and day out. Doing business like this takes much more effort than doing your own business at home, and on top of that there’s the curse of travelling, worries about making train connections, bad and irregular food, contact with different people all the time so that you can never get to know anyone or become friendly with them.” He felt a slight **itch** up on his belly; pushed himself slowly up on his back towards the headboard so that he could lift his head better; found where the **itch** was, and saw that it was covered with lots of little white spots which he didn’t know what to make of; and when he tried to feel the place with one of his legs he drew it quickly back because as soon as he touched it he was overcome by a cold tremble.

He slid back into his former position. “Getting up early all the time,” he thought, “it makes you stupid. You’ve got to get enough sleep. Other travelling salesmen live a life of luxury. For instance, whenever I go back to the guest house during the morning to copy out the contract, these gentlemen are always still sitting there eating their breakfasts. I ought to just try that with my boss; I’d get kicked out on the spot. But who knows, maybe that would be the best thing for me. If I didn’t have my parents to think about I’d have given in my notice a long time ago, I’d have gone up to the boss and told him just what I think, tell him everything I would, let him know just what I feel. He’d fall right off his desk! And it’s a funny sort of business to be sitting up there at your desk, talking down at your inferiors from up there, especially when you have to go right up close because the boss is hard of hearing. Well, there’s still some hope; once I’ve got the money together to pay off my parents’ debt to him—another five or six years I suppose—that’s definitely what I’ll do. That’s when I’ll make the big change. First of all though, I’ve got to get up, my train leaves at five.”

11. According to the passage, Gregor initially believes his transformation is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. curse                      B. disease                      C. nightmare                      D. fraud
12. The word “floundering” in paragraph most nearly means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. struggling                      B. painful                      C. pitiful                      D. trembling
13. The author most likely includes a description of Gregor’s itch in paragraph 4 to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. remind the reader that Gregor has already turned into an insect

- B. stress the disconnection between Gregor's thoughts and his actual situation  
 C. present important details about what Gregor's new body looks like  
 D. show that Gregor's thoughts are focused on the changes to his body
14. The passage most strongly suggests which of the following about Gregor's attitude toward his profession?  
 A. He is angry. B. He is eager to please.  
 C. He is depressed. D. He is diligent.
15. What central idea does the excerpt (节选) communicate through Gregor's experiences?  
 A. Imagination is a dangerous thing. B. People are fearful of change.  
 C. Dreams become our reality. D. Man is a slave to work.

二. 七选五 (共 5 小题; 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

**Charisma**

Are leaders born or made? Many leaders throughout history—such as Gandhi, Churchill, Napoleon, and Martin Luther King—seem to have a special quality that made them powerful and persuasive. We can identify that quality as charisma, but can we explain it?

Charisma means a natural ability to attract other people and make them admire you. It is a complex mixture of social and emotional (情感的) skills. 16 Richard Wiseman, a famous psychologist, points out that there are three key qualities of a charismatic person: they feel their own emotions strongly; they inspire strong emotions in other people; and they are unaffected by the influences of other charismatic people.

You needn't worry if you don't have these qualities. 17 Wiseman says that when you come upon someone who is charismatic, you can copy his or her body language and facial expressions without realizing it. This is called mirroring, and it works partly because people's behavior influences their emotions. 18 He proves his point by giving the example of smiling back at someone who smiled at you. Your smiling back suggests that you accept the goodwill from the other person and hope to give it back to him.

19 For example, if you stand up straight and raise your chest, you are more likely to feel confident and inspire others to feel confidence in you. Another expert says that the most charismatic people are usually good listeners. They give others the impression of being focused and modest.

Charisma plays a large part in success because it is linked to self-confidence. 20 One successful leadership coach points out that you need to come by your skills and techniques naturally, she warns—if the personality you project is not real, you may come across as insincere.

- A. This type of physical presence can be used to great effect.  
 B. Today there is growing evidence that charisma can be learned.  
 C. Charismatic persons should be active and sensitive to their surroundings.  
 D. It needs to be recognized that charisma is more than just being positive.  
 E. It helps to make strong personal connections and communicate effectively with others.  
 F. But it is worth noting that charisma can't be a pretended ability although it can be learned.  
 G. He adds you're unaware of picking up others' gestures, but you know it makes you feel good.

三. 完型填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 30 分)

There will be a miracle when you believe. Against all odds, a beloved border collie has

amazingly been 21 with her owners who spent 57 days searching for her.

Carole King and her husband Verne had traveled to Kalispell from their home in Spokane, Washington so they could enjoy a relaxing 4-day 22 in the mountain wilderness.

23, their vacation turned into a 24 search mission after they found that their 7-year-old border collie named Katie had 25 from their room.

The Kings immediately 26 their return trip home so they could stay in Kalispell and search for Katie. For several weeks, they 27 hundreds of advertising leaflets throughout the community; they published her 28 on social media channels and Facebook groups; concerned local citizens helped them 29 the countryside — but they still couldn't find Katie.

At one point, Carole traveled back home so she could go back to her job as a mail carrier; but when they 30 her request to take additional time off to keep searching, she 31.

Upon returning to Kalispell once more, Verne took her 32 at their home so he could continue looking after their other pets. 33, a local family had offered to 34.

By the time September 35, Carole began to lose hope. She missed her home, husband, and pets, but Verne 36 her to continue looking for one more week.

She then received a 37 from a resident who said that he had seen a border collie in his yard. Carole visited the property, but found nothing—until they 38 a pair of hikers pointed out a border collie that had been resting under a nearby tree. When Carole called Katie's name, the dog ran bounding into her arms.

Though Katie had lost much 39 in the wild, she was in relatively good health—and she was overwhelmed (被淹没) with joy. Carole now hopes that their story will 40 other pet owners to never give up on their missing animals.

- |                      |                |                |               |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. returned      | B. reunited    | C. replaced    | D. restored   |
| 22. A. breakaway     | B. search      | C. getaway     | D. game       |
| 23. A. Therefore     | B. Instead     | C. Moreover    | D. However    |
| 24. A. disturbing    | B. thrilling   | C. threatening | D. convincing |
| 25. A. escaped       | B. disappeared | C. transferred | D. hidden     |
| 26. A. canceled      | B. shortened   | C. reserved    | D. completed  |
| 27. A. purchased     | B. promoted    | C. distributed | D. collected  |
| 28. A. picture       | B. story       | C. name        | D. location   |
| 29. A. contact       | B. identify    | C. explore     | D. comb       |
| 30. A. learned       | B. declined    | C. considered  | D. repeated   |
| 31. A. hesitated     | B. compromised | C. resigned    | D. suffered   |
| 32. A. part          | B. chance      | C. turn        | D. place      |
| 33. A. Thankfully    | B. Hopefully   | C. Pitifully   | D. Faithfully |
| 34. A. consult       | B. host        | C. equip       | D. protect    |
| 35. A. rolled around | B. came about  | C. got round   | D. drew in    |
| 36. A. reminded      | B. promised    | C. encouraged  | D. required   |
| 37. A. signal        | B. call        | C. gift        | D. letter     |
| 38. A. turned to     | B. called in   | C. picked out  | D. ran into   |
| 39. A. patience      | B. wealth      | C. appetite    | D. weight     |
| 40. A. persuade      | B. induce      | C. warn        | D. inspire    |

答案

阅读: BBA ACC BCDB CABAD

七选五 E B G A F

完形填空: BCDAB ACADB CDABA CBDDD