

# 仪征中学 2019-2020 学年度第二学期高二英语周末练习（六）

（满分 100 分）

选题人：高志玉 审题人：张妮 2020.6.20

## 一、阅读理解（共 12 小题，每题 2.5 分，共 30 分）

### A

People generally see themselves through achievements. In doing that, they end up caring more about their image than the reality of who they actually are. Rather than their work doing the talking, they end up defining themselves by external markers that they hope will earn them respect.

The problem with this is that it encourages both themselves and other people to judge their worth based on some relatively unimportant measure. For example, one day, their educational diploma may overshadow what they actually learned. Therefore, a better way to know a person, I think, is to ask a different set of questions: What motivates them? What makes them ache? What do they long for?

It's in this spirit that I want to publicly share my values. They are the compass that guides my life. The kindest and most sincere thing I can do is to see, recognize, and understand another person before I make judgments. From there, I can learn to treat others appropriately, depending on the context, learning from my mistakes with time and experience. It's just a reminder that life is hard for all of us, while at the same time accepting that it's important we are all also held accountable for our actions.

I have learned that we are all deeply self-interested. I hope to be self-aware enough to check out of the power and status games. That means I'm not competing with anyone for a shiny object; I'd rather compete with myself. It's about becoming so uniquely different that it would be an insult for me to measure myself against someone else. I believe if I do the work to be internally free from the pull of the power and status games, then I can add value to others based on my unique knowledge and experience.

If this resonates with(与...共鸣) you, I invite you to join me on this journey in understanding and relating to this complex world. It's a wonderful mystery, and I think together we can better define it -- not just personally, but also collectively.

1. According to the article, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. The external markers are better ways to know a person.
- B. People generally judge others' worth by what they have achieved.
- C. The author is someone who is keen on power games.
- D. Learning from mistakes is the first step of treating others kindly.

2. What does the underlined word "overshadow" probably mean?

- A. be relatively similar to
- B. cause something to be stronger than
- C. make something less important
- D. block off light from something

3. What of the following might the author agree with?

- A. Life is hard, so we shouldn't criticize others when they are not responsible.
- B. One should overcome self-interest in order to judge others objectively.
- C. Everyone is unique, so showing off uniqueness is an insult to others.
- D. One should see and understand another person using a real compass.

4. Why does the author write the article?

- A. To promote harmonious living.
- B. To ask people not to judge others.
- C. To call on readers to learn his values.
- D. To share his values of understanding the world.

### B

Chinese restaurants began to open in America in the mid-19th century, mainly on the west coast where the first immigrants landed. They mostly served an Americanized version of Cantonese cuisine(菜肴), chop

suey, egg fu yung and the like. In that century and much of the 20th, the immigrants largely came from China's south-east, mainly Guangdong province.

After the immigration reforms of 1965, Chinese migrants from other regions started to arrive. Restaurants began calling their food "Hunan" and "Sichuan". Though their food rarely resembled what was actually eaten in those regions, it was more diverse and boldly spiced than the sweet, fried stuff that defined the earliest Chinese menus. By the 1990s adventurous diners in cities with sizeable Chinese populations could choose from a variety of regional cuisines. A particular favorite was Sichuan food, with its addictively numbing fire due to peppercorn(胡椒粒).

Yet over the decades, as Chinese food became universal, it also came to be standardized. There are almost three times as many Chinese restaurants in America (41,000) as McDonald's. Virtually every small town has one. And generally the menus are consistent: pork dumplings (steamed or fried); the same two soups (hot and sour, wonton); stir-fries listed by main ingredient, with a pepper icon or star indicating a slight trace of chilli-flakes. Dishes over \$10 are grouped under "chef's specials".

Until recently, the prices varied as little as the menus and they were low. Eddie Huang, a Taiwanese-American restaurateur, recalls how his newly-arrived father kept his prices down because "immigrants can't sell anything full-price in America."

Americans have traditionally been willing to pay through the nose at French or Italian joints (where, in fact, Latinos often do most of the cooking). And every city has its pricey sushi bars and expensive tapas restaurants (tapas, as one joke goes, is Spanish for "\$96 and still hungry").

Mr. Huang is right that Americans have long expected Chinese food to be cheap and filling. One step up from the urban takeaway, with its fluorescent lighting, is the Chinese restaurant with its red doors and fake lions standing guard, exotic enough to be special, but still affordable enough for a family to visit once a week when nobody feels like cooking. Even the superior outlets were cheap for what they served.

But now things are changing. Mr. Huang sells delicious stuffed buns in New York and Los Angeles for \$5.50 each and encourages other immigrants not to undervalue their work.

Meanwhile, although racism (种族主义) persists, the previous discrimination of earlier ages has been fading. Since the Chinese-American population is six times what it was 40 years ago, Americans overall are much more familiar with Chinese people and their cooking, all of which means that the new fancy breed of Chinese restaurants draws a heartening mix of Chinese and non-Chinese diners.

5. We can learn from the first three paragraphs that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Cantonese cuisine was well received by Americans in the 19th century
- B. Those so-called Hunan or Sichuan food in America tasted just as what was actually eaten in those regions
- C. Nowadays Chinese restaurants are almost twice more than McDonald's in America
- D. Americans prefer Hunan food because they have been addicted to peppercorn

6. Why was Chinese food sold at a lower price?

- A. Americans have long expected Chinese food to be cheap and filling.
- B. Earlier immigrants couldn't sell anything full-price in America.
- C. Americans prefer French and Italian food.
- D. Chinese restaurants face fierce price competition from other restaurants.

7. In what order did the author write the passage?

- A. In order of importance.
- B. In order of place.
- C. In order of time.
- D. In order of position.

8. What is the best title of this passage?

- A. Immigration on a plate.
- B. Americans' favourite cuisine.
- C. Prejudice against Chinese immigrants.
- D. Route to success.

C



12. Which of the following is the best title of the story?

- A. The Beautiful Flower in the Old Bucket      B. The Broken Heart in a Tiny Body  
C. The Wonderful Scene in Heaven              D. The Strange Neighbor in My Life

二、完型填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

Christmas was near a season that we took seriously in our house. But a week or so before the 25th, my father would give each of his children \$ 20. This was the 1970s, and \$ 20 was quite a bit of money.

But I saw it 13. My father trusted me to have the 14 to spend money wisely. Even better, he gave me the 15 to get it. On a very basic level ,my father was giving me a shopping spree（狂欢）every year. But he was also giving me charge over my own fun, trusting my ability to 16 money and making me feel like a/an 17. He didn't buy me Sherlock Holmes, but he gave me the means to walk into the bookstore and choose it for myself, so it felt like a gift from him.

My mother had a/an 18 for giving me what I needed, usually 19 at the moment I needed it most. This was when I was 25, I 20 at being an adult on my very first try. I had quitted my 21 job but had no new one. But when my mother 22 me a visit, I 23 a good show, telling her I had started my own company.

My mother knew that I was trying hard and failing at that time. It wasn't until 24 she left that I noticed at the foot of my bed an envelope thick with 25. She knew how 26 I needed it. She knew that had she just shown up with groceries, or 27 to pay my rent, she would have made me feel much 28. The cold, hard cash meant she was helping me. And, funnily enough, the 29 with which she gave the gift felt like she was giving me space to 30 my life and preserve my dignity. My mother and father both did the same thing. One was giving me the means to take my own 31, and the other was giving me a second 32 when those decisions had cost me dearly.

- |                      |                  |                |                |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 13. A. positively    | B. differently   | C. naturally   | D. originally  |
| 14. A. intelligence  | B. passion       | C. power       | D. potential   |
| 15. A. courage       | B. suggestions   | C. discipline  | D. means       |
| 16. A. spend         | B. carry         | C. manage      | D. use         |
| 17. A. grown-up      | B. teenager      | C. adventurer  | D. pioneer     |
| 18. A. habit         | B. gift          | C. approach    | D. tradition   |
| 19. A. approximately | B. about         | C. right       | D. slightly    |
| 20. A. failed        | B. fooled        | C. dropped     | D. fell        |
| 21. A. important     | B. creative      | C. challenging | D. previous    |
| 22. A. brought       | B. suggested     | C. paid        | D. gave        |
| 23. A. put on        | B. put away      | C. put off     | D. put forward |
| 24. A. before        | B. after         | C. when        | D. as          |
| 25. A. credit        | B. loans         | C. receipts    | D. cash        |
| 26. A. desperately   | B. hardly        | C. eventually  | D. accurately  |
| 27. A. attempted     | B. offered       | C. promised    | D. refused     |
| 28. A. better        | B. more          | C. less        | D. worse       |
| 29. A. decoration    | B. love          | C. distance    | D. method      |
| 30. A. defend        | B. equip         | C. fix         | D. develop     |
| 31. A. actions       | B. opportunities | C. risks       | D. decisions   |
| 32. A. solution      | B. chance        | C. visit       | D. assistance  |

三、七选五（共 5 小题；每题 2 分，共 10 分）

Without Her Name

It is a truth universally acknowledged that *Pride and Prejudice* by English novelist Jane Austen is one of

the most popular tales ever written. But behind the global admiration she enjoys today lies a sad fact. 33.

In *Pride and Prejudice*, she was simply the author of *Sense and Sensibility*, which had carried the title “By a Lady.” The anonymity (匿名) worked so well that even friends of the Austen family had no idea that dear, sweet Jane was a novelist. A friend of Jane's brother Henry actually told him that *Pride and Prejudice* was “much too clever to be the work of a woman.”

34. Tom Paine, a Founding Father of the United States, kept his identity hidden for a short time after the publication of his famous *Common Sense*.

For a woman, however, there was the added burden of social expectations. Any sort of publishing or public display of talent was considered improper behavior for a woman.

It wasn't only fear about “bad manners” that discouraged women from writing under their own names. 35. Charlotte Bronte, author of *Jane Eyre*, once sent her poetry to Robert Southey, a famous poet. Southey simply responded, “Literature cannot be the business of a woman's life.” Bronte used her pen name, Currer Bell, to publish *Jane Eyre* in 1847. Her sister Emily published *Wuthering Heights* as Ellies Bell in the same year.

36. Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* (《科学人》) had come out without her name in 1818. Mary Anne Evans wrote *Middlemarch* and her other novels under the pen name George Eliot.

The 20th century saw great progress towards gender (性别) equality. In theory, it should be unnecessary for women writers to follow Austen's path any longer, unless driven by personal reasons. 37. Joanne Rowling, author of the Harry Potter novels, was advised to become J. K. Rowling. That's because boys might dislike the feeling of picking up a book by a woman. Connie Ann Kirk explained in her biography of Rowling.

- A. Jane Austen has attracted a great deal of critical attention in recent years.
- B. Women's writing was seldom taken seriously.
- C. Politicians, for reasons of safety, also frequently chose to be invisible.
- D. In practice, however, certain prejudices just won't go away.
- E. In a 2016 interview, Italian novelist Elena Ferrante claimed her use of a pen name let her concentrate on writing.
- F. In her own time, Austen's name never appeared on her books.
- G. They joined a long list of women authors who felt they had to hide.

#### 四、单词拼写 (共 10 小题, 每小题 0.5 分, 满分 5 分)

1. One of his biggest problems when he started his business in 1988, he recalls, was the attitude of his workers: they \_\_\_\_\_ (吐唾沫) on the floor and generally behaved in a disrespectful manner.
2. If I could obtain a \$9,000 scholarship \_\_\_\_\_ (每年), I would be able to complete any studies.
3. To protect our eyesight, we are supposed to have our eyes examined at regular \_\_\_\_\_ (间隔).
4. Clinical evidence began to \_\_\_\_\_ (积累), suggesting that the new drugs had a wider range of useful activities than had been predicted from experiments in animals.
5. The old engineer's eyes still shone bright in the \_\_\_\_\_ (皱褶) brown face and his step as he came across the room was steady, though slow.
6. Audience a \_\_\_\_\_ thunderously as the super star appeared on the stage.
7. He is suffering from alcohol a \_\_\_\_\_ and just can't stop drinking.
8. This version of the textbook is i \_\_\_\_\_ for beginners, not for advanced learners, and thus too easy for high school students.

9. The police are offering a r\_\_\_\_\_ of \$1,000 for any information leading to the arrest of the suspect.

10. What s\_\_\_\_\_ me most was that he was always punctual for work and worked earnestly.

### 五、读后续写 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

A few years ago, I had taken a part-time holiday-season job in a video store at the local shopping mall. From inside the store, I'd begun to see the people rushing by outside. Then an elderly woman caught my eye. Although slow and unsure of step, she moved with deliberation (从容), and there was no hesitation in her gestures. The elderly woman had come into the store along with a younger woman who I guessed was her daughter. The daughter was clearly impatient, rolling her eyes, huffing (长吁短叹) and sighing, checking her watch every few seconds.

The older woman then separated from the younger one and began to tick through the DVDs on the nearest shelf, obviously expecting someone else to help. After the slightest hesitation, I walked over and asked if I could help her find something. The woman smiled up at me and showed me a title scrawled (乱涂乱画的) on a piece of paper. It was a bit unclear to make out. Clearly a person looking for it knew a little about movies, about quality. Rather than rushing off to locate the DVD for the woman, I asked her to walk with me so I could show her where she could find it.

Looking back, I think I wanted to enjoy her company for a moment. Something about her deliberate movements reminded me of my own mother, who'd passed away the previous Christmas. As we walked along the back of the store, I introduced her to the different sections: old television shows, action movies, cartoons, science fiction. The woman seemed glad of the unrushed company and casual conversation.

We found the movie, and I complimented (赞美) her on her choice. She smiled and told me it was one she'd enjoyed when she was her daughter's age and that she hoped she would enjoy it as much as she had. Maybe, she said with a hint of wistfulness (一丝渴望), her daughter could enjoy it with her own young children. Then, when the older woman's turn in line came, she paid in cash, counting out the dollars and coins with the same sureness she'd displayed earlier.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 字左右;
2. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好;

*As the cashier put the DVD into a plastic bag, I walked over to the younger woman.* \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2:

*The elderly woman moved with her deliberate slowness back to her daughter.* \_\_\_\_\_

阅读理解: **BCBD CBCA DBDA**

**7选5: FCBGD**

完型填空: B ADCA BCADC ABDAB DCCDB

单词拼写: (5分, 每小题0.5分)

66. spat 67. annually 68. intervals 69. accumulate 70. wrinkled 71. applauded

72. abuse/addiction 73. intended 74. reward 75. struck

**读后续写 (25分)**

*As the cashier put the DVD into a plastic bag, I walked over to the younger woman. "Is that your mom?" I asked, halfway expecting her to tell me it was none of my business. But she rolled her eyes and said, "Yeah." I smiled to show her I wasn't criticizing. "Cherish(珍爱)her," I said. And then I answered her curious expression by saying, "When she's gone, it's the little moments like this that'll come back to you." It was true. I missed my mother still and remembered the moments when I was so impatient as to make her life miserable.*

*The elderly woman moved with her deliberate slowness back to her daughter. Together they made their way toward the exit of the video store. They stood there for a moment, side by side, waiting for the rushing holiday current and for their place in it. Then the daughter glanced over and momentarily regarded her mother. And slowly, almost reluctantly, she placed her arm with apparently unaccustomed affection around her mother's shoulders and gently guided her back into the constant flow.*