

江苏省仪征中学 2019-2020 下学期高二英语限时练习（四）

建议时间：35-40 分钟 2020-5-14

一、阅读理解

A

In 2013 Tallinn(爱沙尼亚首都塔林) became the world's first capital city to offer people free public transport. Last year Estonia(爱沙尼亚) set the aim to become the first country with free public transport nationwide. Buses are now free of charge in 11 of its 15 counties.

Tallinn's city government came up with the idea of free transport in 2008. Even though the city paid more than 70% of public-transport costs, ticket prices were still too high for poorer people. Crowdedness had also become a problem. Since 1991, the number of people owning cars has doubled.

Opponents thought the idea unaffordable and critics predicted the transport system would become overcrowded and lack money.

Surprisingly, public transport has improved, despite a €12 million hit to the system's finances from lost ticket sales. Tallinn's population has grown, leading to an increase in local tax intake. Additional revenue comes from tourists, who still have to buy tickets. The use of public transport in Tallinn has gone up by 10%, while the number of cars in the city has gone down by 10%, meaning less congestion.

Now other countries are looking at Estonia's experience. Tallinn officials say they have had interest from France, Sweden, Poland, Italy and Germany. Other places have already introduced free public transport for certain groups or at certain times. In England 1/3 of all bus trips are fare-free especially for pensioners; Wales runs free travel at weekends to improve tourism. But so far full fare-free travel is rare. The city of Hasselt in Belgium ran free public transport for 16 years before reintroducing fares because of increasing costs.

1. What idea did the opponents and critics share about Tallinn's free public transport?

- A. The government wouldn't have enough money to carry it out.
 - B. It wouldn't help with the city's over crowdedness.
 - C. It would lead to the heavy loss from ticket sales.
 - D. Years later the city would reintroduce fares from people.
2. What does the underlined word in paragraph 4 mean?
- A. pollution
 - B. population
 - C. crowdedness
 - D. income
3. Why do you think so many countries show interest in Estonia's experience?
- A. It offers more job opportunities for people.
 - B. It helps to solve the traffic problem in cities.
 - C. It encourages people to stop driving.
 - D. It attracts more tourists to take buses.

B

Is your promotion really necessary? Many workers focus their hopes on climbing the scale of their organizations. The prospect of higher pay helps explain their ambition, but so does the greater status that comes with each successive (连续的) title.

This climb can often end in disappointment. The Peter Principle, developed by Laurence Peter for a book published in 1969, states that workers get promoted until they reach their level of incompetence. It makes perfect sense. If you are good at your job, you rise up the career ladder. Eventually, there will be a job you are not good at and at that point your career will stop.

There is another problem with chasing the promotion fantasy. Many companies have a strong tendency to promote the best sales people. Convincing others to buy goods and services is a useful skill, requiring charm and persistence. But, as the authors point out, these are not the same capabilities as the strategic planning and administrative competence needed to lead a sales team.

The research then looked at what happened after these super-salespeople were promoted. Their previous sales performance was actually a negative indicator of managerial success. The sales growth of workers assigned to the star sellers was 7.5 percentage points lower than for those whose managers were previously weaker performers.

The trick to avoiding this curse is to stick to what you like doing. If you enjoy teaching, don't be a

headmaster or college principal. If you like writing articles and columns, editing other people's work may not give you the same degree of satisfaction.

Another problem with pursuing frequent promotions is that it turns you into a supplicant, endlessly in search of favourable feedback from the higher-ups. This can lead you to lose control of your work-life balance. In Charles Handy's new book, *21 Letters On Life And Its Challenges*, the experienced management theorist recalls an insight when working for Royal Dutch Shell, an oil giant. "In exchange for the promise of financial security and guaranteed work, I had sold my time to complete strangers with my permission for them to use that time for their own purposes." he writes.

The higher up the ladder you go, the greater the demands are likely to be on your time. The chief executive will expect you to be available at weekends; after all, that is why you get paid the big bucks.

So that shiny promotion may not be for everyone. Beware the curse of overwork and dissatisfaction. Some people like to devote their whole lives to their job and be at the centre of events. It is best to let them get on with it.

4. What can we learn about "The Peter Principle"?
- A. People's careers are easily spoiled by unrealistic expectations.
 - B. There are to some degree certain ceilings in people's career paths.
 - C. Incompetent employees tend to have more chances to gain promotions.
 - D. People don't necessarily get promoted by virtue of their competence.
5. Why is Charles Handy's new book *21 Letters On Life And Its Challenges* mentioned?
- A. To put forward useful suggestions on how to get promoted.
 - B. To show how many challenges we face without getting promoted.
 - C. To illustrate the serious consequences of the pursuit of promotion.
 - D. To prove the economic security brought along by the promotion.
6. Which of the following might be the best title of this passage?
- A. The Promotion Satisfaction
 - B. The Promotion Curse
 - C. The Promotion Strategies
 - D. The Promotion Prospect

C

In 2010, the planetary (行星的) defence team at NASA had identified and logged 90 per cent of the asteroids (小行星) near Earth measuring 1km wide. These "near-Earth objects" or NEOs, are the size of mountains and include anything within 50 million kilometres of Earth's orbit. With an estimated 50 left to log, NASA says none of the 887 it knows about are a significant danger to the planet.

Now NASA is working towards logging some of the smaller asteroids, those measuring 140 metres wide or more. Of the 25,000 estimated asteroids of this size, so far about 8,000 have been logged, leaving 17,000 unaccounted for. Considering that a 19-metre asteroid that exploded above the city of Chelyabinsk in Russia in 2013 injured 1,200 people, these middle-sized asteroids would be a serious danger if they enter Earth's orbit. ①

Whether NASA can find the remaining middle-sized NEOs depends on getting the money to build NEOCam, a 0.5-metre space telescope which would use infrared (红外线的) light to locate asteroids. ② Once logged, the planetary defence team would still need to work out how to defend the planet against being hit by the truly worrying asteroids - the PHAS.

"Potentially Hazardous Asteroids" (PHAs) are rocks close enough to pass within 7.5 million kilometres of Earth's orbit. NASA has created a map of 1,400 PHAs, none of which are expected to be a threat in the next one hundred years.

③ With technology already available, NASA can track these objects and make predictions about possible impact, at which point two defence solutions could be launched.

The first is DART--the Double Asteroid Redirection Test. Plans are scheduled to test DART on the moon of an asteroid called Didymos. "Didymoon" is 150 metres wide, orbiting its 800 metre mother, and hopefully the impact of DART will knock it out of its orbit enough for Earth-based telescopes to pick up.

Another suggested defence against a PHA on course to hit Earth is to blow it up using a nuclear

weapon. It may sound like a plot from a film, and it was the subject of the 1998 film *Armageddon*, but the Hypervelocity Asteroid Mitigation Mission for Emergency Response (HAMMER) is a genuine NASA proposal. ④ The eight-ton rockets would be fired as approaching asteroid with the hope of bumping it off course. If the asteroid was too close to Earth for this plan to work, the rockets would carry nuclear bombs to blow it up instead.

7. Which of the following has the closest meaning to the underlined word “log”?

- A. record B. protect C. decide D. discover

8. What can we know from the first two paragraphs?

- A. NASA has measured 90 percent of the asteroids.
B. The asteroids are proved to be no danger to the planet.
C. There are still many unlogged asteroids near Earth.
D. Middle-sized asteroids are more likely to enter Earth's orbit.

9. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. PHAs are a big concern but not an immediate threat in the short term.
B. People needn't worry about the middle-sized asteroids with the help of DART.
C. A special telescope will provide a complete defence against asteroids hitting Earth.
D. It is likely that Didymoon will be knocked out of its orbit dropping to Earth.

10. Where does the following sentence fit best in the passage?

“If it did get the money, it could probably achieve its goal in ten years.”

- A. ① B. ② C. ③ D. ④

二、七选五

Changing how we say hello

Greeting is one of the most important aspects of socializing. 11 However, during the time of the novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP) outbreak, proper greetings in many countries have experienced changes. Let's take a look.

France

France is famous for its romantic greeting method. They touch others' cheeks and make a kissing sound. For them, this greeting tells others, “I am your friend, and we trust and care about each other.” The intensity of that kiss depends on how close you are, whether in terms of family or friendship. 12. Newspapers are filled with advice on how to replace the famous French kiss on the cheek. French etiquette (礼仪) expert Philippe Lichtfus, who has been widely cited in the media, said simply looking into a person's eyes can suffice (足够) as a greeting.

The US

People in the US generally shake hands with people they have just met. The origins of the handshake are uncertain, but most would agree that it is quite rational (合理的) as a form of greeting. The shaking of the right hand used to indicate that the person was not carrying any weapons, offering a friendly welcome to the other person.

13. According to China Daily, many American people now greet each other with their elbows. With only slight contact, the elbow bump can not only show your respect to others, but also eliminate the need for the use of hands. 14.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE)

When people in the UAE meet each other, they typically rub noses as a form of salutation (问候). As writer Ali Al Saloom explained in The National, this gesture “is linked with pride and dignity” since Arabs touch their noses and foreheads to the ground as a sign of respect when they pray. Recently, however, this greeting has come to a halt (终止). The UAE governments now encourage their citizens to simply wave a hand to show a warm welcome to others.

India

Most people in India perform a namaskar (合十礼) as a greeting, which involves placing one's palms together with a slight bow. 15. But some young people's greeting habits have been affected by their

study abroad experiences. They tend to offer a handshake and a kiss today. In March, the Prime Minister Narendra Damodardas Modi called on his people to use only the namaskar at this time to avoid infection.

A. That's good news, considering the fact that hand is the main hub(核心) for transmitting the virus.

B. Instead, you can close one of your eyes and give a wink.(眨眼)

C. Each culture has its unique way of greeting people.

D. But today, things in America are different.

E. If they hold their hands higher or take a lower bow, they show more respect to others.

F. However, as the NCP has spread all over the world, this greeting is now banned in the country.

G. If you want to say hello to others, do not hug or kiss.

三、完形填空

Being brave enough, girls are free to explore in their learning and life. That exploration leads to the 16 of their talents, passions and drawbacks. On Saturday night we saw one of our students act so bravely that it took my 17 away.

One of the lead characters of our show, Blue Stockings, was played by a science teacher, Ben Walker. 18, Ben broke his nose very badly playing football on Saturday and consequently couldn't 19. Ella Jones, a Year 1 student and part of the cast, who 20 to rest on Saturday, was 21 to play Ben's role.

Think about that. She had three hours' 22, playing a role of a man she had never played before, in front of a/an 23 audience, and if she couldn't 24, she would reduce the impact of the whole play. Not the end of the world, but it would be disappointing for all 25.

She would have run but Ella 26 to the challenge. She said, "I was astonished; 27, I figured the show must go on and I wanted to 28. I wasn't scared 29 I arrived at the theatre and realized how much there was to 30. It wasn't just about lines, but it was the stagecraft(舞台表演技巧). I was 31 about the other actors because I know how 32 it is to perform a role with someone who isn't as invested, especially if it is an emotional scene."

Asked how the show 33, Ella said, "It was amazing, and the audience seemed to love the male character I played for the first time." She added, "Being scared doesn't mean you can't be 34. Anyway, I 35."

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|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 16. A. growth | B. change | C. discovery | D. control |
| 17. A. pain | B. faith | C. breath | D. feel |
| 18. A. Secretly | B. Hopefully | C. Unsurprisingly | D. Unfortunately |
| 19. A. coach | B. perform | C. survive | D. retire |
| 20. A. refused. | B. decided | C. happened | D. promised |
| 21. A. asked | B. forced | C. trained | D. reminded |
| 22. A. wait | B. interval | C. training | D. judgment |
| 23. A. paid | B. paying | C. astonished | D. astonishing |
| 24. A. take it away | B. look it up | C. make it out | D. carry it off |
| 25. A. concerning | B. regarding | C. concerned | D. referred |
| 26. A. faced | B. encountered | C. arose | D. rose |
| 27. A. besides | B. therefore | C. however | D. instead |
| 28. A. win | B. help | C. resist | D. quit |
| 29. A. until | B. unless | C. so that | D. the moment |
| 30. A. put away | B. hand in | C. work out | D. take over |
| 31. A. doubtful | B. confident | C. curious | D. worried |
| 32. A. easy | B. tough | C. embarrassing | D. interesting |
| 33. A. sounded | B. improved | C. started | D. went |
| 34. A. brave | B. proud | C. calm | D. shy |
| 35. A. got it | B. saw it | C. made it | D. did it |

CCDBC ACBDC DCBAC DBDAC
ACB BCB ACAB
CFDAE