

江苏省仪征中学 2019-2020 下学期高二英语限时练习 (二)

建议时间: 35-40 分钟 2020-4-23

一、完形填空

I walked with my friend to the newsstand the other night, and he bought a paper, thanking the newspaper seller politely. The seller didn't even 1 it.

"A dull fellow, isn't he?" I commented.

"Oh, he is that way every night," shrugged my friend.

"Then why do you continue to be so 2 to him?" I asked.

"Why not?" inquired my friend. "Why should I let him 3 how I am going to act?"

As I thought about this incident later, it occurred to me that the 4 word was "ACT". My friend acts toward people, but most of us react toward people.

He has a sense of inner balance which is 5 in most of us; he knows who he is, what he stands for, how he should 6. He refuses to return impoliteness for impoliteness, 7 then he would no longer control himself.

When we are instructed in the Bible to return good for evil, we look on this as a(n) 8 command. But it is also a psychological prescription for our emotional health.

Nobody is 9 than the forever reactor. His center of emotional gravity is not rooted 10 himself, where it belongs, but in the world outside him. His spiritual 11 is always being raised or lowered by the 12 climate around him, and he is a mere creature under the control of these 13.

Praise gives him a feeling of excitement, which is 14, because it doesn't last and it doesn't come from self approval. Criticism 15 him more than it should, because it 16 his lack of confidence. Being ignored hurt him, and the least suspicion of unpopularity in an place brings him 17.

A peace of spirit can't be achieved until we become the 18 of our own actions and attitudes. To let another determine our feelings is to give up 19 over our own personalities, which are essentially all we 20. The only true possession is self-possession.

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|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. sense | B. catch | C. repeat | D. acknowledge |
| 2. A. helpful | B. polite | C. generous | D. gentle |
| 3. A. decide | B. know | C. choose | D. show |
| 4. A. necessary | B. useful | C. important | D. common |
| 5. A. growing | B. lying | C. filling | D. lacking |
| 6. A. behave | B. reply | C. live | D. react |
| 7. A. and | B. for | C. but | D. while |
| 8. A. cultural | B. natural | C. emotional | D. moral |
| 9. A. unluckier | B. unhappier | C. stronger | D. brighter |
| 10. A. within | B. without | C. upon | D. below |
| 11. A. decision | B. attitude | C. temperature | D. manners |
| 12. A. social | B. political | C. physical | D. economic |
| 13. A. facts | B. details | C. elements | D. instructions |
| 14. A. effective | B. false | C. different | D. meaningful |
| 15. A. surprise | B. excites | C. disappoints | D. encourages |
| 16. A. starts | B. ends | C. confirms | D. cures |
| 17. A. influences | B. comfort | C. pleasure | D. bitterness |
| 18. A. masters | B. reporters | C. admirers | D. inventors |
| 19. A. advantage | B. improvement | C. interest | D. control |
| 20. A. appreciated | B. possess | C. learn | D. expect |

二、阅读理解

A

Jane Austen's final novel, Persuasion, is the story of Anne Elliot and her love for Frederick Wentworth. Persuaded to refuse his suggestion of marriage, Anne spends eight years unhappy until he re-enters her life.

Details

Stock(现货)	Out of stock
Prize	Uncertain (no recent updates from the publisher)
Publisher	Pan Macmillan
Publishing House	Macmillan Collector' s Library
Library of Congress	England- Social life and customs novel

Description

What happens when we listen to others instead of our heart? That is the theme of Jane Austen's final novel, Persuasion. After Anne Elliot follows the advice of her dearest friend and breaks off her engagement to Frederick Wentworth, a handsome man with neither good luck nor rank, happiness escapes from her. Eight years later, Anne remains unmarried, and her father spends money carelessly, which has brought her family poverty. When a newly wealthy Frederick returns from the Napoleonic Wars, Anne realizes her feelings remains unchanged. But will Frederick forgive her and offer Anne a second chance at love?

The novels of Jane Austen will transport readers imaginary worlds and provide excitement, inspiration and entertainment for years to come. All of these novels have attractive pictures and will brighten our life.

Author's Introduction

Born in 1775, Jane Austen published four of her six novels anonymously, and she passed away in 1817. Her work was not widely read until the late nineteenth century, and her fame grew from then on. Known for her amusing, clever and sharp insight into social traditions, her novels about love, relationships, and society are popular. In novels such as Pride and Prejudice, Mansfield Park and Emma, she developed her careful analysis of life back that time through descriptions of the middle class in small towns. Her sharp descriptions of ordinary people have given her novels timeless popularity. She has earned a place in history as one of the most loved writers of English literature.

21. The novel Persuasion is _____.
- A. a love story
B. no longer published
C. mainly about advice on speaking skills
D. based on Jane Austen's real experience
22. Why does Anne Elliot choose not to marry Frederick Wentworth?
- A. Because she doesn't like him anymore.
B. Because she is convinced to do so by her friend.
C. Because she is afraid that he will die in the Napoleonic Wars.
D. Because she doesn't think he is rich enough to support her family.
23. We know from the passage Jane Austen's works _____.
- A. have disappeared from the market
B. are about the life of the middle class in big cities in England
C. focus on the life of the middle class in small places in her days
D. have brought her great popularity she always wanted to have

B

It's common knowledge that the woman in Leonardo da Vinci's most famous painting seems to look back at observers, following them with her eyes no matter where they stand in the room. But this common knowledge turns out wrong.



A new study finds that the woman in the painting is actually looking out at an angle that's 15.4 degrees off to the observer's right—well outside of the range that people normally believe when they think someone is looking right at them. In other words, said the study author, Horstmann, "She's not looking at you. " This is somewhat ironic, because the entire phenomenon of a person's gaze (凝视) in a photograph or painting seeming to follow the viewer is called the "Mona Lisa effect". That effect is absolutely real, Horstmann said. If a person is illustrated or photographed looking straight ahead, even people viewing the portrait from an angle will feel they are being looked at. As long as the angle of the person's gaze is no more than about 5 degrees off to either side, the Mona Lisa effect occurs.

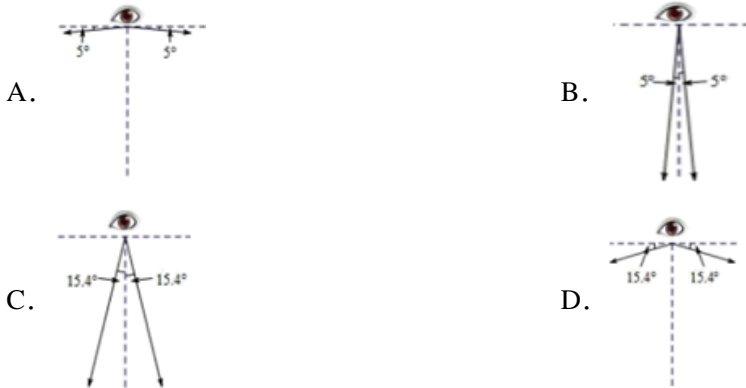
Horstmann and his co-author were studying this effect for its application in the creation of artificial-intelligence avatars(虚拟头像) when Horstmann took a long look at the "Mona Lisa" and realized she wasn't looking at him. To make sure it wasn't just him, the researchers asked 24 people to view images of the "Mona Lisa" on a computer screen.

So why do people repeat the belief that her eyes seem to follow the viewer? Horstmann isn't sure. It's possible, he said, that people have the desire to be looked at, so they think the woman is looking straight at them. Or maybe the people who first coined the term "Mona Lisa effect" just thought it was a cool name.

24. What is generally believed about the woman in the painting "Mona Lisa"?

- A. She attracts the viewers to look back. B. She seems mysterious because of her eyes.
C. She fixes her eyes on the back of the viewers. D. She looks at the viewers wherever they stand.

25. What gaze range in a painting will cause the Mona Lisa effect?



26. Why was the experiment involving 24 people conducted?

- A. To confirm Horstmann's belief. B. To create artificial-intelligence avatars.
C. To calculate the angle of Mona Lisa's gaze. D. To explain how the Mona Lisa effect can be applied.

27. What can we learn from the text?

- A. Horstmann thinks it's cool to coin the term "Mona Lisa effect".
B. The Mona Lisa effect contributes to the creation of artificial intelligence.
C. Feeling being gazed at by Mona Lisa may be caused by the desire for attention.
D. The position of the ruler in the experiment will influence the viewers' judgment.

C

When I was 10 years old, I asked a neighborhood kid who was older than me, "Which city is further west: Reno, Nev., or Los Angeles?" The correct answer is Reno, Nevada. But he was convinced it was the other way around.

He was so convinced that Los Angeles was west of Reno that he was willing to bet me two dollars. So I went into the house to get my Rand McNally Map. The kid looked at the map and said, "The map is drawn funny." It wasn't. Was his argument that the map didn't preserve east, west, north and south? What kind of map would that be? I showed him if you trace down the 120-degree west line of longitude (经度)—which runs almost directly through Reno, Nev.—you end up in the Pacific Ocean, somewhere west of Los Angeles.

He replied that lines of longitude don't cross the ocean.

What? I told him that the lines of longitude were there to show how far west or east some location was, regardless of whether it was on land or on sea.

There was one problem, however. He was bigger than me.

I drew a number of conclusions from this story.

There is such a thing as truth, but we often tend to ignore it. Also, it's not just thinking something that makes it true. Truth is not relative. It's not subjective. It may be hidden. People may wish to ignore it. But there is such a thing as truth and the pursuit of truth: trying to figure out what has really happened, trying to figure out how things really are.

Almost 15 years ago, I came across a story about an innocent man, a man who had been sentenced to death in the Huntsville, Texas, electric chair. And through hard work and luck, I was able to make the movie *The Thin Blue Line* and to help get him out of prison.

What kept me going was the belief that there had to be answers to the questions “Did he do it?”, “Was he guilty or innocent?”, “If he didn’t do it, who did?” and that I could find an answer to these questions through investigating.

It’s not that we find truth with a big “T”. We investigate and sometimes we find things out and sometimes we don’t. There’s no way to know in advance. It’s just that we have to go ahead as though there are answers to questions. We must go ahead as though, in principle, we can find things out—even if we can’t. The alternative is unacceptable.

I will never know whether the neighborhood kid really didn’t understand the logic of my argument about Reno, Nev. Or whether he understood it completely and just didn’t want to admit it. Or whether he understood it and just didn’t want to pay up. I’ll never know.

All I know is I never got my two dollars.

28. Why does the author tell the story of the neighborhood boy?

- A. To recall his good old days.
- B. To show his good sense of direction.
- C. To introduce the topic of finding truth.
- D. To stress the importance of geography.

29. Why did the boy say “The map is drawn funny.” in Paragraph 2?

- A. Because he had fun reading maps.
- B. Because he refused to admit his mistake.
- C. Because the map was drawn in a different way.
- D. Because there were some mistakes in the map.

30. What encouraged the author to make the movie *The Thin Blue Line*?

- A. His devotion to films.
- B. His willingness to help.
- C. His belief in finding answers.
- D. His mercy for the innocent man.

31. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Great minds think alike.
- B. It’s never too late to learn.
- C. Truth never fears investigation.
- D. Honesty is the best policy.

三、七选五

Surveillance (监视) is a fact of life. Your boss is monitoring your performance at work. Supermarkets are collecting data on your grocery shopping. 32.

In a few months, European Union law-makers are due to approve proposals that will make driver assistance systems mandatory (强制的) in cars within three years. All new models of car will come with black boxes (event data recorders), intelligent speed assistance, lane-keeping assistance and more besides.

A large number of technologies will soon be monitoring a driver’s every move. Are we prepared for devices that watch how we drive and try to help us do it better?

33. In a report published in April 2018, it found that the suite of changes could save at least 7,300 lives by 2030, and reduce the number of serious injuries from car crashes by 38,900. “We can have the same kind of impact as when safety belts were first introduced,” says Oliver Carsten, who studies transport safety at the University of Leeds, UK.

34. The black box is the most controversial (有争议的) tech because of fears that the tech encourages surveillance. It would be easy to worry about being watched in your car. But the EU rules say the system is only checked in the event of an accident to help with insurance claims and police investigation. The point is to provide for a fair allocation (分配) of responsibility when a crash occurs. Some people choose to have a black box because it can reduce their individual insurance premium (保险费). 35. What’s more, the data collected in human-driven cars will help train automated driving systems to the point that they could be ready for large-scale deployment in the future.

36. Drivers should think of it as an extra layer of protection, rather than the vehicle trying to take over driving from you.

- A. Now there is a new field: the automobile.
- B. There is concern about these technologies, however.
- C. The tech is reducing costs because it’s reducing the number of crashes.
- D. Safety isn’t much discussed, principally because cars are already very safe.
- E. While the EU is taking the boldest steps, these technologies aren’t far behind in other parts of the world.
- F. As a result, what may at first glance seem like a surveillance technology is actually a benefit for society.
- G. The European Commission says that introducing these advanced driver assistance systems will make driving safer.

DBACD ABDBA CACBC CDADB

ABC DBAC CBCC

AGBCF