

江苏省仪征中学 2019-2020 下学期高二英语限时练习 (六)

建议时间: 35-40 分钟 2020-5-28

一、完形填空

I spent my childhood collecting and pressing four-leaf clovers(三叶草) into books at my mother's house. I _____ 1 _____ books like the complete works of Shakespeare. In the end, I slipped my _____ 2 _____ into anything I could find, even cookbooks.

A few years ago, in Nova Scotia, my husband and I pulled off the road for a _____ 3 _____. The ground was thick with clover. Some had four, five, even six _____ 4 _____. I lined them up on the picnic table to _____ 5 _____ as my husband, never yet having found one four-leaf clover, _____ 6 _____ with awe.

Two summers back, in the Munich airport, I picked a tiny four-leaf clover. On the way home, my husband and I were _____ 7 _____ to first-class seats. Friends thought we owed our good luck to the clover. I think it's more _____ 8 _____ that we were transferred because a flight cancellation left us _____ 9 _____ between two cities and a(n) _____ 10 _____ customer service representative took pity on us.

Some people believe the luck is lost _____ 11 _____ the four-leaf clover is shown to somebody else, while others think the luck _____ 12 _____ if it is given away. I feel lucky to find the clovers so often, but I don't think they influence my life any more than it does to _____ 13 _____ anything a little special. Think about that momentary _____ 14 _____ between you and a friend or a stranger, as you all bend forward to _____ 15 _____ at a rare find.

People often ask how I do it. Well, I love clover. I have a habit of _____ 16 _____ my fingers across a patch(小块土地), momentarily _____ 17 _____ the individuals, which brings the _____ 18 _____ ones into focus. That's the _____ 19 _____: simply move your hand across a thick patch, letting the clovers reveal themselves. Appreciate the ones that have only three leaves. _____ 20 _____ things are beautiful too. And a four-leaf clover may show itself to you.

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|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. referred to | B. started with | C. caught up on | D. got lost in |
| 2. A. bookmarks | B. memories | C. notes | D. treasures |
| 3. A. picnic | B. rest | C. photo | D. check |
| 4. A. flowers | B. colours | C. leaves | D. shoots |
| 5. A. admire | B. count | C. match | D. present |
| 6. A. broke down | B. looked on | C. came in | D. got away |
| 7. A. chased | B. upgraded | C. induced | D. hooked |
| 8. A. comfortable | B. disturbing | C. explicit | D. likely |
| 9. A. puzzled | B. annoyed | C. caught | D. fixed |
| 10. A. kind | B. arbitrary | C. reliable | D. impatient |
| 11. A. since | B. unless | C. once | D. though |
| 12. A. arrives | B. doubles | C. departs | D. shrinks |
| 13. A. appreciate | B. exchange | C. recommend | D. share |
| 14. A. hopefulness | B. awkwardness | C. closeness | D. loneliness |
| 15. A. wonder | B. laugh | C. point | D. glare |
| 16. A. spreading | B. keeping | C. putting | D. dragging |
| 17. A. sparing | B. separating | C. scratching | D. searching |
| 18. A. same | B. slim | C. irregular | D. informal |
| 19. A. trick | B. distinction | C. insight | D. problem |
| 20. A. Broken | B. Authentic | C. Delicate | D. Common |

二、阅读理解

A

If you've applied or are currently applying to Ivy (常春藤) League schools, you've likely heard the phrase "Ivy Day".

What Is Ivy day?

Ivy Day, or Ivy Admissions Day, is the day when all Ivy League schools release their regular admissions decisions online for regular decision first-year applicants. The eight Ivies—Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Penn, Princeton, and Yale—typically release their decisions at the same exact time.

Because all Ivies release their admissions notifications at the same time through their respective online portals (门户网站), and because applicants are eager to get their results as soon as possible, Ivy Day often means long loading times and a bigger chance of page crashes due to the heavy online traffic. Therefore, if you

hit any major online traffic or are facing constant page crashes, it might be better to get off your computer and wait an hour or two until the traffic dies down a bit and you can check your admissions results without issue.

Top schools that are not in the Ivy League typically have different decisions release dates. In 2018, Amherst released its admissions decisions earlier than Ivy Day on March 23. Occasionally, a non-Ivy school's decisions release date overlaps with Ivy Day; NYU, for instance, released its decisions on Ivy Day in 2018

When Is Ivy day 2020?

Unfortunately, the exact date for Ivy Day 2020 has not yet been officially confirmed by any Ivy League schools. Below is a table showing Ivy Days from previous years and their days, dates, and times:

Year	Ivy Day & Date	Time Decisions Released
2019	Thursday, March 28	5 pm ET
2018	Wednesday, March 28	7 pm ET
2017	Thursday March 30	5 pm ET

21. What do we know about Ivy Day?

- A. All Ivies release their decisions on the same website.
- B. Some non-Ivy schools may release decisions on this day.
- C. Not all the eight Ivies release decisions on the same day.
- D. Top schools always release decisions before this day.

22. When having trouble getting access to the page on Ivy day, you can _____.

- A. consult your friends
- B. call the admission officer
- C. keep refreshing the page constantly
- D. wait patiently and then access the website

23. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To tell the exact date of Ivy Day 2020.
- B. To help applicants choose the ideal school.
- C. To show applicants information of the Ivy Day 2020.
- D. To encourage students to apply to the Ivy league schools.

B

Researchers at the University of York in England published their findings on facial recognition that, on average, people can remember as many as 5,000 faces.

There have been many studies recently on facial recognition technology. But the authors of this study say theirs is the first time that scientists have been able to put a number to the abilities of humans to recognize faces. Rob Jenkins, leader of the research, said the researchers' study centered on "the number of faces people actually know." and were not able to discover whether there is a "limit on how many faces the brain can handle."

Jenkins said the ability to tell individual people apart is "clearly important." In today's modern world of big cities we meet and deal with thousands of people. The study suggests our facial recognition abilities help us to deal with the many different faces we see on the screens, as well as those we know. The results of the study give a baseline for comparing the "facial vocabulary" of humans with facial recognition software.

Today, facial recognition technology is used in many ways, including by law enforcement agencies to prevent crime and violence. Governments use it to keep secret areas secure and, in extreme cases, control populations. Some governments use the software to watch people and find out where they go and what they do. Even Facebook uses facial recognition. For example, when you name a friend, Facebook technology may recognize the person's face from a different picture you had shared before.

For the human study, people spent one hour writing down as many faces from their personal lives as possible. At first, they found it easy to come up with many faces. But by the end of the hour, they found it harder to think of new ones. Their change in speed let the researchers estimate when they would have run out of faces completely. 1,000 to 10,000 faces remembered. People who took part in the study were also shown thousands of photographs of famous people. Researchers asked them which ones they recognized. To make sure they knew these people, researchers required them to recognize two different photos of each famous person. The results showed that the participants knew between 1,000 and 10,000 faces.

How do they explain such a wide range? Jenkins said one explanation may be that some people have a natural ability for remembering faces. "There are differences in how much attention people pay to faces and how well they process the information." Also it could be because of different social environments. Some people

may have grown up in more populated places. So, they may have had more social contact throughout their lives.

Researchers think age may be an interesting area for further research. "It would be interesting to see whether there is a peak age for the number of faces we know", Jenkins said. He said it is possible that we gather more faces throughout our lifetime. But, he added, there also may be an age at which we start to find it harder to remember all of those faces.

24. What can we learn from the research?

- A. People can remember up to 5,000 faces averagely.
- B. People can write down up to 10,000 faces quickly.
- C. There is a limit to the number of faces a person can remember.
- D. There is a peak age for the number of faces a person can remember.

25. The scientists carried out the research aiming to _____.

- A. be the first to number the faces people can remember
- B. help people recognize many different faces
- C. improve people's facial vocabulary
- D. develop facial recognition software

26. Facial recognition technology is used by governments to _____.

- A. predict and prevent crime
- B. track and monitor people
- C. name a friend on Facebook
- D. control populations in secret areas

27. In Jenkins' opinion, what may contribute to people's different facial vocabulary?

- A. Growing conditions.
- B. Natural environment.
- C. Personal experience.
- D. Information technology.

C

"Why do we have to learn all this dumb stuff?"

Of all the complaints and questions I have heard from my students during my years in the classroom, this was the one most frequently asked. I would answer it by telling the following legend.

One night a group of nomads(游牧民) were preparing to retire for the evening when suddenly they were surrounded by a great light. They knew they were in the presence of a godly being. With great expectation, they awaited a heavenly message of great importance that they knew must be especially for them.

Finally, the voice spoke, "Gather as many pebbles(鹅卵石) as you can. Put them in your bags. Travel a day's journey and tomorrow night will find you glad and it will find you sad."

The nomads shared their disappointment and anger with each other. They had expected the inspiration of a great universal truth that would enable them to create wealth, health and purpose for the world. But instead they were given a silly task that made no sense to them at all. However, the memory of the brilliance of their visitor caused each one to pick up a few pebbles and store them in their bags while voicing their displeasure.

They traveled a day's journey and that night while making camp they reached into their bags and discovered every pebble they had gathered had become a diamond. They were glad they had diamonds. They were sad they had not gathered more pebbles.

It was an experience I had with a student, whom I shall call Alan, early in my teaching career that illustrated the truth of that legend to me.

When Alan was in the eighth grade, he majored in "trouble" with a minor in "suspensions(停学)". He had studied how to be a bully and was getting his master's degree in "thievery".

Every day I had my students memorize a quotation from a great thinker. As I called roll, I would begin a quotation. To be counted present, the student would be expected to finish the thought.

"Alice Adams--- 'There is no failure except...'"

"'In no longer trying.' I'm present, Mr. Schlatter."

So, by the end of the year, my young pupils would have memorized 150 great thoughts.

"People nowadays know the price of everything and the value of nothing."

"No pains, no gains."

"If you can conceive it, and believe it, you can achieve it."

No one complained about this daily routine other than Alan - right up to the day he was expelled(开除) and I lost touch with him for five years. Then one day, he called. He was in a special program at one of the neighboring colleges and had just finished parole(假释).

He told me that after being sent to juvenile hall(少管所) and finally being shipped off to the California Youth Authority for his wrong doings, he had become so disgusted with himself that he had taken a razor blade and cut his wrists.

He said, "You know what, Mr. Schlatter, as I lay there with my life running out of my body, I

suddenly remembered that quote you made me write 20 times one day." There is no failure except in no longer trying." Then it suddenly made sense to me. As long as I was alive, I wasn't a failure, but if I allowed myself to die, I would most certainly die a failure. So with my remaining strength, I called for help and started a new life."

At the time he had heard the quotation, it was a pebble. When he needed guidance in a moment of crisis, it had become a diamond. And so it is to you I say, gather all the pebbles you can, and you can count on a future filled with diamonds.

28. What does the underlined sentence "it will find you sad" mean?
- A. The God told the nomads to gather pebbles that made no sense to them.
 - B. The pebbles won't enable the nomads to create fortune.
 - C. The God didn't give the nomads the message they expected.
 - D. The nomads regretted not having gathered as many pebbles as possible.
29. Which of following sentences from the passage brings out the author's sense of humor?
- A. They were given a silly task that made no sense to them at all. (Para. 5)
 - B. He majored in "trouble" with a minor in "suspensions. (Para. 8)
 - C. People nowadays know the price of everything and the value of nothing. (Para. 13)
 - D. You can count on a future filled with diamonds. (Para. 19)
30. Which of the following is FALSE according to the passage?
- A. Not all the nomads gathered and stored some pebbles in their bags.
 - B. Students who finished the half-sentence quotation were counted present.
 - C. All students don't like the daily routine of finishing the half-sentence quotation.
 - D. It was the strong faith of never dying a failure that saved Alan's life.
31. Why did Alan commit suicide after being shipped off to the California Youth Authority?
- A. He hated the hard life in the juvenile hall.
 - B. He was expelled by the school in the end.
 - C. He was badly treated at the California Youth Authority.
 - D. He felt so disappointed and hopeless about himself and his future.
32. According to the passage, we can conclude that Mr. Schlatter is an educator of _____.
- A. sympathy and kindness
 - B. wisdom and patience
 - C. generosity and creativity
 - D. faith and devotion
33. Which of the following may probably be the best title?
- A. A naughty trouble-marker.
 - B. Pebbles and nomads.
 - C. The magic pebble.
 - D. A quotation that saved life.

三、七选五

The dictionary isn't forever. What happens to a word when its popularity starts to decline? Here's how the process of deleting a word from the dictionary works.

The dictionary is actually a steadily enlarging volume. _____34_____ New words arise from emerging and expanding disciplines. Definitions also change and shift, so common words gain new meanings. On the other hand, there are also words that become outdated. _____35_____

Who decides which words to delete? _____36_____ While adding a word to the dictionary is a precise process, it's even more difficult for a word to get deleted. Editors maintain and study vast language databases to keep up-to-date on the words in circulation across various media.

The Oxford English Dictionary covers the English language over the last 1,000 years, and it's considered definitive and authoritative. _____37_____ And each has its own process for additions and removals.

_____38_____ A 2019 petition(请愿)with 30,000 signatures calls for the *Oxford English Dictionary* to remove sexist language and definitions, especially those terms under the word "woman." And *Merriam-Webster* recently changed definitions of identity-related words to reflect new cultural meanings around fairness.

- A. Some new words might be out of date one day.
- B. As a result, words get removed from the dictionary.
- C. Dictionary additions and deletions reflect social changes.
- D. It's up to the dictionary editors to make the final decision.
- E. That's because the English language constantly develops and changes.
- F. These are often the types of words that will make it into dictionaries.
- G. However, there are many other dictionaries that are reliable and trustworthy.

BDACA BBDCA CBDCA DBCAD
BDC ADBA DBADBC
EBDGC