

江苏省仪征中学 2019-2020 下学期高二英语限时练习（三）

建议时间：40 分钟 2020-5-7

一、完形填空

Most stories of kindness do not begin with a Marvel movie superstar. Mine 1. It was at a garden party for the ACLU. I was 2 my grandmother to the event. When Robert Downey arrived, in a gorgeous cream-colored suit, my grandmother shrugged, far more interested in 3 her paper plate with cheese. He wasn't Cary Grant or Gregory Peck. What did she 4?

After the speeches 5 with thanks, we stood up to make our exit. But as she rose, my grandmother 6 and fell into the wheelchair ramp (坡道) that provided the disabled with 7 to the stage. The wheelchair ramps had 8 edges, which sliced her leg right open. The blood was 9. I put my head 10 my knees because I thought I was going to faint. 11, somebody took control of the situation. That person was Robert Downey.

He ordered someone to call a(n) 12. He took off his gorgeous suit, 13 his sleeves, and grabbed my grandmother's leg. Then he took the suit, which I'd 14 he'd taken off only to get it 15 and he tied it around her wound. I watched the suit turn red with her 16. He knew how to speak to her, 17 her, and---most critically---play to her vanity (虚荣心). He told her how beautiful her legs were. He stayed with her until the ambulance came.

Believe it or not, I hurried into the ambulance without a word. I was too 18 and too shy to thank him.

We all have things we wish we'd said, moments we'd like to revisit and re-experience. Rarely do we get that chance to 19 those times when words completely 20 us.

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|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. is | B. does | C. has | D. will |
| 2. A. driving | B. sending | C. accompanying | D. inviting |
| 3. A. packing | B. piling | C. providing | D. equipping |
| 4. A. care | B. need | C. like | D. ignore |
| 5. A. started | B. paused | C. closed | D. concluded |
| 6. A. tripped | B. shook | C. jumped | D. dashed |
| 7. A. admission | B. access | C. way | D. path |
| 8. A. sharp | B. vague | C. abrupt | D. flat |
| 9. A. amazing | B. thrilling | C. shocking | D. relieving |
| 10. A. in | B. over | C. off | D. between |
| 11. A. Naturally | B. Undoubtedly | C. Eventually | D. Luckily |
| 12. A. doctor | B. organizer | C. ambulance | D. taxi |
| 13. A. lifted up | B. brought up | C. rolled up | D. put up |
| 14. A. assumed | B. hoped | C. assured | D. confirmed |
| 15. A. in the way | B. out of the way | C. on the way | D. by the way |
| 16. A. wound | B. scar | C. stain | D. blood |
| 17. A. amuse | B. please | C. distract | D. disappoint |
| 18. A. embarrassed | B. dizzy | C. ambiguous | D. arbitrary |
| 19. A. catch up with | B. make up for | C. put up with | D. make use of |
| 20. A. forgot | B. escaped | C. lost | D. failed |

二、阅读理解

A

FIRE plays an important role in maintaining woodland ecosystems but fire introduced to undergrowth too often destroys too much; as humans remain the leading cause of wildfire, the responsibility to minimize the damage done falls on our shoulders. Here are four man-made fires that highlight the mission to fight fire and help to replant the world's forests to **counter** the effects of deforestation.

Heilongjiang Fire—China, 1987

One of the largest fires ever to occur in history, the Heilongjiang Fire devoured three million acres of forest in the Greater Khingan Range. Reports attributed the fire's easy spread to dry conditions in the area-but it was excessive logging activity without any effort to let the forest regrow that really let it rage unhindered.

34,000 soldiers were deployed to put the fire out, and 33,000 people were left homeless.

Wallow Fire—USA, 2011

Still the largest wildfire in Arizona’s history, Wallow got its name when two men accidentally started it while camping in the Bear Wallow Wilderness. Their campfire blew out of control and burned through over half a million acres of land, costing \$72 million to extinguish, and a further \$37 million to clean up and rebuild after the damage. More than 6,000 people had to be evacuated.

Uttarakhand fires—India, 2016

Throughout the year, man-made fires plagued the pine forests of the Uttarakhand Region. Widespread media coverage eventually spurred the government on to intervene, sending Indian Air Force helicopters to put them out. It’s suspected that these increased numbers could be the result of honey or seed collectors trying to frighten off animals.

Brandenburg Fire—Germany, 2018

Largely thanks to longer, dryer summers than usual—the forested area of Brandenburg, Germany, caught alight. Results of investigation suggested that evidence pointed to arson (纵火). Brandenburg lost nearly 1,000 acres of its forested land and three nearby villages had to be evacuated. A choking, smoky haze drifted twelve miles to Berlin, causing residents to have to shut themselves in their home.

21. The underlined word “counter” in the first paragraph has the closest meaning to _____.

- A. reverse
- B. multiply
- C. achieve
- D. enhance

22. Which of the following is true about the four fires?

- A. The dry condition of the Greater Khingan Range was mainly responsible for the rage of Heilongjiang Fire.
- B. A total of \$72 million was poured in putting out the Wallow Fire alone.
- C. Uttarakhand fires claimed so many lives that Air Force helicopters came to the rescue.
- D. Excessive heat from the Brandenburg Fire confined the residents nearby to their homes.

23. The most suitable title for this passage might be _____.

- A. hot weather setting the globe on fire
- B. forest blazes caused by human hands
- C. forest fires consuming people and money
- D. uncontained forest fires raging worldwide

B

Musicians are said to have better language skills and scientific studies have backed that up. But it’s not clear why that might be the case.

Now, a study of 74 Chinese kindergarteners suggests six months of piano lessons can heighten the brain’s response to changes in pitch (声调). And kids who got piano lessons were also better at telling apart two similar-sounding Mandarin (普通话) words, which contained different consonants (辅音), than were students who got extra reading training or who went through regular kindergarten.

Mandarin is a tonal language — the famous example is the word ma which can mean mother or horse depending on its pitch. So might musical training translate better to Mandarin than it would to English?

Yeah, it’s possible that this influenced the results, said Robert Desimone, a neuroscientist (神经科学家) at the McGovern Institute at MIT. But he says other studies do back up the fact that music lessons benefit language learners, even in countries without tonal languages. “And what our study added on top of that was some idea of the neural basis for those benefits.”

And if you don’t own a piano, don’t despair. The reading group actually did just as well on many measures as the piano group. “Reading’s pretty good actually. We don’t mean to devalue reading instruction.”

More important, he says, was to show piano wasn’t actually worse than reading for these skills... thus perhaps encouraging cash-strapped schools to bring their music programs alive.

24. Which of the following is true according to the article?

- A. It’s obvious why musicians have better language skills.
- B. Musicians tend to be better language learners.
- C. Reading works better than a piano for language skills.
- D. Music lessons are greatly valued in money-tight schools.

25. What does the underlined part in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Musical training makes Mandarin easier than English to understand.
 B. Musicians translate Mandarin better than English.
 C. Musical training contributes better to learning a tonal language than a non-tonal one.
 D. Musical lessons help English learners more than Mandarin learners.
26. From what column of the magazine might the article be taken?
 A. Sports. B. Entertainment. C. Education. D. Economy.
27. What may be the best title of the article?
 A. Musicians Are Smarter B. Reading Helps Language Learning
 C. Benefits of Language Learning D. Piano Lessons Tune Up Language Skills
- C**

When I opened my closet door this morning, I saw a sign that says, “Good morning, beautiful business.” It’s a reminder to me of just how beautiful business can be when we put all our creativity, energy, and care into producing one product or service in exchange for another. Economic exchange can be one of the most meaningful and beautiful interactions among human beings.



Over the past years since I started the White Dog Café my business has not only provided me with a way of making a living and a way of serving others but also been my teacher. In reading *Small Is Beautiful* I realized that so much of what my business has taught me can be found in the great lessons of E.F. Schumacher: it is of great benefit to keep your business focusing on the needs of workers rather than only on what they produce; you’d better use a management style that balances freedom and order; you should build sustainable local economies and respect the land and nature. The effects of industrialization that worried Schumacher decades ago have gotten even worse: namely, wealth inequality and the growing degradation (退化) of our environment.

Today much of what I care about ---nature, animals, communities, family farms, family businesses, native cultures, the character of our towns and cities, even our children’s future---is being threatened by corporate globalization. To protect all that I care deeply about, I need to step out of my own company, out of the White Dog Café I started my journey with the simple idea that a sustainable global economy must be comprised of sustainable local economies. Rather than a global economy controlled by large international corporations, our movement advocates a global economy with a network of local economies made up of small independent businesses that create community wealth while working in harmony with natural system.

I opened the White Dog Café in 1983 on the first floor of my house in a neighborhood of Philadelphia. It is the house I have lived in since I was a child. Today much of the food I serve at the White Dog Café comes from the same land where my ancestors once farmed. When I opened the café years ago, it was a simple coffee and cake take-away shop serving students who lived nearby. Over the years we have expanded our menu and grown to occupy five buildings. We now employ more 100 people, can seat more than two hundred customers, and earn over \$5 million a year! I owe our success to making decisions not for the purpose of maximizing profits but instead maximizing the relationships with our customers and staff, with our community, with our suppliers and with our natural environment.

Now I still live above the shop. I still have the old-fashioned way of doing business---the way it was in the old days with the family farm, the family inn, and the corner store. Living and working in the same community has given me a stronger sense of place and a different business outlook. When I make a business decision, it comes naturally for my decision to be made in the common interest of all involved because every day I see the people affected by my decision---my neighbors, my customers, and my employees as well as the natural world. There is a short distance between the business decision-maker and those affected by the decision. I believe that when we are surrounded by those affected by our decisions, we are more likely to make a decision from the heart as opposed to the head.

Business schools teach “grow or die”. But I make a conscious decision to continue to be a small business because I know that when we grow in physical size, we give up something very important ---authentic relationships with the people around us and those we do business with. I have come to realize that we can measure our success by measuring how much we improve our knowledge, deepen our relationships, achieve happiness, and have more fun.

28. What do we know about the sign on the author's closet door?
- A. It has been her family motto for years. B. It comes from one of her favourite book
C. It serves as an inspiration to her. D. It helps her forget difficulties in business.
29. What did the author do when facing the threat of corporate globalization?
- A. She fought against the global economy in her community.
B. She worked together with other independent businesses.
C. She expanded her own business at home and abroad.
D. She learned from large international corporations.
30. What is the secret behind the success of the White Dog Caf ?
- A. It gets along well with the people involved. B. It has been run as a family business.
C. It makes big profits by developing fast. D. It always has regular customers.
31. Why does the author choose to live and work in the same community?
- A. She wants to stay close to her family. B. Neighbors can be her customers or employees.
C. Food in her caf  can be served immediately. D. She can learn about others' opinions easily.
32. What does the underlined sentence in the last paragraph imply?
- A. Business schools teach when to expand or leave the business.
B. We tend to measure success in business by constant growth.
C. We usually learn how to do business in business school.
D. Business schools focus on the basic principles of business.

三、七选五

Apologizing the Right Way to a Friend

Why are apologies so difficult? Saying you are sorry can be one of the most difficult things you do. But we all make mistakes, so you'll probably have an occasion when you need to apologize.

Perhaps you had a big blow up and realized later you reacted poorly. _____ 33 _____ Whatever the reason, apologizing can help you both heal and move on from the situation.

_____ 34 _____ First, you acknowledge that you did something wrong. With an apology, you take responsibility for your actions, which allows your friend to forgive you. Second, an apology gives you sincerity as a friend. _____ 35 _____, but that doesn't mean you still shouldn't apologize.

Now, what are elements of a proper apology? _____ 36 _____, depending on what the offense was, where it was done, and who you are apologizing to. In general, a good apology should include the following: a request for their attention, an acknowledgment of what happened, sincerity in admitting you did something wrong and the words. "I'm sorry" or "I apologize."

Here are things never to say when apologizing. Note that the art of apologizing involves taking responsibility. Never apologize as a way to "shut someone up" when they are saying you hurt their feelings and you don't think you did. _____ 37 _____, you should talk things through with your friend until you see why they are hurt or how you came across. You'll really need to self-reflect so you can see things from your friend's point of view.

- A. When you make your apology in person
B. If you really believe you did nothing wrong
C. Apologies benefit friendships in a variety of ways
D. The way you apologize is going to be slightly different
E. Or maybe you just didn't show support when you needed to
F. Apologizing the right way, however, may take a little practice
G. Sometimes our pals forgive us easily for the minor things we do wrong

BCBAD ABACD DCCAB DCABD
ABB BCCD CBADB
ECGDB