

仪征中学 2019-2020 学年度第二学期高二英语周末练习（一）

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一. 阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

A

Children and Youth Sidewalk Sale

Young people are bursting with artistic energy. The Children and Youth Sidewalk Sale (CYSS) of the Central Pennsylvania Festival of the Arts is a fun way for boys and girls to express themselves visually. It focuses on encouraging the creative growth of young people, believing they can develop their artistic potential through personal expression in individual original objects.

CYSS is a highlight of Children and Youth Day, Wednesday, July 12, 2018. This day features performances for and by young people, art and craft workshops and demonstrations. All artists must be between the ages of 8 and 18 and live or have relatives living in any of the centrally located Pennsylvania counties to participate.

All artworks must be original and age-appropriate for the event's audience, most of whom are under 18. The sales of work made from small animals and the sales of food are prohibited. A complete listing of the rules can be found in the application. Please review the rules carefully as they may have changed since you last participated in the event.

Artists must personally be present during the entire day. Representatives, including family members, may not attend in place of the artist.

How to Enter

1. Complete both sides of the entry form. A parent signature is required.
2. On a separate sheet, provide a brief description of the artwork and the materials used. Do not send samples; they cannot be returned.
3. Enclose at least one photograph of your work.
4. Mail application and photo of your work to P. O. Box 1023, Central Pennsylvania Festival of the Arts.

1. What's the aim of CYSS?

- A. To teach young people to develop their interest in arts.
- B. To help young people get some extra money for their work.
- C. To get young people to develop their artistic potential.
- D. To improve the performing skills of young people.

2. What's the feature of Children and Youth Day?

- A. All the artworks are original and proper for young people.
- B. Most of the artworks are focused on animal protection.
- C. The participants must be residents of central Pennsylvania.
- D. The sales of artworks about animals are not allowed.

3. Which of the following is required for application?

- A. A sample of the applicant's artwork.
- B. A return envelope with stamps on it.
- C. Detailed description of the artwork.
- D. The signature of the applicant's parent.

B

About 260 million children attend school in India, more than in any other country. Though attendance at secondary school (69%) falls behind that of China (96%), primary-school enrolment(入学) is nearly universal. However, learning is not. Half of fifth-grade pupils cannot read a story designed for second-graders. "Where we have failed miserably is translating schooling into learning," says Yamini Aiyar of the Centre for Policy Research in Delhi.

More teachers showing up would help. About a quarter are absent when they should be at work. Pay is not the problem: a public school teacher's salary is often more than ten times the

local average. Indeed, many Indian applicants buy school boards to get a job, which they treat as a sinecure(闲职) rather than a career.

And yet more teachers turning up might not make much difference. India's 17,000 teacher-training institutes are low grade degree shops. Few trainees are taught how to manage a class.

By law, pupils automatically go up to the next grade each year. So teachers have little motivation to help them grasp the curriculum. A study in 2016 suggests that the knowledge of sixth-grade pupils in a poor area of Delhi is 2½ grades below what the maths syllabus(大纲) expects of them.

For some, money is the answer. India spends 2.7% of GDP on schools, less than other developing countries. But much of the budget is not spent, or is spent badly. School funding increased by 80% from 2011 to 2015, yet test scores have fallen. Governments at neither central nor state level are responsible for academic outcomes.

Some reformers are trying to improve the public system. A programme in Haryana, has changed declining literacy(读写能力) in the state through regular assessment and more relevant curricula. In Delhi, the city government has doubled spending on schools and employed "mentor teachers" to help others teach at the right level. Some people are looking to technology to transform education. Schemes such as EkStep, a non-profit IT foundation, are trying to improve education for all.

Ambition on that scale is needed. But in the end even technological fixes will have to be part of a broader change among Indian policymakers.

4. What Yamini Aiyar says in the first paragraph implies that _____.
A. pupils are poorly literate despite being schooled
B. primary schooling ends in complete failure
C. India can't compare with China in education
D. all pupils should receive secondary schooling
5. Which of the following factors lead to India's failure in education?
① low-level teacher training ② low salaries of school teachers
③ poor education budget management ④ out-of-date technology
⑤ inadequate responsible teachers
A. ③④⑤ B. ①②⑤ C. ①③⑤ D. ②③⑤
6. The paragraphs following this passage would most probably talk about _____.
A. Indian policymakers' attitudes to technology fixes
B. the government's efforts to improve education quality
C. the changes those reforms have brought to education
D. public opinions about businessmen's ambition

C

Give yourself a test. Which way is the wind blowing? How many kinds of wildflowers can be seen from your front door? If your awareness is as sharp as it could be, you'll have no trouble answering these questions.

Most of us observed much more as children than we do as adults. A child's day is filled with fascination, newness and wonder. Curiosity gave us all a natural awareness. But distinctions that were sharp to us as children become unclear; we are numb(麻木的) to new stimulation(刺激), new ideas. Relearning the art of seeing the world around us is quite simple, although it takes practice and requires breaking some bad habits.

The first step in awakening senses is to stop predicting what we are going to see and feel before it occurs. This blocks awareness. One chilly night when I was hiking in the Rocky Mountains with some students, I mentioned that we were going to cross a mountain stream. The students began complaining about how cold it would be. We reached the stream, and they unwillingly walked ahead.

They were almost knee-deep when they realized it was a hot spring. Later they all admitted they'd felt cold water at first.

Another block to awareness is the obsession(痴迷) many of us have with naming things. I saw bird watchers who spotted a bird, immediately looked it up in field guides, and said, a "ruby-crowned kinglet" and checked it off. They no longer paid attention to the bird and never learned what it was doing.

The pressures of "time" and "destination" are further blocks to awareness. I encountered many hikers who were headed to a distant camp-ground with just enough time to get there before dark. It seldom occurred to them to wander a bit, to take a moment to see what's around them. I asked them what they'd seen. "Oh, a few birds," they said. They seemed bent on their destinations.

Nature seems to unfold to people who watch and wait. Next time you take a walk, no matter where it is, take in all the sights, sounds and sensations. Wander in this frame of mind and you will open a new dimension to your life.

7. According to Paragraph 2, compared with adults, children are more _____.
- A. anxious to do wonders B. sensitive to others' feelings
C. likely to develop unpleasant habits D. eager to explore the world around them
8. What idea does the author convey in Paragraph 3?
- A. To avoid jumping to conclusions. B. To stop complaining all the time.
C. To follow the teacher's advice. D. To admit mistakes honestly.
9. The bird watchers' behavior shows that they _____.
- A. are very patient in their observation B. are really fascinated by nature
C. care only about the names of birds D. question the accuracy of the field guides
10. Why do the hikers take no notice of the surroundings during the journey?
- A. The natural beauty isn't attractive to them.
B. They focus on arriving at the camp in time.
C. The forest in the dark is dangerous for them.
D. They are keen to see rare birds at the destination.
11. In the passage, the author intends to tell us we should _____.
- A. fill our senses to feel the wonders of the world B. get rid of some bad habits in our daily life
C. open our mind to new things and ideas D. try our best to protect nature

D

Mental illness and disability were family problems for English people living between 1660 and 1800. Most women and men who suffered from mental illness were not institutionalized as this was the period before the extensive building of mental hospitals. Instead, they were housed at home, and cared for by other family members.

Now a new study by Cambridge historian Dr. Elizabeth Foyster will reveal the impact on families of caring for mentally ill and disabled relatives.

Much has been written about the insane themselves but few studies have considered mental illness from the perspective of the carers. The lifetime burden of caring for those individuals whose mental development did not progress beyond childhood, and who contemporaries labeled as 'idiots' or 'fools', has been little explored by historians. Foyster's research, which has been funded by the Leverhulme Trust, will carefully examine the emotional and economic consequences for families at a time when the Poor Law bound them to look after their mentally ill and disabled family members.

By asking key questions about the impact of 'care in the community' in the 18th century, Foyster hopes that her research will bridge social and medical history. Specifically, she aims to provide an historical perspective for contemporary debates such as how resources can be stretched to provide for children with learning difficulties and an aging population.

"The stresses and strains of family were worsened by high infant mortality and low life expectancy, and many individuals were pushed towards mental breakdown," she explained. "Moreover, inherited conditions, senility(高龄) and what today would be described as 'special needs' could

put great emotional demands on family members who had primary responsibility for their sick or disabled relatives.”

The research will shed light upon how caring for the mentally ill and disabled raised difficult issues for families about the limits of intergenerational responsibility, and whether family ties were weakened or strengthened by the experience. The questions of how far shame was attached to having insanity or idiocy within a family, and at what point families began to seek outside help, will also be addressed.

“The family must have seemed an inescapable feature of daily life between 1660 and 1800,” said Foyster. “Although there were those who were abandoned and rejected, for the majority, mental disability was accommodated within the family unit. I aim to get to the heart of what this really meant for people’s lives.”

12. Which is NOT the reason why those mentally ill and disabled were not institutionalized from 1660 to 1800?
 - A. Mental illness and disability were family problems then.
 - B. The extensive building of mental hospitals didn’t start yet.
 - C. They were abandoned by the government and the family.
 - D. The family would be found guilty if they didn’t care for them.
13. Why does Foyster want to carry out this study?
 - A. Because it can provide some food for thought for some current social issues.
 - B. Because the stresses and strains of family life have driven many people crazy.
 - C. Because she’s looking for ways to communicate with the sick or disabled people.
 - D. Because the limits of intergenerational responsibility in such families, interest her.
14. Which question will NOT be studied in the research?
 - A. How should resources today be stretched to provide for an aging population?
 - B. How did caring for the sick and disabled affect the family’s earning power?
 - C. How shameful did a family feel when their insane or disabled relatives were found out?
 - D. At what point did those families have to begin to look for outside help?
15. The passage is written in order to _____.
 - A. reveal the impact on families of caring for mentally ill and disabled relatives
 - B. provide an historical perspective to contemporary debates
 - C. shed light upon whether family ties were weakened or strengthened
 - D. introduce a new historical study carried out by a Cambridge historian

二. 七选五（共5小题；每题2分，共10分）

“The calm before the storm” is a very familiar expression. It is usually used to describe a peaceful period just before a very stressful situation or a tense argument. ____16____ They noted that before certain storms the seas would seem to become calm and the winds would drop.

But why is it often so calm before a storm? ____17____ According to US website HowStuffWorks, a calm period occurs because many storms, tornadoes and hurricanes draw in all the warm and damp air from the surrounding area. As this air rises into the storm clouds, it cools and acts as “fuel for the storm ,like petrol in a car. “

Once the storm has taken all the energy it can from the air, it is pushed out from the top of the storm clouds and falls back down to ground level. ____18____ So once it covers an area, it causes a calm period before the storm.

____19____ First count how many seconds there are between a flash of lightning and a clap of thunder, roughly three seconds equal one kilometer. A good judgement is that if your count is below 30 seconds, you should seek shelter straight away.

However, due to the complexity of storm system ,calm doesn't always go first. So, your best bet is to keep yourself updated with weather reports for any predictions regarding a coming storm in your area. ____20____

- A. Science has given us the answer.

- B. There is no definite answer to the question.
- C. Weather reports sometimes cannot be trusted.
- D. British sailors coined the phrase in the late 1600s.
- E. As the air declines, it becomes warm and dry, which is stable.
- F. The Weather Network has a tip for working out how far away a storm is.
- G. That's the most reliable way to predict the next display of nature's temper.

三. 完型填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

Danielle was living in a new city with no local bank of her own. She desperately needed to 21 a bank to cash her paycheck. For more than two weeks, she made 22 one after another but in vain. How could she continue to 23 herself and her two children as a single mother?

Taking a break from her 24, Danielle decided to attend a meeting at the local women's resource center. The women there had been a strong source of encouragement since she fled her home 25 for her safety. Sitting next to Danielle, Amy began to share the details of her 26 situation. She was just days away from 27 her home and her car. Her phone and electric services were both scheduled to be 28. Her husband had gambled away their money. She had nothing left. Nothing!

As Amy described the degree of the situation, Danielle 29 God's soft whisper in her heart: "After the meeting, give Amy twenty dollars." Danielle immediately thought, "But I can't. I only have forty dollars." She heard the 30 again. Danielle knew she needed to follow. When the meeting 31, she reached into her purse and 32 handed twenty dollars to Amy. Knowing Danielle's situation, Amy was 33 to accept it at first. But as a crowd of women 34 to give Amy hugs of support, Danielle told her that God wanted her to have it. Then Danielle left.

Now with just twenty dollars left in her wallet, Danielle decided to 35 cashing her paycheck at just one more bank before heading home. 36 she expected the rejection she had received at so many other banks, she was 37 filled with renewed confidence and optimism. Hopefully, she walked into the bank next to the women's center. Moments later, the bank 38 her paycheck with no questions asked. Wearing a big smile, Danielle returned home.

As for Danielle, it has been three years since that day. Realizing true hope has no 39, she continues to be 40 for the lifetime supply that she received for just twenty dollars.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. select | B. find | C. consult | D. search |
| 22. A. decisions | B. choices | C. appointments | D. attempts |
| 23. A. encourage | B. believe | C. support | D. comfort |
| 24. A. ambitions | B. struggles | C. failures | D. experiences |
| 25. A. in fear | B. in debt | C. in public | D. in doubt |
| 26. A. similar | B. unique | C. desperate | D. social |
| 27. A. ruining | B. leaving | C. missing | D. losing |
| 28. A. cancelled | B. reduced | C. abolished | D. charged |
| 29. A. received | B. found | C. heard | D. felt |
| 30. A. story | B. advice | C. order | D. voice |
| 31. A. followed | B. lasted | C. concluded | D. agreed |
| 32. A. quietly | B. politely | C. happily | D. sadly |
| 33. A. unlikely | B. unwilling | C. eager | D. embarrassed |
| 34. A. intended | B. approached | C. managed | D. continued |
| 35. A. avoid | B. try | C. consider | D. risk |
| 36. A. If | B. But | C. Since | D. While |
| 37. A. anyhow | B. somehow | C. therefore | D. otherwise |
| 38. A. counted | B. checked | C. cashed | D. tested |
| 39. A. price | B. cost | C. cause | D. purpose |
| 40. A. ready | B. welcome | C. fortunate | D. thankful |

四. 基础知识填空 (30 分, 每题 2 分)

41. _____ (= be hooked on) the Internet, many adolescents give up their dreams.
42. All anger _____ (= result from) the disagreement on how to proceed shall be settled through mutual understanding.
43. In some dream you are trying to run, but either your leg _____ (动不了) or you simply aren't going anywhere.
44. The ground is wet all over, so I'm sure it must have rained last night, _____ ?
45. Faced with the exam, your classmates are _____ (一样紧张) than you.
46. —You didn't wait for Mr. Black last night, did you?
— Yes, but we _____ (本不需要). He didn't return home at all.
47. I spent the whole day repairing the motorbike. The work was _____ (一点也不) simple.
48. I told them not everybody could run as fast as you did, _____ ?
49. The government issued a statement c_____ the killings.
50. I _____ (= be likely to) talk too much when I am nervous.
51. _____ (与...相比) that of six months ago, the financial situation of my company is better.
52. From then on, the old couple lived in the quiet village, _____ (不受影响) fear of war.
53. Germans _____ being the world's most demanding shoppers. (有...名声)
54. _____ (= be determined to do) going abroad for further education, he left his country.
55. The new coat came onto the market with its new function of _____ (抵抗的) to water and oil.

答案:

阅读: CAD ACB DACBA CAAD

七选五: DAEFG

完型填空: 36-45 BDCBA, CDACD 46-55 CABBB, DBCAD

基础知识:

1. Addicted to
2. arising from
3. won't move
4. didn't it
5. no less nervous
6. needn't have
7. anything but
8. didn't I
9. condemning
10. have a tendency to
11. Compared with/to
12. free from
13. have a reputation for
14. Bent on
15. being resistance