

## 仪征中学 2019-2020 学年度高二英语期末复习卷（二）

### 一. 阅读理解

#### A

### WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT CAR RENTAL IN CANADA

When you fly into Canada you don't have many choices. A car is often the only way to reach the spectacular destinations which Canada is famous for. Most major car rental companies have offices at airports, towns and cities across the country.

#### What do you need in order to rent a car in Canada?

- Valid Driver's license and International Driver's Permit if your license is not in English or French.
- When picking up your car, you may have to show your passport and a return airline ticket.
- Credit Card for the deposit—Renting a car in Canada without a credit card is impossible.

#### Fly-Drive Packages from Home

You may get the best deal on car rental if you book a fly-drive package from home or if you book a long time in advance. Rental cost varies to a great extent, depending on the time of year, type of vehicle and length of rental.

#### Minimum Age

The driver has to be at least 21 years old and have a minimum of 12 months of driving experience in order to rent a car in Canada. A "Young Renter Fee" will be applied to your car rental, if you are between the ages of 21 and 24 and will be charged on top of the rental rate.

#### Insurance

Most car rental companies in Canada offer a collision damage waiver (CDW) for an additional charge. Some credit card companies include CDW insurance on car rentals when you use their cards to pay for the rental. Check your credit card's terms and conditions.

#### Fuel and Service Stations

Most rental cars use unleaded gas. Remember, driving distances in Canada are long and a large amount of your vacation budget will go towards gasoline. Filling up in larger cities is usually cheaper than in small

1. You'll have to pay extra fees for your car rental in Canada if you \_\_\_\_\_  
A. book a fly-drive package from home      B. are 22 with one-year driving experience  
C. use a credit card offering CDW insurance      D. have no passport or return airline ticket
2. What are you encouraged to do when you rent a car in Canada?  
A. Use GPS to find your way.      B. Provide a license in English.  
C. Fill up the car in larger cities.      D. Drive across borders to America.

## B

A long time ago, and still in some countries today, the dollar and penny did not even exist. Actually, trading a cow for two pigs is still the norm (常态) for many cultures. So how is it that we get to use paper and coins?

The biggest challenge for ancient cultures was to have a system that would allow people to exchange products with each other. However, the problem came up when one person was in need of something immediately that they didn't have a product to trade. For example, a farmer that needed wheat only had fruit to exchange but the fruit wasn't ready to hand over for another two months. This is what started the idea of a "common currency". The farmer could buy what he needed with "currency" and just as important; the value of the goods he was exchanging was standardized. He did not have to worry about giving anything in return now or later; his deal was complete. Thus "money" was born.

Over time, each country has developed its own currency and something that might cost 1,000,000 lire in one country might be 1 dollar in the US currency. Most countries also frequently use powerful political people as the "face" of their currency. The US currency is the best example of this. Can you name all the presidents that currently appear on not only paper money but also coins?

The real excitement, however, is the future of how we buy things. People have started to use debit cards (借记卡) that allow you to pay using your bank account rather than cash. That has given way to something called Mondex. Mondex allows you to "wave" your card past any special device that can read these cards. You no longer have to insert, swipe (刷) and then punch in numbers, which could cause security problems.

3. What's the purpose of Paragraph 1?

- A. To introduce the topic of the text.
- B. To explain what money was like in history.
- C. To tell us that there was no money long ago.
- D. To compare the difference between a cow and two pigs.

4. The farmer had an idea of using currency when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he had a product to exchange
- B. he had made a lot of money
- C. he had nothing to trade for what he needed
- D. he would harvest his fruit

5. Mondex is a kind of card which can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. keep you safe if you are in trouble
- B. save you a large amount of money
- C. help you trade safely and conveniently
- D. make you happy whenever you are bored

## C

We can achieve knowledge either actively or passively(被动地). We achieve it actively by direct experience, by testing and proving an idea, or by reasoning.

We achieve knowledge passively by being told by someone else. Most of the learning that takes place in the classroom and the kind that happens when we watch TV or read newspapers or magazines is passive. Conditioned as we are to passive learning, it's not surprising that we depend on it in our everyday communication with friends and co-workers.

Unfortunately, passive learning has a serious problem. It makes us tend to accept what we are told even when it is little more than hearsay and rumor(谣言).

Did you ever play the game Rumor? It begins when one person writes down a message but doesn't show it to anyone. Then the person whispers it, word for word, to another person. That person, in turn, whispers it to still another, and so on, through all the people playing the game. The last person writes down the message word for word as he or she hears it. Then the two written statements are compared. Typically, the original message has changed.

That's what happens in daily life. The simple fact that people repeat a story in their own words changes the story. Then, too, most people listen imperfectly. And many enjoy adding their

own creative touch to a story, trying to improve on it, stamping(打上标记)it with their own personal style. Yet those who hear it think they know.

This process is also found among scholars and authors: A statement of opinion by one writer may be re-stated as fact by another, who may in turn be quoted by yet another; and this process may continue, unless it occurs to someone to question the facts on which the original writer based his opinion or to challenge the interpretation he placed upon those facts.

6. According to the passage, passive learning may occur in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. doing a medical experiment      B. solving a math problem  
C. visiting an exhibition          D. doing scientific reasoning
7. The underlined word “it” in Paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. active learning                      B. knowledge  
C. communication                      D. passive learning
8. The author mentions the game Rumor to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a message may be changed when being passed on  
B. a message should be delivered in different ways  
C. people may have problems with their sense of hearing  
D. people tend not to believe in what they know as rumor
9. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. Active learning is less important.      B. Passive learning may not be reliable.  
C. Active learning occurs more frequently.      D. Passive learning is not found among scholars.

## D

If spending is a measure of what matters, then the people of the developing world place a high value on brains. While private spending on education has not changed much in the rich world in the past ten years, in China and India it has more than doubled. Since brainpower is the primary generator of progress, this burst of enthusiasm for investing in private education is excellent news for the world. But not everybody is delighted. Because private education increases inequality, some governments are trying to stop its advance. That’s wrong: they should welcome it and spread its benefits more widely.

① Education used to be provided by religious institutions or entrepreneurs. But when governments, starting in Prussia in the 18th century, got into the business of nation-building, they realized they could use education to shape young minds. As state systems grew, private schooling was left to the elite and the pious(虔诚的). Now it is enjoying popularity again, for several reasons. Incomes are rising, especially among the better off, at the same time as birth rates are falling. In China the former one-child policy means that six people—two parents and four grandparents—can pour money into educating a single child.

② All over the developing world, people want more or better education than governments provide. Where cities are growing at unmanageable speed, the private education is **taking up the slack**. In India the private education now educates nearly half of all children, in Pakistan more than a third, and in both countries the state education is shrinking. Even where the state does pretty well, as in East Asia, richer people still want better schooling for their children than the masses get. Thus Vietnam, which has an outstanding state-school system for a poor country, measured by its performances in the OECD’s PISA test, also has the fastest-growing private education.

③ In most ways, this is an excellent thing, because the world is getting more and better schooling. In rich countries, once the background and ability of the children who attend private schools are taken into account, their exam results are about the same as those in the state education. But in developing countries private schools are better—and much more efficient. A study of eight Indian states found that, in terms of learning outcomes per rupee, private schools were between 1.5 times and 29 times more cost-effective than state schools.

④ They tend to sort children by income, herding richer ones towards better schools that will enhance their already superior life chances. That is one reason why many governments are troubled by their rise.

Governments are right to worry about private education's contribution to inequality, but they are wrong to discourage its growth. Governments should instead focus on improving the public education by mimicking(模仿)the private education's virtues. Freedom from independent management is at the root of its superior performance and greater efficiency. Governments should therefore do their best to give school principals more freedom to innovate and to fire underperforming teachers.

To spread the benefits of private schools more widely, governments should work with them, paying for education through vouchers(代金券)which children can spend in private schools. And vouchers should be limited to students in non-selective schools that do not charge top-up fees; otherwise governments will find themselves helping the better off and increasing inequality.

The world faces plenty of problems. Governments should stop behaving as though private education were one of them. It will, rather, increase the chances of finding solutions.

10. What do we know about private education?  
A. More developed countries enjoy it.      B. It attracts more and more investment.  
C. Public education will replace it in the future.  
D. It has helped governments to remove inequality.
11. What does the underlined phrase “**taking up the slack**” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?  
A. Filling the gap.      B. Setting the pace.      C. Breaking the balance.      D. Avoiding the risk.
12. Why has private education been developing rapidly in Vietnam?  
A. The population in Vietnam is shrinking dramatically.  
B. Its state education is worse than other developing countries.  
C. Some people want better education for their children than others.  
D. The government intends private education to shape young minds.
13. The sentence “*But private schools also increase inequality.*” can be put in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ①                                      B. ②                                      C. ③                                      D. ④
14. What does the author advise governments to do?  
A. Train school principals.                                      B. Sell vouchers to children.  
C. Learn from private education.                                      D. Fire underperforming teachers.
15. What's the author's opinion about private education?  
A. Private education should be based on state education.  
B. Private education should be targeted at well-off families.  
C. Governments should prevent the spread of private education.  
D. Governments should celebrate the popularity of private education.

## 二. 七选五

It may not be the best way to go about meeting new people, but chat rooms are still among the most popular channels. Want to chat with a stranger now? 16, after which, you need to keep the following rules in mind.

17. Details such as your phone number and home address or where you attend classes should remain personal. It is actually not a very good idea to share your last name with a stranger. Even if you feel you have met someone you really like and get along with, it is still necessary to withhold some important details.

Be fun and chat about something personal. This doesn't mean giving away personal details,

but you can share your life experiences and stories with strangers as long as you are both going with the flow. There is really no way you will manage to know the strangers better unless you both go beyond your hobbies. 18.

Remain in control at all times. There is really no obligation on you to continue with chats that scare you or make you uncomfortable. 19. As soon as something annoys you, feel free to leave the chat. Let nobody force you into conversations you find inappropriate.

Try not to download things from strangers. 20, but be careful that you don't get viruses or hacked by such downloads. You really can't be sure of who you are talking to, so be cautious about downloads. It is best that you stick to the channels of communication made available to you and also make sure that you have the right computer protection even when you download things.

- A. Chat rooms make it possible to share all manner of files
- B. Avoid sharing your personal details with random strangers
- C. So do not be afraid to get a little personal in your random chats
- D. At night it's not appropriate for teens to stay in chat rooms alone
- E. Many files with viruses are often purposefully spread on the website
- F. Then you should start by finding a chat room reflecting your interests
- G. Remember you are chatting for fun and you should remain fully in control

### 三. 完形填空

When I was a teenager, my dad did everything he could to discourage me from becoming a brewer. He'd spent his life in local breweries, 21 making a living, as had his father and grandfather before him.

So I did as he asked. I went to business school and got a highly paid job at a business-consulting firm. 22, after working there five years, I was obsessed by 23. Is this what I want to be doing when I'm 50?

I remembered that some time before, my dad had been cleaning out the attic and 24 some old beer 25. "Today's beer is 26 water that can hold a head," he'd told me.

I agreed. Americans pay good money for 27 beer, I thought. Why not make good beer for Americans using my family way?

I decided to quit my job to become a brewer. When I told Dad, I was hoping he'd put his arm around me and get 28 about continuing tradition. Instead he said, "Jim, that is the 29 thing I've ever heard!"

30 Dad objected, in the end he became my new company's first 31, coughing up \$40,000 when I opened the Boston Beer Company in 1984. Going from my fancy office to being a brewer was like mountain climbing: exciting, liberating but 32. All my safety nets were gone.

Once the beer was made, I faced my biggest 33 yet: no one had ever heard of it. I needed a name that was 34 and elegant, so I called my beer Samuel Adams, 35 the brewer and patriot who helped to found the Boston Tea Party.

The only way to get the word out, I realized, was to sell direct. I filled my briefcase with beer and \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ every bar in Boston. Six weeks later, at the Great American Beer Festival, Sam Adams Boston Lager won the top prize for American beer. The rest is history. It wasn't supposed to \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ this way — what ever does? — but in the end I was \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ to be a brewer.

My advice to all young enterprisers is simple: life is very long, so don't \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ to make decisions. Life doesn't let you \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                       |                 |                |                |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. easily         | B. barely       | C. readily     | D. adequately  |
| 22. A. Still          | B. Otherwise    | C. Though      | D. Anyhow      |
| 23. A. fear           | B. desire       | C. regret      | D. doubt       |
| 24. A. brought about  | B. picked out   | C. put down    | D. came across |
| 25. A. receipts       | B. cans         | C. recipes     | D. labels      |
| 26. A. basically      | B. particularly | C. roughly     | D. exactly     |
| 27. A. inferior       | B. superb       | C. fake        | D. sour        |
| 28. A. miserable      | B. amused       | C. thrilled    | D. concerned   |
| 29. A. smartest       | B. stupidest    | C. toughest    | D. rudest      |
| 30. A. As soon as     | B. As much as   | C. As far as   | D. As long as  |
| 31. A. employer       | B. customer     | C. salesman    | D. investor    |
| 32. A. inspiring      | B. relaxing     | C. frightening | D. pushing     |
| 33. A. opportunity    | B. decision     | C. obstacle    | D. defeat      |
| 34. A. understandable | B. recognizable | C. honorable   | D. respectable |
| 35. A. after          | B. by           | C. as          | D. for         |
| 36. A. hit            | B. got          | C. called      | D. promoted    |
| 37. A. make out       | B. reach out    | C. work out    | D. set out     |
| 38. A. appointed      | B. considered   | C. destined    | D. intended    |
| 39. A. hesitate       | B. need         | C. wait        | D. rush        |
| 40. A. delay          | B. plan         | C. dream       | D. prepare     |

#### 四. 语法填空

Findings suggest that playing with smartphones before sleep \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ (be) positively associated with insomnia(失眠症). Recent \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ (study) show that nearly 24 percent of Chinese people suffer from insomnia and \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ number of young people affected is rising. And more than 60 percent of people born after 1990, the group that are most likely \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ (use) their smartphones just before sleep, do not sleep well.

Bedtime mobile phone use is an unhealthy sleep habit because \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_ can delay falling asleep and reduce sleep quality. According to the research, nearly three-quarters of the young people fall asleep each night with their phones \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ reach. About 60 percent of them use their smartphones for up to 80 minutes before sleep. And 54.7 percent of the people aged between 18 and 25 go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_ (late) than 12 am.

Good sleep is helpful in protecting the brain's neurons (神经元) and lack of sleep for long periods can \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_ (danger) health. Therefore, all people, including the young, \_\_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_ (advise) to avoid using electronic devices one hour before sleep and go to bed at fixed times. But it is \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_ (benefit) to sleep if people listen to soft music and read books before going to bed.

## 期末复习（二）答案

### 阅读理解

第一节：(A) BC      (B) ACCA      (C) CDAB      (D) BACDCD

### 七选五

36. F    37. B    38. C    39. G    40. A

### 完形填空

36—40 BADDC    41—45 AACBB    46—50 DCCBA    51—55 ACCDB

### 语法填空

61. is                  62. studies                  63. the                  64. to use                  65. it

66. within              67. later                  68. endanger              69. are advised              70. beneficial