

## 江苏省仪征中学高一英语周末练习二

### 一、阅读理解

第一节 阅读下列短文，从每篇短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

#### A

Parents and kids today dress alike, listen to the same music, and are friends. Is this a good thing? Sometimes, when Mr. Ballmer and his 16-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, listen to rock music together and talk about interests both enjoy, such as pop culture, he remembers his more distant relationship with his parents when he was a teenager.

“I would never have said to my mom, ‘Hey, the new Weezer album is really great. How do you like it?’” says Ballmer. “There was just a complete gap in taste.”

Music was not the only gulf. From clothing and hairstyles to activities and expectations, earlier generations of parents and children often appeared to move in separate orbits.

Today, the generation gap has not disappeared, but it is getting narrow in many families. Conversations on subjects such as sex and drugs would not have taken place a generation ago. Now they are comfortable and common. And parent-child activities, from shopping to sports, involve a feeling of trust and friendship that can continue into adulthood.

No wonder greeting cards today carry the message, “To my mother, my best friend.”

But family experts warn that the new equality can also result in less respect for parents. “There’s still a lot of strictness and authority on the part of parents out there, but there is a change happening,” says Kerrie, a psychology professor at Lebanon Valley College. “In the middle of that change, there is a lot of confusion among parents.”

Family researchers offer a variety of reasons for these evolving roles and attitudes. They see the 1960s as a turning point. Great cultural changes led to more open communication and a more democratic process that encourages everyone to have a say.

“My parents were on the ‘before’ side of that change, but today’s parents, the 40-year-olds, were on the ‘after’ side,” explains Mr. Ballmer. “It’s not something easily accomplished by parents these days, because life is more difficult to understand or deal with, but sharing interests does make it more fun to be a parent now.”

1. The underlined word ‘gulf’ in Para.3 most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. interest                      B. distance                      C. separation                      D. difference
2. By saying “today’s parents, the 40-year-olds, were on the ‘after’ side.” the author means that today’s parents \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have little difficulty adjusting to the change                      B. can set a limit to the change  
C. fail to take the change seriously                      D. follow the trend of the change
3. The purpose of the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. describe the difficulties today’s parents have met with  
B. discuss the development of the parent-child relationship  
C. suggest the ways to handle the parent-child relationship  
D. compare today’s parent-child relationship with that in the past

#### B

John J. Lennon, who’s currently serving a 28-year life sentence for drug dealing and a murder he committed in 2001. He is one of 23 out of 2,300 inmates(监犯)participating in an education program, and he advocates greater access to education in prison through TV. Currently, he says the TV is used as “an inability tool; it’s a tool to keep us entertained cells.” But he suggests that prison TVs should stream online courses instead of movies.

“If inmates had the chance to watch an online course then they might say, ‘Hey, look what’s on Channel 3; it’s an interesting lecture from a professor of philosophy.’ Believe it or not, people will tune in, and after the lecture they’re going to go on their gates, hang on their bars, and they’re going to talk about it.”

Education, he says, also makes prison a safer place. “If I’m working on a paper banging away(砰砰响个不停)on my typewriter, I have other things on my mind. I’m not fighting in the prison yard.” Most prison administrators support that view. “They understand it makes prison a safer place if you have a group of guys with their eyes on the prize who are trying to change themselves.”

John J. Lennon arrived at Attica in 2004 with a 9th grade education, but in May will graduate with a two-year associate degree. Attica creative writing workshops have changed his life.

“I came into prison looking up to gangsters(匪徒), now I look up to scholars and intellectuals like Doran Larson, Tim Golden, all these Pulitzer-winning journalists. Education has changed the lens(镜头)through which I view the world. I don’t look up to gangsters anymore. I think it’s a horrible lifestyle.”

Hamilton College professor Doran Larson has been teaching creative writing workshops at Attica since 2006. He says the demand for education from inmates is enormous and that it’s “almost impossible to create a program large enough to satisfy the desire which pushes against the public perception(认识)that such people inside aren’t interested in education.”

Thoughts on prison education have changed over the years. Until 1973, there was a period of rehabilitation(改造)in American prisons. Even after that year, college degree programs were available for inmates nationwide until 1994, when the country’s movement to get tough on crime made prisoners not qualified for Pell fund aid. “We have moved to a punishment

mentality(心态),” Larson says. No one cared about these people “as long as they are kept from the outside.”

Larson argues that inmates want to become productive members of society. The prison population is “a huge untapped resource, both commercial and intellectual. And right now there is far from enough being done to tap into skills which can get them off the public dole(失业救济金)and turn them into taxpayers.”

4. Lennon thinks TV programmes in prison should be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. accessible                      B. interesting                      C. educational                      D. philosophical
5. Why does education make prison a safer place?  
A. Prisoners spend more time watching TV                      B. Prisoners concentrate on their study  
C. Prisoners can get along well with administrators                      D. Prisoners become more organized there
6. According to the passage, in 1994, people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. insisted on punishing criminals seriously                      B. expected prisoners to be punished mentally  
C. sought every possible means to prevent prisoners escaping  
D. suggested establishing a fund for prisoners to receive education
7. In the opinion of Larson, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. prisoners should be kept from the outside  
B. punishment will no longer have an effect on prisoners  
C. society fails to turn prisoners into useful people  
D. it's hard to persuade most prisoners to receive education

**C**

A California wind farm will become the first in the U. S. to avoid charges if a limited number of eagles are injured or die when they run into the huge turning blades (桨叶), the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service said Thursday.

The Shiloh IV Wind Project LLC, 60 miles east of San Francisco, will receive a special permit allowing up to five golden eagles to be accidentally killed over five years. Previously, such eagle deaths could potentially draw criminal charges and discourage private investment in wind farms.

Agency Director Daniel Ashe said the permit encourages development of renewable energy while requiring the wind company to take steps to protect eagles from turbines(涡轮机)and power lines. The move will help California reach its goal of producing one-third of its energy from renewable sources by 2020, he said.

Michael Hutchins of the American Bird Conservancy said he believes the five-year permit for the California wind farm is reasonable, but he said the rapid expansion of wind energy has gotten ahead of the science and regulation to protect all types of birds. Too often, he said, wind farms are built in migratory patterns or near wetlands.

Birds on the hunt can become dizzy by what's on the ground and fly into the blades, Hutchins said.

“Is it really green energy if it's going to kill hundreds of thousands of birds or bats each year?” he said. “The whole system needs a much harder look.”

Shiloh IV Wind Project is a 102-megawatt wind farm operating since 2012 and made up of 50 turbines in Solano County.

Shiloh is the first to obtain a permit. Marie Strassburger, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service's regional migratory bird chief, said that obtaining one requires a lengthy process, and because this is the first of its kind, officials have carefully made conversation plans with the wind company.

“It's not a quick, efficient process by any means,” Strassburger said.

Federal wildlife officials in California, Nevada and Southern Oregon are working on two more applications for five-year eagle permits and one for 30 years, said Scott Flaherty of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Sacramento. Eagles are not listed as endangered, but they are protected under a federal act.

8. Shiloh IV will be breaking the law if \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. its turbines injure any birds in California                      B. it withdraws its private investment in wind farms  
C. its equipment kills over five golden eagles in five years  
D. it builds wind farm in migratory patterns or near wetlands
9. Why is California giving Shiloh IV the permit?  
A. To encourage green energy                      B. To protect big turning blades  
C. To prevent criminal activities                      D. To support research on eagles
10. What was Hutchins's attitude to wind farm's rapid development?  
A. Tolerant                      B. Uncaring                      C. Surprised                      D. Critical
11. When drafting the five-year permit, officials \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. showed great caution                      B. reached an agreement quickly  
C. wanted to list eagles as endangered                      D. had already signed two similar permits

**D**

The term “Industry 4.0” refers to the fourth industrial revolution. The first industrial revolution was the production of goods with machines like steam engines, which was followed by the second industrial revolution that introduced mass production with the help of electric power, followed by the digital revolution —the use of electronics and IT in production.

Industry 4.0 is a high-tech project, which promotes the computerization of manufacturing. The basic principle of

Industry 4.0 is that by connecting machines, work pieces and systems, we are creating intelligent networks along the entire value chain that can control each other automatically. The goal is the Smart Factory, which adapts well and uses resources efficiently as well as linking customers and business partners with great intelligence. Technological basis are the Internet systems and advanced factories. Experts believe that Industry 4.0 could be a reality in about 10 to 20 years.

So, what effects does this change have on the classic manufacturing? According to an expert, “it is highly likely that the world of production will become more and more networked until everything is connected with everything else.” Networks and processes have so far been limited to one factory. But in the time of Industry 4.0, the boundaries of individual factories will most likely no longer exist. Instead, they will be lifted in order to inter-connect multiple factories or even geographical regions.

How is an Industry 4.0 factory different from a today’s factory? In current industry environment, providing high-end quality service or product with the least cost is the key to success. Factories are trying to increase their profit as much as possible. In the time of Industry 4.0, various data sources are available to provide worthwhile information about different aspects of the factory. Using data for understanding the current condition and checking faults and failures is a natural thing. The sharing of information around the clock and around the globe will enable these connected systems to manage themselves independently, work more efficiently and identify any errors quickly.

The good news is that Europe is much better prepared for the Industry 4.0 revolution than one might think. Europe will position itself as a pioneer in the fourth revolution. Industry 4.0 is a project in the high-tech strategy of the German government. Meanwhile, in the U.S., some companies are also working hard on it. But the success of industry depends on whether business and politics can work together. It’s not only politics that needs to help open the door for Industry 4.0. Every company is advised to seize the new digital opportunities.

12. Industry 4.0 will probably result in \_\_\_\_\_ in the world of manufacturing.

- A. production limited to an individual factory
- B. everything connected with everything else
- C. networks and processes no longer existing
- D. classic factories stopping their competition

13. What’s the meaning of the underlined part in Para. 4?

- A. Sharing information of the world time.
- B. Global news broadcast at any time.
- C. Instant worldwide information exchange.
- D. Spreading news widely on the hour.

14. According to the last paragraph, who is the most active in pushing Industry 4.0?

- A. The European companies.
- B. The American government.
- C. The American companies.
- D. The German government.

15. The writer’s attitude toward Industry 4.0 can best be described as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. supportive
- B. negative
- C. doubtful
- D. cautious

第二节 根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Costco made headlines for bumping up its minimum wage to at least \$15 an hour. The warehouse store has a reputation for treating its workers generously, a policy I observed while working there in 2015. In many ways, it’s as enjoyable a place to work as it is to shop. 16

**Employees enjoy plenty of benefits.** Costco now sets its minimum wage for hourly employees at \$15 an hour. That’s in addition to offering benefits like healthcare for all employees, regardless of part-time vs. full-time status. While I was at Costco, they gave employees complimentary(免费赠送的) memberships to the store. 17 And to top things off, Costco paid employees time and a half just for working on Sundays.

**Costco is a great destination for health food.** People who haven’t shopped at warehouse clubs might expect the “buy in bulk” mentality to mean the aisles are lined with junk food. 18 Greek yogurt, coconut water, protein powder, and lean meats are just some of the things that line the shelves at Costco. And the produce section is filled with delicious apples, bananas, berries, salads and more, making it a hot-spot where nutritionists food shop.

19 When I tell friends I still shop at Costco, they don’t understand what my husband and I buy there, since we don’t have kids and live in a small New York apartment. But there are plenty of options for any family size, and it doesn’t mean you have to keep ten spare jars of tomato sauce in your kitchen. Things like Kirkland Signature protein bars and olive oil are shelf stable for our small household. Cleaning supplies like kitchen sponges are sold in reasonably sized packages, too. It just depends what you’re looking for.

**People really do buy that famous giant bear.** The giant teddy may seem like an Internet novelty, and plenty of people (myself included) have stopped to take photos with the 8-foot-tall friend. But I saw more than one person buy the giant stuffed animal - usually grandparents purchasing it as a gift for their grandkids. 20

- A. It’s not just for big families, either.
- B. There are a lot of things you can get at Costco.
- C. Here are a few of the things I learned on my journey.
- D. I do wonder how they stuffed it into a car to get home.
- E. It is the exact place where big families can find everything they need.
- F. Each employee also got a free turkey to enjoy with their families on Thanksgiving.
- G. While Costco does sell things like cookies and candy bars, there are plenty of healthy options.

## 二、完形填空

请认真阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选择中，选出最佳选项。

We all admit that modern technology has taken over our lives, for good of course. Young people celebrate the fast speed 21 can move at. But there is a group of people who cannot 22.

It is the group of people who are caught up between traditional and 23 society, not exactly old and 24 change, but trying very hard to become modernized, ending up being 25 in the middle. They are 40 to 60 years old and 26 the latest iPhone or Samsung phone. They buy an iPad just 27 they can afford to, and to play the same games on a larger screen.

They are almost 28 the teenagers five years ago, 29 on their phones playing a game or using social media. They're everywhere. And I saw something today that made me extremely 30.

On a train, a mother was 31 playing a Candy Crush-like game. Her daughter was sitting beside her. The little girl, about five years old, was talking to her mother about her day, shouting the next stop's name cheerily-obviously desperate attempts to get her mother's 32.

The mother? All she did was nod and say the occasional "mmhm". With her eyes on the 33, she concentrated on completing the level. I watched the girl make a final 34 to get her mom to look at her, and when she had 35, she sighed and fell silent, defeated.

It broke my heart, and got me 36—what kind of game can make you 37 that you have the most beautiful thing in the world, a person you love with all your heart? What does it 38 when you won't even look into her eyes or listen to her?

The scene was so familiar years ago when parents 39 that their children were too interested in their mobile devices. Look how the tables have turned now. I'm 40 whether to laugh or to cry. But all I can do now is hope that this storm passes.

- |                  |                 |                |                |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. tradition | B. challenge    | C. technology  | D. knowledge   |
| 22. A. make up   | B. keep up      | C. turn up     | D. fix up      |
| 23. A. stressful | B. complicated  | C. developing  | D. modern      |
| 24. A. resisting | B. accepting    | C. expecting   | D. considering |
| 25. A. lost      | B. stuck        | C. set         | D. involved    |
| 26. A. own       | B. sell         | C. pick        | D. bring       |
| 27. A. since     | B. when         | C. until       | D. because     |
| 28. A. among     | B. like         | C. with        | D. beyond      |
| 29. A. seldom    | B. never        | C. always      | D. ever        |
| 30. A. sad       | B. happy        | C. confused    | D. curious     |
| 31. A. tired of  | B. good at      | C. focusing on | D. used to     |
| 32. A. advice    | B. attention    | C. support     | D. reward      |
| 33. A. window    | B. girl         | C. book        | D. screen      |
| 34. A. talk      | B. sigh         | C. attempt     | D. practice    |
| 35. A. failed    | B. stopped      | C. spoken      | D. done        |
| 36. A. working   | B. realizing    | C. learning    | D. wondering   |
| 37. A. forget    | B. feel         | C. imagine     | D. recognize   |
| 38. A. change    | B. mean         | C. prove       | D. explain     |
| 39. A. admitted  | B. decided      | C. complained  | D. questioned  |
| 40. A. uncertain | B. uninterested | C. afraid      | D. serious     |

## 三、语法填空

A lot of people feel overwhelmed trying to make changes that help the planet. Conservation psychologist Janet Swim from Pennsylvania State University says people often think their actions won't have enough of an impact to matter. "It's like, 'What can I do? It's just me.'" 41 it does matter a lot. "It's just like voting", 42 professor says. "I vote. I'm only one person. That one action is an important action 43 (take). We work together as a collective to do things," she said. And there's the multiplier effect. "Small behaviors matter particularly when 44 (accumulate) across time and across people," Swim said. Household behavior 45 (actual) can make a substantial difference, 46 (reduce) greenhouse gas emissions, according to researchers from Michigan State University and Vanderbilt University. Most of that potential comes from adopting energy-efficient behaviors. Their research lists the most practical 17 steps 47 each American can take, including carpooling, weatherizing houses and driving fuel-efficient 48 (vehicle). If every American takes these steps, according to these researchers, it 49 (cut) the total U.S. household emissions by 20% over ten years -- an amount equal 50 the entire emissions output of France.

## 四、句子填空

51. Susan came home so thin and weak that her mother hardly r\_\_\_\_\_ her.
52. This middle school is a\_\_\_\_\_ to a top university.
53. My sister's taste in dresses is \_\_\_\_\_ (相反) to my own.

- 54. The crowd \_\_\_\_\_(惊慌) at the sound of the explosion.
- 55. Nowadays, people can get information from across the world due to the easily a\_\_\_\_\_ Internet.
- 56. What is the o\_\_\_\_\_ language of France?
- 57. We must draw a clear d\_\_\_\_\_ between right and wrong.
- 58. We came to the \_\_\_\_\_(结论) that the room must have been empty.
- 59. Will it be c\_\_\_\_\_ for you to come in the morning?
- 60. Your invention has proved to be of much p\_\_\_\_\_ value.
- 61. Making speech in public e\_\_\_\_\_ me.
- 62. The soldier made great \_\_\_\_\_(贡献) to defeating the enemy.
- 63. The medical team \_\_\_\_\_(consist) of ten nurses and three doctors was trapped in the mountain.
- 64. \_\_\_\_\_(occupy) in her work, she didn't even notice I came in.
- 65. By 2011, a splendid bridge \_\_\_\_\_(build).
- 66. Carelessness led to him \_\_\_\_\_(knock) down by the big truck.
- 67. What surprised us most is that he doesn't know \_\_\_\_\_ the differences between the two books lie.
- 68. The store said if the melons didn't sell at the asking price within two weeks, it will sell them to \_\_\_\_\_ offers the most money.
- 69. They can't figure out \_\_\_\_\_ it is that has resulted in such extreme climate changes.
- 70. \_\_\_\_\_ is known to us that tobacco contains nicotine and other harmful substances, so you should give up smoking.

五、写作

假定你是李华，冠状病毒爆发，你的美国朋友Amy写信询问你的近况，并给你寄了口罩，请你给Amy回信，内容包括：

- 1. 表示感谢；
- 2. 应对措施；
- 3. 感动和信心

注意：词数100左右；可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Amy,

How is everything going with you?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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Yours sincerely,  
Li Hua