

仪征中学 2019-2020 学年度第二学期高二英语周末练习（二）

(满分 100 分)

选题人：高志玉 审题人：张妮 2020.4.25

一. 阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

A

The annual Dongyue Temple Fair of Mount Tai will be held during April 29- May 6 at Dai Temple in Tai'an. Here are some items visitors may love.

Performances

From April 29 to May 6, performances of martial arts, traditional music, Chinese folk art forms and local operas will be put on stage. Visitors can lift their spirits by watching long boxing and nunchakus (双节棍) performances or listening to the music played by guqin, a seven-stringed zither, and the bamboo flute.

Folk-custom activities

Visitors to the temple fair can also enjoy themselves by admiring folk-custom activities held from April 29 to May 6.

There will be exhibitions of traditional handicrafts and paper cutting works that were collected and selected by non- governmental organizations. Performers will also show traditional Chinese costumes at a garden party.

Cultural activities

If the visitors want to enjoy the cultural atmosphere at the temple fair, they can get a close look at bamboo engraving art at Peitian Gate where more than 70 pieces of engraving art are exhibited from April 28 to May 22.

Trade activities

If people want to buy Mount Tai specialties, they won't be disappointed, for trade shows will be held during the temple fair. Tea, tourism products, donkey-hide -gelatin, rare stones and root carvings will be showed and on sale.

1. How many days will bamboo engraving art be exhibited?

- A. 6 B. 8 C. 22 D. 25

2. What can visitors enjoy in folk-custom activities?

- A. Martial arts. B. Local opera. C. Paper-cutting works. D. Chinese paintings.

3. What does the part of "Trade activities" tell us?

- A. The products are for display only.
B. You can get to know many new products.
C. Visitors can purchase some local products on the shows.
D. Don't buy products on show, or you will be disappointed.

B

Older women who walk a little over three kilometers each day might live longer than less active women of the same age, a new study suggests.

Many Americans hoping to stay healthy set a daily goal of 10, 000 steps, or about eight kilometers. They often have this goal because they are wearing electronic devices which set that target, note researchers in the United States. Their findings appeared recently in the publication JAMA Internal Medicine.

But it is not clear how much intensity(强度) or speed matter when counting the health benefits of every step, the researchers write. They add that 10,000 steps per day might not be the right goal for everyone.

For the study, researchers observed 17,000 women, all in their early 70s. They asked the women to wear accelerometers for at least four days. Accelerometers are small devices that measure the number of steps and the intensity of movement. The researchers followed up with the women much later, around 4.3

years later, on average. Since the beginning of the study, 504 women had died. Compared to women who took no more than 2,718 steps daily, the women who took at least 4,363 steps per day were 41 percent less likely to die.

“Even a modest amount of steps is associated with lower death rates,” said I-Min Lee, the lead writer of a report on the study. “The rate of stepping did not matter in these older women: it was the number of steps that mattered.”

The study had a few limitations. For example, the researchers only measured women’s movements once, at the start of the study period. It is possible that the women’s behaviors changed over time. Still, the results are “good news for older adults who may have difficulty walking at faster paces,” said Keith Diaz, a researcher at Columbia University. He was not involved in the study.

“Any walking is better than nothing,” Diaz said by email. “With even small amounts of walking, your risk of death will be sharply reduced. For those who have difficulty walking, other research shows that any form of aerobic activity provides health benefits,” he added. “Swimming, bicycling or any form of activity that is continuous in nature will provide health benefits.

4. What conclusion can we come to from the text?

- A. People who walk about 10,000 steps can live longer.
- B. 10,000 steps per day might be the right goal for people.
- C. The more steps one walks per day, the longer life he may live.
- D. The number of steps is important for a long life among older women.

5. How is paragraph 4 mainly developed?

- A. By giving examples.
- B. By comparison.
- C. By listing statistics.
- D. By explaining reasons.

6. What can be learned from what Diaz said?

- A. People who walk fast will get more health benefits.
- B. If people have a habit of walking, the risk of death will be reduced.
- C. People with walking difficulty cannot benefit from activities
- D. Activities such as swimming and bicycling are not as beneficial as walking.

7. Where is the text most likely from?

- A. A medical journal.
- B. A news report.
- C. A magazine about fashion.
- D. A traveler brochure.

C

Do you like to flaunt your expensive items? You could find yourself without friends! Scientists prove that expensive status symbols make you look less socially attractive.

Items such as a fancy car and a Rolex watch are often thought to increase our social standing and often come with a high price tag. According to the latest research, however, it has the opposite effect and people would prefer to be friends with someone who places less value on material objects.

“Often we think that status symbols will make us look more socially attractive to others,” says Stephen Garcia, the study’s lead author from the University of Michigan. He adds, “However, our research suggests that these status signals actually make us look less socially attractive.”

The researchers conducted six studies which assessed how people presented themselves and how people viewed strangers. People who chose to wear higher status items tended to get a negative response, but people wanted to be friends with people who preferred lower status symbols.

The study took the role of the luxury item to see if it was possible that the expensive item itself played a part in people’s reactions. The definition of a status symbol changed based on a person’s socioeconomic status, but the same effect of keeping off potential friends was seen regardless of social position.

“At a social level, we may be wasting billions of dollars on expensive status symbols that finally keep others from wanting to associate with us,” says Kimberlee Weaver Livnat at the University of Haifa. She says, “And to the extent that close friendships are important to well-being, we may be unintentionally hurting ourselves.”

However, Patricia Chen of the National University of Singapore said this does not necessarily mean status symbols are a bad thing. She says, “Our findings right now only apply to the formation of new friendships, Status symbols may be beneficial at other times and in other settings, such as when trying to establish new business contacts.”

8. What does the underlined word “flaunt” in paragraph 1 mean?
A. Show off. B. Get rid of. C. Give away. D. Hand in.
9. Which is the negative influence of expensive status symbols?
A. Lowering people’s social status.
B. Preventing people from making friends.
C. Doing harm to people’s health absolutely.
D. Changing people’s consumption concept.
10. Who may be more popular among friends according to the text?
A. People who are very rich. B. People with high social status.
C. People who keep a low profile. D. People with charming appearance.
11. What attitude does Patricia Chen have towards status symbols?
A. Positive B. Unconcerned. C. Critical. D. Casual.

D

Mr. Fang is now the owner of 36 greenhouses producing organic vegetables in the Gobi desert in Northwest China's Gansu province. He is one of the beneficiaries of the Gobi Farming Program of Gansu province that is building rows of greenhouses in the desert to help transform local farming and alleviate poverty.

Grain production in Gansu is greatly affected by the climate and the output is unstable. Agricultural production there relies heavily on rivers, oases and groundwater irrigation. If traditional extensive agricultural production continued, it could gradually narrow the living space.

In 1995, a local entrepreneur ventured to use Israeli technologies to build greenhouses for vegetables growing in the desert. Such individual pilot projects encouraged the Gansu government to launch a provincial-level Gobi farming program in 2017 with a target to build up a controlled-environment agriculture of about 20, 000 hectares by 2022. Some cities in the province, which include Fang’s village, have already been experimenting with Gobi farming for several years.

Despite the harsh environment, farming in the Gobi desert has its advantages: the extended amount of sunlight provides adequate energy for crops, a significant temperature difference between day and night helps crops accumulate nutrients and the Gobi's hot and dry air means fewer pests and crop diseases. The Gobi greenhouses popping up in Gansu use drip and spray irrigation, which can cut water consumption by almost 50 percent compared to a normal farm. The greenhouses are also eco-friendly, as they use substrates for soilless cultivation recycled from rotten leaves, straw and cow and sheep feces.

With the greenhouses, Fang earns around 70, 000 yuan annually. Data from Suzhou District of Jiuquan showed the greenhouse program has helped bring an average revenue of about \$ 72,300 per hectare to local farmers. Large scale greenhouse farming is an investment-intensive project and cannot be sustained only by government financial support. Therefore, the local government has been encouraging villagers such as Fang to take the lead to rent greenhouses or build their own.

It is not an easy task, and many villagers still want to wait and see. However, more and more are starting to join in, either to run their own greenhouses or work as hired workers for greenhouse owners. Starting from managing four greenhouses in 2009, Fang now is also a partner of a greenhouse farming cooperative running 120 greenhouses.

The relatively low cost of large-scale land use in the Gobi desert has also encouraged large firms to start their Gobi farming pilot projects in Gansu. If the Gobi farming proves successful, it could provide experiences for countries in Central Asia linked with Gansu both by the ancient Silk Road as well as its modern version of the Belt and Road Initiative.

12. What affects grain production in Gansu most?

- A. Money. B. Sunlight. C. Air. D. Water.
13. What does the Gobi Farming Program aim to do?
 A. Change the local climate. B. Make the local residents rich.
 C. Protect the traditional agricultural production. D. Help university students start their own business.
14. What can we learn from the text?
 A. The harsh environment is good for crops.
 B. At first, Fang only ran four greenhouses.
 C. With the greenhouses, Fang earns around \$ 70,000 annually.
 D. Mr. Fang now owns 120 greenhouses producing organic vegetables.
15. What can be the best title for the text?
 A. The Belt and Road Initiative
 B. A Great Adventurer-- Mr. Fang
 C. The Gobi Farming Program of Gansu
 D. The Advantages of Farming in the Gobi Desert

二. 七选五（共 5 小题；每题 2 分，共 10 分）

The Art of Slow Reading

If you are reading this article in print, chances are that you will only get through half of what I have written. And if you are reading this online, you may not even finish a fifth. 16 They suggest that many of us no longer have the concentration to read articles through to their conclusion.

So are we getting stupider? Actually, our online habits are damaging the mental power we need to process and understand textual information. Round-the-clock news makes us read from one article to the next without necessarily engaging fully with any of the content. Our reading is frequently interrupted by the noise of the latest email and we are now absorbing short bursts of words on Twitter and Facebook more regularly than longer texts. 17 But we are gradually forgetting how to sit back, think carefully, and relate all the facts to each other.

18 A desperate bunch of academics want us to take our time while reading, and re-reading. They ask us to switch off our computers every so often and rediscover both the joy of personal engagement with printed texts, and the ability to process them fully. What's to be done then? Most slow readers realize that total rejection of the web is extremely unrealistic. They feel that getaway from technology for a while is the answer. 19

Personally, I'm not sure whether I could ever go offline for long. Even while writing this article, I am switching constantly between sites, skimming too often, absorbing too little. Internet reading has become too rooted in my daily life for me to change. I read essays and articles not in hard copy but as PDFs. I suspect that many readers are in a similar position. 20 You can download a computer application called Freedom, which allows you to read in peace by cutting off your Internet connection. Or if you want to avoid being disturbed by the Internet, you could always download offline reader Instapaper for your iPhone. If you're still reading my article, that is slow reading.

- A. The Internet is probably part of the problem.
 B. Now some campaigns are advocating slow reading.
 C. These are the two findings from the recent research projects.
 D. But if you just occasionally want to read more slowly, help is at hand.
 E. Some of them have suggested turning their computers off for one day a week.
 F. Slow reading can help connect a reader to neighborhood and become popular.
 G. Because of the Internet, we have become very good at collecting information.

三. 完型填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

In today's busy world, it's easy to get off the course of our life. Having a Life Map to 21 helps us keep moving quickly and 22 towards our goals. It helps us quickly correct things when we are 23 a mess, and helps us find the right 24 to unexpected problems.

But if we don't have the map, all the planning in the world won't 25. We'll end up driving 26 around, being distracted by many different paths. Even if you know 27 you want to go, you haven't tried and have no true method of getting there.

If you were going to drive to somewhere 28, firstly you would map it out. More likely, you often look at the 29 for directions to make sure that you were on the right track. You would be able to tell quickly if you needed to 30 adjustments, correct a mistake, or consider a(n) 31 of plans. Don't let your temporary, current desires take precedence(优先) over what you really want, because an important part of success is 32 what is and what isn't a distraction.

For example, as you are 33 for your party, you see a seller with some fresh flowers and you decide to stop and 34 some for your friends. In this 35, a stop along the way adds to your goal. 36, if you decide to stop and see a movie and arrive quite 37 at the party, then you have detracted from your goal.

It is exactly true for the Life Map. Each "opportunity" must be 38 according to how this will 39 your final goal—will this contribute to it 40 will this detract from it? Therefore, both the driving map and the Life Map serve the same high purpose: to keep you on the right track.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. focus on | B. refer to | C. think about | D. adapt to |
| 22. A. suddenly | B. possibly | C. properly | D. formally |
| 23. A. in | B. to | C. at | D. for |
| 24. A. solution | B. chance | C. result | D. excuse |
| 25. A. need | B. lose | C. exist | D. matter |
| 26. A. excitedly | B. unsteadily | C. happily | D. aimlessly |
| 27. A. where | B. when | C. whether | D. why |
| 28. A. unusual | B. unfamiliar | C. unimportant | D. unattractive |
| 29. A. road | B. sky | C. car | D. map |
| 30. A. make | B. collect | C. show | D. choose |
| 31. A. explanation | B. future | C. change | D. arrangement |
| 32. A. dropping | B. avoiding | C. catching | D. deciding |
| 33. A. preparing | B. heading | C. calling | D. fighting |
| 34. A. put out | B. work on | C. pick up | D. see to |
| 35. A. time | B. system | C. area | D. case |
| 36. A. Thus | B. However | C. Anywhere | D. Still |
| 37. A. early | B. timely | C. fast | D. late |
| 38. A. expected | B. lost | C. valued | D. evaluated |
| 39. A. affect | B. combine | C. reach | D. set |
| 40. A. but | B. or | C. and | D. so |

四. 单句语法填空 (15 分, 每题 1 分)

1. Young people are seeking excitement and challenges, and going where big companies are is _____ leads to so many old people being left alone in villages.
2. You _____ your depression for long, and now it's time to relax yourself. (mask)
3. The unemployment rate has continued to drop in this city thanks to the efforts of the local government to control _____. (代词)
4. "Lanshouxianggu" is such a new word _____ does not even exist in the Chinese dictionary though it has already spread online in China.
5. Without the constant encouragement and help from her friends, she _____ anything. (accomplish)
6. The dictionary has 100 new words _____ (add) into its latest edition.
7. Some schools will have to make _____ (adjust) in agreement with the national soccer reform.

8. _____(confuse) at the differences between her culture and theirs, Annie had a hard time.
9. On Sunday morning, Nancy _____(review) plans for the trip when her mother walked in.
10. The book _____(publish) next year is supposed to be a best-seller.
11. When they got there, the village seemed deserted, the only sign of life _____ (be) one or two dog lying under some trees.
12. The two passengers occupying seats were reported _____ (ban) from taking trains for 180 days.
13. Advertising often functions as an indicator for _____ society considers to be socially acceptable and desirable at the time.
14. When I wanted to stop my car, the brake _____not work. (情态动词)
15. Located in the center of Melbourne, Australia, are two tall towers designed by building architect Phil Rowe, both of _____ shaped like massive tree houses rather than skyscrapers.

五. 书面表达 (15 分)

假定你是李华，你和你的同学们将在下周末举办一次活动，针对“低头族”这一问题，提醒过往的人们不要在行走时看手机，尽量抬起头来，注意安全与健康。请给你的英国朋友 Henry 写封邮件，邀请他一起参加。开头和结尾已经给出，不计入总词数。

注意：1.行文连贯流畅；

2.参考词汇：低头族：phubber

3.词数 100 词左右。

Dear Henry,

How's everything going? _____

Yours,

Li Hua

答案:

阅读理解: A: DCC B: DCBA C: ABCA D: DBBC

7 选 5: CGBED

完型填空: BCAAD DABDA CDBCD BDDAB

单句语法: 1. what 2. have been masking 3. it 4. as 5. Wouldn't have accomplished

6. added 7. adjustments 8. Confused 9. was reviewing 10. to be published

11. being 12. to have been banned 13. what 14. would 15. them

Dear Henry,

How's everything going? Next weekend my classmates will hold an activity against phubbers in the street. I'm writing to invite you to take part in it.

The mobile phone has brought us much convenience. However, more and more phubbers, especially young people, can be seen everywhere, who never care about what happens around. Obviously, it can be harmful to their physical health and safety. Therefore, let's work together to call on everyone to pay more attention to this and hold their heads up in the street.

An early reply about your final decision will be highly appreciated. If you are willing, let's meet at our school gate at 8 o'clock next Sunday morning.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】本篇书面表达是应用文，要求写一封书信。

第 1 步：根据提示可知，本文要求写一封邀请信。时态应为一般现在时。

第 2 步：根据写作要求，确定关键词（组），如：phubber（低头族），convenience（便利），invite（邀请），harmful（有害的），physical health（身体健康）及 safety（安全）等。

第 3 步：根据提示及关键词（组）进行遣词造句，注意主谓一致和时态问题。

第 4 步：连句成文，注意使用恰当的连词进行句子之间的衔接与过渡，书写一定要规范清晰，保持卷面的整洁美观。

范文语言地道，语篇连贯，词数适当。作者在范文中使用了较多高级词汇和句式，高级词汇有 take part in（参加），care about（关心），happen around（在身边发生），be harmful to（对……有害），call on（号召）以及 pay attention to（注意），而且还使用了非限定性定语从句“However, more and more phubbers, especially young people, can be seen everywhere, who never care about what happens around.”，状语从句

“If you are willing, let’s meet at our school gate at 8 o’clock next Sunday morning.”，非谓语动词“I’m writing to invite you to take part in it.”，全文没有语法错误，上下句转换自然流畅。

【亮点短语】

1. take part in: 参加
2. care about: 关心
3. happen around: 在身边发生
4. be harmful to: 对……有害
5. call on: 号召
6. pay attention to: 注意

【高分句型】

1. However, more and more phubbers, especially young people, can be seen everywhere, who never care about what happens around.（非限定性定语从句）
2. If you are willing, let’s meet at our school gate at 8 o’clock next Sunday morning.（状语从句）
3. I’m writing to invite you to take part in it.（非谓语动词）