**高一英语阅读练习（六）**

**A**

In the coming months, we are bringing together artists from all over the globe, to enjoy speaking Shakespeare’s plays in their own language, in our Globe, within the architecture Shakespeare wrote for. Please come and join us.

**National Theatre of China**  Beijing|Chinese

This great occasion(盛会) will be the National Theatre of China’s first visit to the UK. The company’s productions show the new face of 21st century Chinese theatre. This production of Shakespeare’s *Richard III* will be directed by the National’s Associate Director，Wang Xiaoying.

Date & Time : Saturday 28 April, 2. 30pm & Sunday 29 April, 1. 30pm & 6. 30pm

**Marjanishvili Theatre**  Tbilisi | Georgian

One of the most famous theatres in Georgia, the Marjanishvili, founded in 1928, appears regularly at theatre festivals all over the world. This new production of It is helmed（指导）by the company’s Artistic Director Levan Tsuladze.

Date & Time :Friday 18May, 2. 30pm & Saturday 19May, 7. 30pm

**Deafinitely Theatre**  London | British Sign Language （BSL）

By translating the rich and humourous text of *Love’s Labour’s Lost* into the physical language of BSL, Deafinitely Theatre creates a new interpretation of Shakespeare’s comedy and aims to build a bridge between deaf and hearing worlds by performing to both groups as one audience.

Date & Time : Tuesday 22 May, 2. 30pm & Wednesday 23 May, 7. 30pm

**Habima National Theatre** Tel Aviv | Hebrew

The Habima is the centre of Hebrew-language theatre worldwide , Founded in Moscow after the 1905 revolution, the company eventually settled in Tel Aviv in the late 1920s, Since 1958, they have been recognised as the national theatre of Israel . This production of Shakespeare’s *The Merchant of Venice* marks their first visit to the UK.

Date & Time :Monday 28May, 7. 30 & Tuesday 29 May, 7. 30pm

21. which play will be performed by the National Theatre of China?

A. *Richard Ⅲ.*  B. *Lover’s Labour’s Lost*

C. *As You Like It*  D. *The Merchant of Venice*

22. What is special about Deafinitely Theatre?

A. It has two groups of actors B. It is the leading theatre in London

C. It performs plays in BSL D. It is good at producing comedies

23. When can you see a play in Hebrew?

A. On Saturday 28 April. B. On Sunday 29 April

C. On Tuesday 22 May. D. On Tuesday 29 May

B

I first met Paul Newman in 1968, when George Roy Hill, the director of *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*, introduced us in New York City. When the studio didn’t want me for the film - it wanted somebody as well known as Paul - he stood up for me. I don’t know how many people would have done that; they would have listened to their agents or the studio powers.

The friendship that grew out of the experience of making that film and *The Sting* four years later had its root in the fact that although there was an age difference, we both came from a tradition of theater and live TV. We were respectful of craft（技艺）and focused on digging into the characters we were going to play. Both of us had the qualities and virtues that are typical of American actors: humorous, aggressive, and making fun of each other - but always with an underlying affection. Those were also at the core（核心）of our relationship off the screen.

We shared the brief that if you’re fortunate enough to have success, you should put something back - he with his Newman’s Own food and his Hole in the Wall camps for kids who are seriously ill, and me with Sundance and the institute and the festival. Paul and I didn’t see each other all that regularly, but sharing that brought us together. We supported each other financially and by showing up at events.

I last saw him a few months ago. He’d been in and out of the hospital. He and I both knew what the deal was, and we didn’t talk about it. Ours was a relationship that didn’t need a lot of words.

24. Why was the studio unwilling to give the role to author at first?

A. Paul Newman wanted it. B. The studio powers didn’t like his agent.

C. He wasn’t famous enough. D. The director recommended someone else.

25. Why did Paul and the author have a lasting friendship?

A. They were of the same age. B. They worked in the same theater.

C. They were both good actors. D. They have similar characteristics.

26. What does the underlined word “that” in paragraph 3 refer to?

A. Their belief. B. Their care for children.

C. Their success. D. Their support for each other.

27. What is the author’s purpose in writing the test?

A. To show his love of films. B. To remember a friend.

C. To introduce a new movie. D. To share his acting experience.

C

Terrafugia Inc. said Monday that its new flying car has completed its first flight, bringing the company closer to its goal of selling the flying car within the next year. The vehicle-named the Transition – has two seats， four wheels and wings that fold up so it can be driven like a car. The Transition, which flew at 1, 400 feet for eight minutes last month, can reach around 70 miles per hour on the road and 115 in the air. It flies using a 23-gallon tank of gas and bums 5 gallons per hour in the air. On the ground, it gets 35 miles per gallon.

Around 100 people have already put down a $10, 000 deposit to get a Transition when they go on sale, and those numbers will likely rise after Terrafugia introduces the Transition to the public later this week at the New York Auto Show. But don’t expect it to show up in too many driveways. It’s expected to cost $279, 000. And it won’t help if you’re stuck in traffic. The car needs a runway.

Inventors have been trying to make flying cars since the 1930s, according to Robert Mann, an airline industry expert. But Mann thinks Terrafugia has come closer than anyone to making the flying car a reality. The government has already permitted the company to use special materials to make it easier for the vehicle to fly. The Transition is now going through crash tests to make sure it meets federal safety standards.

Mann said Terrafugia was helped by the Federal Aviation Administration’s decision five years ago to create a separate set of standards for light sport aircraft, which are lower than those pilots of larger planes Terrafugia says an owner would need to pass a test and complete 20 hours of flying time to be able to fly the Transition, a requirement pilots would find relatively easy to meet.

28. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

A. The basic data of the Transition. B. The advantages of flying cars.

C. The potential market for flying cars. C. The designers of the Transition.

29. Why is the Transition unlikely to show up in too many driveways?

A. It causes traffic jams. B. It is difficult to operate.

C. It is very expensive. D. It bums too much fuel.

30. What is the government’s attitude to the development of the flying car?

A. Cautious B. Favorable.

C. Ambiguous. D. Disapproving.

31. What is the best title for the text?

A. Flying Car at Auto Show B. The Transition’s Fist Flight

C. Pilots’ Dream Coming True D. Flying Car Closer to Reality

When a leafy plant is under attack ，it doesn’t sit quietly. Back in 1983, two scientists, Jack Schultz and Ian Baldwin, reported that young maple trees getting bitten by insects send out a particular smell that neighboring plants can get. These chemicals come from the injured parts of the plant and seem to be an alarm. What the plants pump through the air is a mixture of chemicals known as volatile organic compounds, VOCs for short.

Scientists have found that all kinds of plants give out VOCs when being attacked. It’s a plant’s way of crying out. But is anyone listening? Apparently. Because we can watch the neighbours react.

Some plants pump out smelly chemicals to keep insects away. But others do double duty. They pump out perfumes designed to attract different insects who are natural enemies to the attackers. Once they arrive, the tables are turned. The attacker who was lunching now becomes lunch.

In study after study, it appears that these chemical conversations help the neighbors. The damage is usually more serious on the first plant, but the neighbors, relatively speaking, stay safer because they heard the alarm and knew what to do.

Does this mean that plants talk to each other? Scientists don’t know. Maybe the first plant just made a cry of pain or was sending a message to its own branches, and so, in effect, was talking to itself. Perhaps the neighbors just happened to “overhear” the cry. So information was exchanged, but it wasn’t a true, intentional back and forth.

Charles Darwin, over 150 years ago, imagined a world far busier, noisier and more intimate(亲密的) than the world we can see and hear. Our senses are weak. There’s a whole lot going on.

32. What does a plant do when it is under attack?

A. It makes noises. B. It gets help from other plants.

C. It stands quietly D. It sends out certain chemicals.

33. What does the author mean by “the tables are turned” in paragraph 3?

A. The attackers get attacked.

B. The insects gather under the table.

C. The plants get ready to fight back.

D. The perfumes attract natural enemies.

34. Scientists find from their studies that plants can .

A. predict natural disasters B. protect themselves against insects

C. talk to one another intentionally D. help their neighbors when necessary

35. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A. The word is changing faster than ever.

B. People have stronger senses than before

C. The world is more complex than it seems

D. People in Darwin’s time were more imaginative.

第二节 （共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

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。

Interruptions are one of the worst things to deal with while you’re trying to get work done. 36 , there are several ways to handle things. Let’s take a look at them now.

37 . Tell the person you’re sorry and explain that you have a million things to do and then ask if the two of you can talk at a different time.

When people try to interrupt you, have set hours planned and let them know to come back during that time or that you’ll find them then. 38 . It can help to eliminate(消除) future interruptions.

When you need to talk to someone, don’t do it in your own office. 39 . It’s much easier to excuse yourself to get back to your work than if you try to get someone out of your space even after explaining how busy you are

If you have a door to your office, make good use of it. 40 . If someone knocks and it’s not an important matter. excuse yourself and let the person know you’re busy so they can get the hint(暗示) than when the door is closed, you’re not to be disturbed.

A. If you’re busy, don’t feel bad about saying no

B. When you want to avoid interruptions at work

C. Set boundaries for yourself as your time goes

D. If you’re in the other person’s office or in a public area

E. It’s important that you let them know when you’ll be available

F. It might seem unkind to cut people short when they interrupt you

G. Leave it open when you’re available to talk and close it when you’re not

21. A 22. C 23. D 24. C 25. D 26. A 27. B 28. A 29. C 30. B 31. D

32. D 33. A 34. B 35. C 36. B 37. A 38. E 39. D 40. G