2020高三专项练习（一）

语法题

1.

(A)

When I was eight, I saw a movie about an island that had a volcano and jungles filled with wild animals. The island was ruled by a beautiful woman called Tondalaya, the Fire Goddess of the Volcano. It was a low budget movie, but it represented the perfect life. But through the years, Tondalaya was forgotten.

The week I turned 50, my marriage came to a sudden end. My house, furniture and everything I (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (own) was sold to pay debts that I didn’t even know existed. In a week I had lost my husband, my home and my parents who had refused to accept a divorce in the family.

I’d lost (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ except my four teenage children. I used every penny I had to buy five plane tickets from Missouri to Hawaii. Everyone said I was crazy to think I could just run off to an island and survive. I was afraid they were right.

I worked 18 hours a day and lost 30 pounds because I lived on one meal a day. One night (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I walked alone on the beach, I saw the red orange lava（火山岩）(28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pour) out of Kilauea Volcano in the distance. It was time to live my imagination!

The next day, I quit my job, bought some art supplies and began doing (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I loved. I hadn’t painted a picture in 15 years. I wondered if I (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ still paint. My hands trembled the first time I picked up a brush. But before an hour had passed, I was lost in the colors spreading across the canvas（画布） in front of me. And (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I started believing in myself, other people started believing in me, too. The first painting sold for $1,500.

The past six years have been filled with adventures. My children and I have gone swimming with dolphins, watched whales and hiked around the crater rim（火山口边缘） of the volcano. We wake up every morning (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the ocean in front of us and the volcano behind us.

(B)

Jane Austen was born in the English countryside more than 200 years ago. She lived (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ simple life. She seldom travelled, she never married and she died from illness when she was only 41.

However, people all over the world remember her. Why? It is because Jane Austen is the author of some of the best-loved novels in the English language. These novels include *Emma*, *Pride and Prejudice*, *Sense and Sensibility and Persuasion*.

Jane completed her last novel Persuasion in 1816, but it (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not publish) until after her death. Persuasion is partly based on Jane’s naval brother.

Anne, the daughter of Sir Walter Elliot, falls in love with Captain Wentworth, a person of a (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (low) social position. But she breaks off the engagement when (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (persuade) by her friend Lady Russell that such a match is unworthy. The breakup produces in Anne a deep and long-lasting regret. Eight years later, Wentworth returns from sea a rich and successful captain. He finds Anne’s family on the edge of financial ruin. Anne and the captain rediscover their love and get married.

Jane Austen once compared her writing to (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (paint) on a little bit of ivory, two inches square. Readers of Persuasion will see that (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her skill of delicate, ironic observations on social custom, love and marriage nor her ability (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (apply) a sharp focus to English manners and morals has abandoned her in her final finished work.

Persuasion has produced three film adaptations: a 1971 ministers with Ann Firbank and Bryan Marshall, a 1995 version starring Amanda Root and Ciaran Hinds, and a 2007 TV ministers with Sally Hawkins and Rupert Pentry-Jones.

People who are interested in Jane Austen can still visit many of the places she visited and lived. These places include the village of Steventon, although her family house is now gone. Many of the places Jane visited in Bath are still there. You can visit Jane Austen’s home in Chawton, where she did her best writing and Winchester, (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she died.

2.

(A)

The Problem with Top-Schools Lists

There are around 4,000 accredited universities and other higher education institutions in the United States. They offer an immense range of educational experiences, (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ large research universities to small, friendly liberal arts colleges. This helps explain (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the United States attracts more international students than any other country, says Allan E. Goodman, president of the Institute of International Education, (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ non-profit group promoting student exchanges to and from America.

“While elite(精英) U.S. programs are among the top ten in the world,” Goodman says, “the unique strength of the U.S. higher education system is diversity.”

There is no official ranking system to indicate which institutions are better than others, (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ several unofficial rankings are listed by magazines and associations. However, educators urge caution in using a ranking table and emphasize that (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (good) choice for one student may be very different for another.

Institutions of all types (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (spread) across the United States. Some students want a campus that will give them the excitement and rich cultural life of a big city such as New York, Chicago, or Los Angeles. (31)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ value the peace and beauty of a rural setting, whether the quiet forests and snowy winters of the Northeast, subtropical Florida, the dry expanses of the West, or the Pacific coast with its seashore and nearby mountains.

Many institutions have particular strengths in certain academic areas, (32)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(make) them a good choice for students interested in those fields.

(B)

An evolving game

Asia has already become a center of the women’s professional game, and much of the growth in participation across the world is coming from women’s golf.

Family-friendly facilities (33)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(develop) for a new golfing demographic(人群) in the following years, (34)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more women are playing the game and men and women are increasingly spending their leisure time together.

Children’s engagement with the game will increase. In China, golf is recognized as a game (35)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teaches children important life principles. Free golf training is offered to kinder-gartners and some parents are now prepared to spend up to 300,000 yuan ($43,940) a year on lessons for their children.

“Asia will play an increasingly vital role in the future development of golf,” say top players past and present.

More top events will be added to the schedule in China and other places in Asia, (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the game is becoming more popular. Back-to-back Open Champion Padraig Harrington agrees: “You only (37)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ look at the European Tour’s schedule and see how many tournaments are now being hosted by Asia, whether in the Middle East or Far East,” he says.

“Change is the price of survival,” says golf legend Gary Player, one of a handful of players (38)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(achieve) the Career Grand Slam(大满贯). “With the eyes of the sport now firmly (39)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(focus) on Asia, I can see several of the world’s Top 10 coming from Asia and several more global tournaments hosted there by 2020.”

The game will also become more technologically engaged. Advances in digital technology will change the face of (40)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(coach) with “smart clubs” which memorize golfers’ grip and swing, allowing them to analyze their performance and learn from their mistakes.

词汇题

1.

|  |
| --- |
| A. breaks B. viewing C. texting D. permanent E. positioned  F. connected G. physical H. symptoms I. complaining J. effectively K. simply |

The next time you’re riding a subway or bus, pay attention to your fellow passengers. Chances are you’ll see plenty of them with their heads down, tapping the screens of their tablets or 41 on their smartphones. While these folks may be making good use of their time by staying 42 , their bodies are paying a heavy price for such convenience.

As hand-held devices such as smartphones and tablets are becoming more common, users are reporting some new 43 problems. Florida *chiropractor* (脊椎按摩师) Dean Fishman began noticing an increased number of his patients 44 of neck and shoulder pain. He traced these 45 to the overuse of hand-held devices, specifically the action of bending the neck, and created the term “Text Neck.” As if the painful symptoms weren’t bad enough, Fishman warns that an untreated case of Text Neck could lead to 46 *spinal* (脊柱的) damage. He founded the Text Neck Institute in an effort to treat and educate those suffering from Text Neck. Treatments offered there include chiropractic care, physical therapy, massage therapy and exercise planning.

In order to avoid or reduce the possibility of getting Text Neck, use the following basic principles:

* Avoid awkward positioning. Don’t *strain* (滥用) your neck, and stay aware of how your body is 47 in relation to the device.
* Take frequent 48 when using any kind of mobile device.
* When using a tablet, use a case that can back up the device at comfortable 49 angle.

For those who 50 can’t take their eyes off their devices, there is an ironic twist – downloading a special *app*（应用程序）could help. Dr. Fishman has released an app called the Text Neck Indicator App, which measures the angle of your smartpphone. When the angle is appropriate, a green light appears in the upper corner of your screen. But when the angle puts you at risk for neck strain, the light turns red, obliging you to adjust your angle.

2.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. spread | B. formal | C. chance | D. found | E. objective |  |
| F. experience | G. divisions | H. economical | I. respect | J. replaced | K. classroom |

The idea of the youth *hostel*(旅社) started with one man: Richard Schirrmann (1874-1961), a German school teacher, who felt that there was a need for overnight accommodation for his students in order that they could see new things and have new experiences outside the 41 .

He felt that one learns by observing, and tried to make his dream come true in the year 1909, when he started providing accommodation for his students in inns, farmhouses and the like.

The first youth hostel was opened in Schirrmann’s own school in Altena, after which it was 42 by a permanent hostel in Altena Castle. Schirrmann went on to 43 the German Youth Hostel Association in the year 1919. By this time, the idea of the youth hostel had 44 far and wide, all over the lands of Europe and further.

And then, in the year 1932, a(n) 45 organization called the International Youth Hostel was founded in Amsterdam, which consisted of youth hostels from Switzerland, Germany, Poland, the Netherlands, Norway, Britain, Ireland, France, Czechoslovakia, Denmark and Belgium. Richard Schirrmann became its chairman in 1933.

The idea of the youth hostel is for young people who are on nature trips to get 46 accommodation in exchange for some money and a helping hand with the *domestic chores*(家务活). These hostels were said to build character and a sense of independence, as the youth who stayed in them got the 47 to see how other people lived as well as to help to do work.

Youth hostels are also places to meet and make new friends. They have no class 48 and everyone has to do their share. Here, wealth and position does not help you gain 49 , but friendliness does. The friendlier you are, the more you learn from the 50 of staying in a youth hostel.

完型填空

More and more shoppers are buying things online these days, allowing them to avoid 51 salespeople and long lines at checkout counters. In spite of online convenience, 52 , there are some items — like clothes — that customers prefer to 53 before buying. In light of this, two companies are finding ways to modernize stores and 54 the gap between online and in-store *retail* (零售).

A software company that also happens to sell designer jeans, Hointer has created a fast and painless shopping 55 for its customers.

Shoppers walk into a Hointer store and select one of the many pairs of jeans 56 down from bars. Then they point their smartphones at the tag and 57 the Hointer app, after which they select the size and press “try on.” The app then directs them to a specific dressing room. German-made robots bring out the 58 jeans and deliver them through a *chute* (斜槽) to the dressing room in about 30 seconds. Immediately after 59 pairs of jeans are dropped through another chute, the “outbox,” they disappear from the list in the app.

Purchases at Hointer are made with a *swipe* (刷卡) of a credit card. And interacting with a salesperson is optional! This allows Hointer to hire fewer people and focus on their ultimate goal: developing 60 that supports a retail revolution.

Men’s clothing retailer Bonobos has 61 a more personalized shopping experience. Although it is — in fact — an online retailer, Bonobos has decided to open a handful of brick-and-mortar stores called Guideshops. Shoppers make a(n) 62 online before arriving at a Guideshop, where they receive one-on-one 63 from a fitting guide. Because these shops have limited *inventories* (存货), shoppers aren’t able to take home the outfits they select. But guides help shoppers make online purchases before they leave, after which the items will be 64 to customers in one or two days.

While Hointer focuses on convenience, Bonobos Guideshops focus on customer service. But both efforts have one thing 65 : giving clothing retailers a new look for the 21st century.

51. A. respectable B. considerate C. aggressive D. violent

52. A. however B. therefore C. anyway D. moreover

53. A. convince B. guarantee C. ensure D. examine

54. A. break B. bridge C. shallow D. deepen

55. A. experience B. mall C. direction D. principle

56. A. hiding B. hanging C. storing D. labeling

57. A. start B. upload C. save D. download

58. A. desired B. well-designed C. promoted D. well-prepared

59. A. qualified B. wanted C. chosen D. unwanted

60. A. employment B. efficiency C. technology D. market

61. A. come up with B. looked forward to C. looked up D. brought up

62. A. decision B. appointment C. contribution D. impression

63. A. contact B. instruction C. notice D. attention

64. A. presented B. packaged C. delivered D. transferred

65. A. in conclusion B. in common C. as usual D. in general

2.

Telemedicine is the name for when doctors give advice to patients by telephone or the Internet, or when health care providers in rural areas connect with specialists in big cities.

Telemedicine has 51 for a long time, but the rise of smartphones, tablet PCs and camera-equipped computers is 52 telemedicine to new levels. Some health care systems in the United States now 53 *Virtual*(虚拟的) Urgent Care. Patients see a doctor by video chat without having to leave home.

Diana Rae, a nurse educator in the Franciscan Health System recently 54 how Virtual Urgent Care works. She used an iPad tablet and skype—the video chat service.

Doctor Green has the patient describe her 55 ; then the doctor performs a physical exam by demonstrating what he wants her to do. Doctor Green decides that the problem is a common 56 . For medicine, he *prescribes*(开药方) an *antibiotic*(抗生素). He says about 3 out of 4 patients have 57 problems that can be treated like this—through Virtual Urgent Care, which means a video chat could 58 a visit to the doctor’s office.

“Patients’ safety is really important to us. So if we feel it is not 59 for the patient to be treated in this manner, we’re going to suggest other 60 for them,” said Green.

The Franciscan Health System is based in Tacoma, Washington. It 61 $35 for this kind of virtual house call, which is much less than the cost of going to an emergency room, a doctor’s office or an urgent care clinic.

After trying the video conference, Diana Rae says she would be 62 to pay the $35 when she was recently home with a bad cold. “I would have paid twice that for the 63 of getting taken care of without having to sit in a waiting room, wait, and get 64 everyone else’s germs,” Rae said.

Franciscan operates hospitals and clinics and has a deal with a company called Carena to add effective urgent care by Skype or phone. Carena is one of several companies doing this kind of work around the country. But a company official says state rules have not kept 65 with developments in telemedicine.

51. A. rested B. existed C. survived D. vanished

52. A. keeping B. occupying C. striking D. raising

53. A. offer B. advertise C. prohibit D. criticize

54. A. predicted B. published C. demonstrated D. claimed

55. A. symptoms B. emotions C. medicines D. coughs

56. A. mistake B. infection C. experience D. sense

57. A. heart B. security C. drug D. health

58. A. pay B. cancel C. replace D. include

59. A. necessary B. smart C. hard D. safe

60. A. hospitals B. doctors C. alternatives D. networks

61. A. charges B. costs C. pays D. provides

62. A. happy B. reluctant C. excited D. surprised

63. A. delight B. convenience C. significance D. embarrassment

64. A. infected with B. exposed to C. shocked at D. fascinated by

65. A. contact B. company C. progress D. communication

**(C)**

A child’s nap often provides a much-needed rest for parents too, time for an uninterrupted phone call, or a rest on the sofa. And naps have to be a good thing for preschoolers, surely, since they need to take a rest and get enough sleep for their brains to develop. Short naps have also been shown to be good for adults—improving alertness and reaction times.

So it feels **counterintuitive** for a review of 26 studies to conclude that napping in children over two years of age may not be a good idea after all. The review says that after two years of age, napping is associated with going to sleep later at night, poorer quality sleep and waking earlier. So should we discourage naps in preschool children—even if they really seem to need one?

Although the review talks about the effects of napping on two-year-olds, most of the evidence in the review actually comes from studies on three-year-olds. Also, the authors of the review article are clear that the research on children’s naps is of poor quality: some studies rely on parents remembering how much their children slept, or are for very short periods.

A study published in the Journal of Attention Disorders in February suffers from some methodological shortcomings (for instance small numbers—only 28 children between the ages of three and four, and only for five days), but is at least a *randomized* (任意的) controlled trial, using *actigraphs* (活动记录仪) worn on the wrist to objectively measure sleep. It found that children who missed their naps slept better at night and scored higher in studies of memory and attention.

Dr Mark Mahone, one of the authors, says that sleep at night may be of a better quality than during daytime napping. Having a sound sleep at night, he says, provides a greater proportion of the slow-wave, restorative sleep that promotes brain development and reinforces what has been learned the day before. The study also found that the children who went without naps did not sleep more at weekends.

I could never get my children to nap, but for parents who can, there is no reason to stop. Mahone says that more research is needed before anyone starts making recommendations, and children’s sleep requirements are known to be variable.

74. The word **“counterintuitive”** in Para. 2 most probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. difficult B. unreasonable C. revolutionary D. meaningless

75. What does the author think of the study published in *Attention Disorders*?

A. Its objects are too young to take the test.

B. Its findings are reliable due to the actigraphs.

C. It has enough objects to produce the results.

D. It provides various ways to help adults to take naps.

76. According to Dr Mark Mahone, a better-quality night sleep will result in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. frequent rests on the sofa

B. higher efficiency of learning

C. more serious attention disorder

D. fewer daytime naps at weekends

77. The author talks mainly about his or her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. opinions on whether children need naps

B. various systemic studies on children’s naps

C. comments on some studies on children’s naps

D. understanding of the functions of children’s naps