2020高三专项练习（十）

语法

1.

(A)

What should you take in with you when you take an exam? Pen, pencil, eraser, ruler … and don’t forget a bottle of water!  
 According to a study held in London, students \_\_\_25\_\_\_(bring) water into exams may improve their grades by up to 10%. Scientists in UK did the study on 448 students. The students were studying for a different degree at the University of East London. Only 25% of them entered the exam hall with water. Scientists then compared their exam results with their normal schoolwork grades. They found that all those who \_\_\_26\_\_\_(bring) water with them got better grades by 2% to10%. Scientists also predicted the students’ scores according to their normal schoolwork. They wrote down their possible scores on paper \_\_\_27\_\_\_ the students took exams.  
 It is unclear \_\_\_28\_\_\_ drinking water improves exam results. But scientists say having enough water in our bodies and not feeling thirsty could have a helpful effect on our brains. Drinking water may also reduce anxiety,\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ has a bad effect on exam performances.  
 “\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_the explanation is, it is clear that students \_\_\_31\_\_\_try hard to stay hydrated (含水的) with water during exams,” one of the scientists said. So next time, when you are going to have a big exam, try \_\_32\_\_\_(furnish) yourself with a bottle of water. It may help you pass the exam!

(B)

Without any previous notice, a documentary dominated headlines and social websites over the weekend.

*Under the Dome*, a 103-minute documentary \_\_\_33\_\_\_(self-fund) by former news anchor Chai Jing, \_\_\_34\_\_\_(release) in China on Feb 28. It has rapidly pushed the public awareness about air pollution and encouraged people to join in \_\_\_35\_\_\_effort to make a difference.

Chai, 39, said she started the work out of her “personal clashes” with smog after she gave birth to a daughter. “I sealed tight all the windows. I started every day by checking the air pollution index,” Chai said. Millions of other people are doing the same. While they stop there, Chai goes much \_\_\_36\_\_\_(deep). “I don't want to live in this way. I need to find out where the smog comes from and what on earth is going on”

Chai's research reveals that it is the burning of coal and oil \_\_\_37\_\_\_contributes to 60 percent of PM2.5 pollutants. She then goes on to disclose loopholes in car emissions regulations. Some of the laws have been in place for years, \_\_\_38\_\_\_ have never been applied. The film also explains that businesses are pressured not to obey the law because violating them carries little or no cost, while making changes pushes up costs. The film also points at China's petroleum and steel industries \_\_\_39\_\_\_the biggest sources of air pollution.

Chai goes on to list the things ordinary people can do\_\_\_40\_\_\_(help) and sums everything up by calling for individual responsibility in reporting illegal emissions via the hotline 12369.

2.

(A)

Good ideas often start with really silly questions. Bill Bowerman was making breakfast one day. As he stood there making *waffles* (华夫饼干) for his son, he wondered what would happen if he poured rubber (25)\_\_\_\_ his waffle iron. Later, he tried it and the result looked something like the bottom of most sports shoes we see today. Still, when he took this idea to several existing shoe companies, he was laughed at. In fact, every single company turned him down. Though rather discouraged, Bowerman persevered and went on (26)\_\_\_\_ (form) his own company, making NIKE athletic shoes.

Sometimes good ideas grow out of frustration. When Fred Smith was a student at Yale University, he needed to have some paperwork (27)\_\_\_\_(deliver) across the country the next day. Smith was amazed to find out that overnight delivery was impossible. He sat for a long while (28)\_\_\_\_ (wonder) why. Why couldn’t there be a reliable overnight mail delivery service? He decided to design one. Smith did just that and turned his design into (29)\_\_\_\_ class project. His business professor gave him only a C for his efforts. However, Smith was not through. He improved the ideas in that class project and eventually turned (30)\_\_\_\_ into one of the first and (31)\_\_\_\_ (successful) overnight mail services in the world—FedEx.

We know today, of course, that each of these ideas led to an incredibly successful product or service (32)\_\_\_\_ has changed the way many of us live. The best questions are usually open-ended and are often silly. Children aren’t afraid to ask such questions, but adults frequently are. Think how different the world might be (33)\_\_\_\_ people never asked “silly” question!

(B)

A lot of people in the world today are used to working, going on holiday, and having money—but many of them aren’t happy. Yet other people seem to be really happy,

(34)\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ they are poor, or have no job, or are surrounded by problems. Why?

Professor Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi, from the University of Chicago, has interviewed thousands of people who have a happy life to find out how they do it. “I (35)\_\_\_\_ (study) happiness for over 30 years,” says Csikszentmihalyi. “My interest in the subject came from my own experience as a child during World War II, when I saw many adults destroyed by the terrible events. But there were always a few who kept their courage, helped others, and were able to give a sense of purpose and meaning to their lives. I wanted to find out how a person (36)\_\_\_\_ build a fulfilling and enjoyable life.”

In general, his research showed that people were unhappy doing nothing. The professor stresses that happy people don’t waste time, either at work or when they’re free. “Many people feel the time that they spend at work or at school wasted. But often their free time (37)\_\_\_\_ (waste) as well. Many people are used to doing passive things—watching television, for example—without (38)\_\_\_\_ (use) any skills. As a result, life goes past in a series of boring experiences.”

But it doesn’t have to be this way. The professor has found that people are happy when they get into (39)\_\_\_\_ he calls “flow”. When people get very involved in a task that they have chosen, and which is well-defined and challenging, they experience “flow”, a situation (40)\_\_\_\_ they don’t notice time passing.

People who are not used to happiness can learn how to be happy, says the professor, if they constantly get into “flow” states. Is happiness as easy as that? Perhaps it is.

词汇题

1.

A. achieved B. authority C. available D. code E. dominated

F. educational G. opinions H. matters I. related J. representatives

K. symbolization

It is important that students’ feelings, opinions and suggestions are listened to, taken into account, and that the right action is taken. There are a number of ways that this can be \_\_41\_\_, i.e. school councils, year councils and peer mentoring.

School councils

Most schools have a school council which exists to let the teachers and head teacher know what students’ \_\_42\_\_ are on a range of school issues. The school council usually consists of two or three elected \_\_43\_\_ from each year group.

A school council might meet once or twice a month to discuss issues such as the dress \_\_44\_\_, the use of social areas, charity fundraising and bullying.

Year councils

Because school councils are sometimes \_\_45\_\_ by older students, some schools have introduced year councils. The aim of a year council is to give students the opportunity to express opinions on \_\_46\_\_ of importance to that particular year group. The following is an example of the rules relating to a school’s council for year 8 (pupils aged 12-13).

*The head of year will attend all council meetings as an observer and both they and the other year staff will be \_\_47\_\_ as required to offer support and advice to council members and to assist in the settlement of arguments.*

Peer mentoring

There are other ways in which students’ voices can be heard. One of the most popular schemes involves peer mentoring. Those who express an interest receive training to become *mentors* (导师) so that they are better equipped to help others. This starts from primary school age, when the mentors may get involved in issues \_\_48\_\_ to conflict resolution. At secondary school and at university, mentors are likely to deal with a larger variety of issues, such as \_\_49\_\_ and health-related matters.

The belief in schemes like these is that being heard by your peers can be more effective and helpful as fellow students may have more time and understanding than teachers or others in \_\_50\_\_.

2.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. countless | B. exhausted | C. comparison | D. essential | E. estimates | F. distinctive |
| G. relatively | H. cleared | I. unfortunately | J. recycled | K. restricts |  |

Rain forests, found in Earth’s temperate and *tropical* (热带的) zones, are some of the most biologically varied ecosystems on the planet. All rain forests share certain \_\_\_41\_\_\_ features, including a closed canopy, the dense vegetation of the top branches that forms a roof above the forest floor, a damp and warm climate, and \_\_\_42\_\_\_ constant temperatures throughout the year. Most of the forest’s insect and animal life grows well in the canopy’s leafy and sunlit environment. The forest’s groundcover, by comparison, is small. Less than 2 percent of the sun’s light makes its way through the canopy and the darkness below. This darkness, along with the poor quality of the soils, \_\_\_43\_\_\_ plant growth.

Rain forests are a(n) \_\_\_44\_\_\_ part of Earth’s total ecology. Huge amounts of water are absorbed into tree roots and \_\_\_45\_\_\_ into the atmosphere from the tree leaves through a process called *transpiration* (蒸发). Tree roots also fix the soil in place and slow the runoff of rains into rivers and oceans. Through the process of *photosynthesis* (光合作用), rain forests absorb more carbon dioxide and give off more oxygen than any other ecosystem.

The rain forests are \_\_\_46\_\_\_ shrinking at a rapid rate as a result of the profitable ventures of farming, logging, and mining. When tropical rain forests are \_\_\_47\_\_\_ in order to raise cattle and crops, the nutrient-poor soils are quickly \_\_\_48\_\_\_. When farmers move on to new areas, heavy rains and baking sun leave the land fruitless and lifeless. Logging and mining cause similar damage to the land and destroy the territory of \_\_\_49\_\_\_ millions of birds, insects and animals. By some \_\_\_50\_\_\_, an area of tropical rain forest the size of the state of Delaware disappears in this way every month.

完型填空

Many people complain that their memory is bad, particularly as they get older. Life would be so much easier if we could remember things \_\_51\_\_. So how can we improve our memory?

Many people think that repeating things is the best way to remember. While this undoubtedly helps short-term memory (remembering a telephone number for a few seconds, \_\_52\_\_), psychologists doubt whether it can help you to remember things for long. The British psychologist E.C. Stanford seemed to \_\_53\_\_ this point when he tested himself on five prayers that he had read aloud every morning for over 25 years. He found that he could remember no more than three words of them! \_\_54\_\_, especially for remembering numbers, is ‘*chunking’* (分块), or grouping the information. The following numbers would be \_\_55\_\_ for most of us to remember. 1492178919931848. But look at them in ‘chunks’, and it becomes much easier. 1492 1789 1993 1848.

So what about ‘memory training’? We’ve all \_\_56\_\_ people who can memorise packs of card by heart --- how is this done and can anyone learn how to do it? \_\_57\_\_ experts, there are various ways of training your memory. Many of them \_\_58\_\_ forming a mental picture of the items to be memorised. One method, which may be useful in learning foreign languages, is to create a picture in your mind \_\_59\_\_ a word you want to remember. Another method is to invent a story that includes all the things you want to remember. People were asked to remember up to 120 words using this technique; when tested afterwards, on average, they were able to \_\_60\_\_ 90 per cent of them! Surprisingly, however, there is nothing \_\_61\_\_ about these methods --- they were around even in ancient times. Apparently the Roman general Publius Scipio could \_\_62\_\_ his entire army --- 35,000 men in total!

\_\_63\_\_, not all of us are interested in learning long lists of names and numbers just for fun. For those studying large quantities of information, psychologists suggest that the best way to ‘form \_\_64\_\_ connections’ is to ask yourself lots of questions as you go along. So, for example, if you were reading about a particular disease, you would ask yourself questions like: ‘Do people get it from water?’, ‘What parts of the body does it affect?’ and so on. This is said to be far more effective than time spent ‘\_\_65\_\_’ reading and re-reading notes.

51. A. effortlessly B. purposefully C. exactly D. carelessly

52. A. by contrast B. in that case C. in no way D. for example

53. A. raise B. prove C. discuss D. stress

54. A. More helpful B. Much worse C. More difficult D. Much shorter

55. A. convenient B. impossible C. meaningful D. technical

56. A. agreed with B. learned from C. heard about D. apologized for

57. A. Due to B. In case of C. According to D. In spite of

58. A. exclude B. mean C. suggest D. involve

59. A. isolated from B. sensitive to C. responsible for D. associated with

60. A. recall B. retell C. revise D. restore

61. A. effective B. awful C. valuable D. new

62. A. train B. recognize C. lead D. command

63. A. Furthermore B. However C. Summarily D. Therefore

64. A. unknown B. loose C. meaningful D. personal

65. A. passively B. silently C. amusingly D. extensively

Archaeologists are scientists who search for clues that help form a clearer picture of the lives people led in the past. Archaeology is a modern science, but it has been \_\_\_51\_\_\_ for centuries. More than 2,400 years ago, the Greek historian Herodotus described the Egyptian pyramids and other monuments. He may have been the first writer to consider that remains and \_\_\_52\_\_\_ could provide information for \_\_\_53\_\_\_ generations. For more than a thousand years, however, such \_\_\_54\_\_\_ were observers rather than researchers.

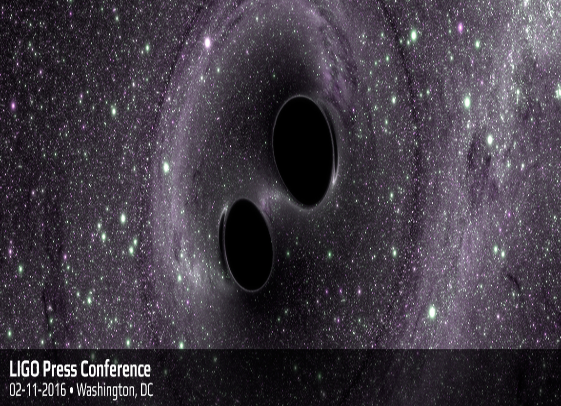
In the 1700s, scientists and adventurers from a variety of countries traveled \_\_\_55\_\_\_ to explore ancient sites. Digs that are still \_\_\_56\_\_\_ began in 1709 at Herculaneum, an Italian city buried in ash during the explosion of Mount Vesuvius in A. D. 79. The Danish scholar Carsten Niebuhr visited the ruins of Persepolis in the Middle East in 1765 to study *cuneiform writing* (楔形文字). \_\_\_57\_\_\_, archaeology didn’t become a widely recognized science and schools didn’t recognize the subject as a scholarly pursuit until the 19th century. The term itself was \_\_\_58\_\_\_ in 1837. It comes from a Latin word meaning “the study of *antiquities* (古物).” One of the first archaeologists to use a scientific approach to the discipline was Heinrich Schliemann of Germany, who in the late 1800s \_\_\_59\_\_\_ the ancient civilization of the city of Troy.

Today, archaeologists uncover the past in many different \_\_\_60\_\_\_, including deserts and jungles, at sites called digs. Ancient sources, folk tales, and landscape features can suggest where archaeologists should look. Surveys of the land help them choose sites \_\_\_61\_\_\_ to provide artifacts, the objects that will unlock the story of a particular people — their daily lives, their beliefs, and their ties to other cultures. A site, however, does not have to be old to be interesting to an archaeologist. Some prefer to study more \_\_\_62\_\_\_ settlements. One scientist, for instance, studies coal mining camps in California by examining the garbage that miners \_\_\_63\_\_\_. Archaeologists may work for universities, museums or governments, and some of them are involved in educating the public about \_\_\_64\_\_\_ ancient sites. Artifact hunters who are \_\_\_65\_\_\_ history rob these places and sell what they find for a few dollars to immoral dealers in antiquities.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51. | A. adventuring | B. changing | C. digging | D. evolving |
| 52. | A. books | B. history | C. ruins | D. science |
| 53. | A. lost | B. later | C. older | D. several |
| 54. | A. inventors | B. scholars | C. visitors | D. writers |
| 55. | A. extensively | B. nationwide | C. regularly | D. together |
| 56. | A. in progress | B. in good condition | C. on display | D. out of control |
| 57. | A. Besides | B. However | C. Instead | D. Meanwhile |
| 58. | A. coined | B. considered | C. recognized | D. used |
| 59. | A. created | B. developed | C. established | D. investigated |
| 60. | A. countries | B. fields | C. locations | D. ways |
| 61. | A. certain | B. likely | C. ready | D. necessary |
| 62. | A. honorable | B. peaceful | C. rural | D. recent |
| 63. | A. gave away | B. gave off | C. left behind | D. left out |
| 64. | A. choosing | B. examining | C. studying | D. protecting |
| 65. | A. aware of | B. fed up with | C. ignorant of | D. familiar with |

**(C)**

**Scientists Detect Gravitational Waves**

What is *gravitational waves* (引力波)? Scientists have for the first time observed *ripples in the fabric of space time* (时空涟漪) called gravitational waves, arriving at the earth from a severely destructive event in the distant universe. It confirms a major prediction of Albert Einstein’s 1915 general theory of relativity and opens a unique new window onto the universe, according to a group of scientists at a press conference in Washington on Thursday.

“This is truly scientific moonshot. We did it. We landed on the moon,” declared David Reitz, executive director of the LIGO Laboratory at Caltech, at the conference in the National Press Club.

According to the National Science Foundation (NSF) experts, gravitational waves carry information about their dramatic origins and about the nature of gravity that cannot be obtained from elsewhere. Physicists have concluded that the detected gravitational waves were produced during the final *fraction of a second* (千分之一秒) of the combination of two black holes to produce a single, much bigger turning black hole. This fierce shock of two black holes had been predicted but never observed by NSF.

The gravitational waves were detected on Sept 14, 2015 at 5:51 am EDT by both of the twin Laser Interferometer Gravitational-wave Observatory (LIGO) detectors, located in Livingston, Louisiana, and Hanford, Washington.

Based on the observed signals, LIGO scientists estimate that the black holes for this event were about 29 and 36 times the weight of the sun, and the event took place 1.3 billion years ago. About three times the weight of the sun was changed into gravitational waves in a fraction of a second -- with a peak power output about 50 times that of the whole visible universe. By looking at the time of arrival of the signals -- the detector in Livingston recorded the event 7 *milliseconds* (毫秒) before the detector in Hanford -- scientists can say that the source was located in the Southern Hemisphere, according to a press release from NSF, which funded the research.

This new LIGO discovery is the first observation of gravitational waves themselves, made by measuring the tiny disturbances the waves make to space and time as they pass through the earth. “Our observation of gravitational waves accomplishes an ambitious goal set out over five decades ago to directly detect this puzzling phenomenon and better understand the universe, and, properly, fulfills Einstein’s prediction on the 100th anniversary of his general theory of relativity,” Reitze said.

74. By saying “This is truly scientific moonshot. We did it. We landed on the moon,” what does David Reitz mean?

A. We humans truly landed on the moon this time.

B. The theory of relativity was not proved until today.

C. Gravitational waves arrived at the earth in the end.

D. Scientists successfully observed gravitational waves.

75. What do NSF experts talk about in the third paragraph?

A. Gravitational waves carry information about the origins of nature.

B. The nature of gravity cannot be obtained from gravitational waves.

C. The combination of two black holes can produce a single, much bigger turning black hole.

D. Gravitational waves only appear at the final fraction of a second of the shock of two black holes.

76. According to the observed signals, LIGO scientists find out that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the two black holes which brought about this event were much bigger than the sun

B. about three times the weight of the sun became gravitational waves in this event

C. the event produced by the observed signals took place 1.3 billion years ago

D. the peak power output was about 50 times that of the whole universe

77. From this passage, a conclusion can be drawn that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. gravitational waves can make disturbances to space and time

B. Einstein predicted the observed gravitational waves in the universe

C. gravitational waves is not a puzzling phenomenon to the world any more

D. this new LIGO discovery was made to test the general theory of relativity