2020高三专项练习（十一）

语法

1.

(A)

As you get older, it feels like time tends to move faster. As Dan Ariely explains over at The Wall Street Journal, we tend to fall into familiar routines (25) we age and that makes time move quickly.

We perceive time as something like a stack of memories, so the less new experiences you have, the (26) (likely) you are to fill in those memories with interesting things.

Time does go by (or, more accurately, it feels as if time is going by) more quickly, the older we get.

In the first few years of our lives, anything we sense or do is brand new, and many of our experiences are unique, so they remain firmly in our memories. But as (27) years go by, we encounter fewer and fewer new experiences—both because we (28) (accomplish) a lot and because we are slaves to our daily routines.

For example, try to remember (29) happened to you every day last week，chances are that nothing extraordinary happened, so you will be hard-pressed to recall the specific things you did on Monday, Tuesday, etc.

What can we do about this? Maybe we need some new app that will encourage us to try out new experiences, point out things we’ve never done, recommend dishes we’ve never tasted and suggest places we’ve never been. Such an app (30) make our lives more varied, encourage us to try new things, slow down the passage of time and increase our happiness.

(31) such an app arrives, try to do at least one new thing every week. It’s not too difficult to push (32) to do new things.

(B)

This afternoon, I spoke with Governor Malloy and FBI Director Mueller. I offered Governor Malloy my *condolences*（吊唁，慰问） on behalf of the nation, and made it clear that he will have every single resource that he needs (33) (investigate) this *heinous*（令人发指的）crime, care for the victims, comfort their families.

I (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (endure) too many of these tragedies in the past few years. And each time I learn the news I react not as a President, but as anybody else would — as a parent. And that was especially true today. I know there’s not a parent in America who doesn’t feel the same overwhelming grief that I do.

The majority of those (35) died today were children — beautiful little kids between the ages of 5 and 10 years old. They had their entire lives ahead of them — birthdays, graduations, weddings, kids of their own. Among the (36) (fall) were also teachers — men and women who devoted their lives to (37) (help) our children fulfill their dreams.

So our hearts are broken today — for the parents and grandparents, sisters and brothers of these little children, and for the families of the adults who (38) (lose). Our hearts are broken for the parents of the survivors as well, for as blessed as they are to have their children home tonight, they know that their children’s innocence has been torn away from them too early, and there are no words that will ease their pain.

As a country, we have been through this too many times. (39) it’s an elementary school in Newtown, or a shopping mall in Oregon, or a temple in Wisconsin, or a movie theater in Aurora, or a street corner in Chicago — these neighborhoods are our neighborhoods, and these children are our children. And we’re going to have to come together and take meaningful action to prevent more tragedies (40) this, regardless of the politics.

2.

(A)

Dogs are called “man’s best friend.” Now a study shows new reasons (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_ they really are our best pals. Researchers at UCLA Medical Center in Los Angeles, California, say that dogs (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_ be good for people’s health.

The study focused on 76 patients who were in the hospital for heart problems. First the patients (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (split) into three groups. Some were visited by human volunteers with dogs. (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_ were visited by people only. The third group had no visitors. Then the researchers wrote down how the patients felt before, during, and after the visit.

Researchers found that dog visits (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) the patients feel better. Patients who had been visited by dogs felt 24 percent less scared. Those patients who were visited by just people felt only 10 percent less scared. After just 12 minutes with dogs, patients’ hearts and lungs seemed to be working (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (well).

It is not news to pet lovers that furry friends can help people feel happier. But before the study there was little proof (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_ therapy animals make us healthier. Nurse Kathie M. Cole was a member of the UCLA Medical Center study. She hopes that doctors and hospitals see the good effects (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_ using therapy animals.

“Dogs are a great comfort,” said Cole. “They make people happier, calmer, and feel more loved. That is huge when you are scared and not feeling well.”

(B)

A couple had two little boys, (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_ were excessively [naughty](http://dict.qsbdc.com/mischievous). They were always getting into trouble and their parents knew that, (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_ anything terrible occurred in their town, their sons were probably involved.

  The boys’ mother heard that a clergyman (牧师) in town had been successful in (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (discipline) children, so she asked (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_ he would speak with her boys. The clergyman agreed, but asked to see them individually. So the mother sent her 8-year-old first, in the morning, with the older boy to see the clergyman in the afternoon.

  The clergyman, (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_ huge man with a booming voice, sat the younger boy down and asked him sternly, “Where is God?”

The boy made no response, (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (sit) there with his mouth hanging open, wide-eyed. So the clergyman repeated the question in an even sterner tone, “Where is God!!?” Again the boy made no attempt (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (answer). So the clergyman raised his voice even more and shook his finger in the boy’s face and [shouted](http://dict.qsbdc.com/bellowed), “Where is God?”

  The boy screamed, ran directly home and dove into his closet, slamming the door behind him. When his older brother found him in the closet, he asked, “What happened?”

  The younger brother, [gasping](http://dict.qsbdc.com/gasping) for breath, (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (reply), “We are in big trouble this time. God is missing -- and they think we did it!”

词汇题

1.

|  |
| --- |
| A. labels B. average C. requires D. counting E. situation F. dropped  G. professional H. packaged I. exercise J. processing K. standards |

Americans know the benefits of having a healthy diet. In school, children learn to eat a variety of healthy foods. People grow up aware of the value of \_\_41\_\_ calories. They hear about the health dangers of chemicals added to \_\_42\_\_ food. They realize they shouldn’t eat too many sweets or fats. Many American consumers read \_\_43\_\_ carefully for nutrition information. That way they can compare products and eat the best foods.

Keeping fit — or maybe getting in shape — is often high on the list of New Year’s resolutions for Americans. In the past two decades, fitness has become a fashion. Many Americans have joined health clubs to work out with \_\_44\_\_ equipment. Sports stores sell sports shoes and clothing for every possible exercise \_\_45\_\_. People can even buy weights and equipment and set up their own exercise center at home!

Statistics give health experts good reason to be disappointed. Americans exercise less than they used to. The number of people taking part in fitness activities \_\_46\_\_ from 41.7 million in 1991 to only 32 million in 1993. Among high school students, only 37 percent \_\_47\_\_ three times per week. However, 70 percent of teenagers watch at least an hour of TV every day, and 38 percent watch over three hours. As a result, the \_\_48\_\_ American gained eight pounds during the 1980’s. At least one-third of Americans weigh 20 percent more than their ideal weight.

Still, by many \_\_49\_\_, Americans enjoy good health. Medical care in the United States, while expensive, is among the best in the world. The U.S. Government \_\_50\_\_ strict food inspections to ensure that food is of the highest quality. Food producers must label products accurately. Many resources, such as magazines, TV programs and even the Internet, allow people to find out how to improve their health. Americans know how to make themselves more healthy. They just need to do it.

2．

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. comprehensive | B. spread | C. impact | D. incredible | E. observed |  |
| F. compared | G. success | H. firmly | I. combination | J. heavily | K. motivate |

A new report by the World Health Organization (WHO) reveals that around one in a hundred deaths worldwide is due to passive smoking, which kills an estimated 600,000 people a year.

In the first study to assess the global \_\_41\_\_ of second-hand smoke, WHO experts find that children are more \_\_42\_\_ exposed to second-hand smoke than any other age-group, and around 165,000 of them a year die because of it.

Children’s exposure to second-hand smoke is most likely to happen at home, and the double blow of infectious diseases and tobacco seems to be a deadly \_\_43\_\_ for children in these regions. Commenting on the findings, Heather Wipfli and Jonathan Samet from the University of Southern California, said policymakers try to \_\_44\_\_ families to stop smoking in the home.

While deaths due to passive smoking in children were *skewed*(曲解) toward poor and middle-income countries, deaths in adults were \_\_45\_\_ across countries at all income levels.

In Europe’s high-income countries, only 71 child deaths occurred, while 35,388 deaths were in adults. Yet in the countries like Africa, an estimated 43,375 deaths due to passive smoking were in children \_\_46\_\_ with 9,514 in adults.

Only 7.4 percent of the world population currently lives in places with \_\_47\_\_ smoke-free laws, and those laws are not always \_\_48\_\_ *enforced*(施行). In places where smoke-free rules are \_\_49\_\_, research shows that exposure to second-hand smoke in high-risk places like bars and restaurants can be cut by 90 percent, and in general by 60 percent, the researchers said.

Studies also show such laws help to reduce the number of cigarettes smoked by smokers and lead to higher \_\_50\_\_ rates in those trying to quit.

完型填空

1.

As anyone who has tried to lose weight knows, realistic goal-setting generally produces the best results. That is partially \_\_51\_\_ it appears people who set realistic goals actually work more efficiently, and make more effort, to achieve those goals.

What is far less understood by scientists, \_\_52\_\_, are the potentially harmful effects of goal-setting.

Newspapers *relay*（转发）accounts of goal-setting in industries and businesses up and down both Wall Street and Main Street, yet there has been \_\_53\_\_ little research on how the practice of setting goals may have \_\_54\_\_ to the current economic crisis, and *unethical* (不道德) behavior in general.

“Goals are widely used and promoted as having really beneficial effects. And yet, the same \_\_55\_\_ that can push people to make more effort in a constructive way could also motivate people to be more likely to \_\_56\_\_ unethical behaviors,” says Maurice Schweitzer, an associate professor at Penn’s Wharton School.

“It turns out there’s no economic benefit to just having a goal — you just get a psychological benefit.” Schweitzer says. “But in many cases, goals have economic \_\_57\_\_ that make them more powerful.”

A prime example Schweitzer and his colleagues mention is the 2004 \_\_58\_\_ of energy-trading giant Enron, where managers used financial encouragements to motivate salesmen to \_\_59\_\_ specific profit goals. The problem, Schweitzer says, is that the actual trades were not \_\_60\_\_.

Other studies have shown that \_\_61\_\_ employees with unrealistic goals can force them to lie, cheat or steal. Such was the case in the early 1990s when Sears \_\_62\_\_ a sales *quota* (配额) on its auto repair staff. It promoted employees to impose for work and to \_\_63\_\_ unnecessary repairs on a companywide basis.

Schweitzer admits his research *runs counter to* (违背) a very large body of literature that \_\_64\_\_ the many benefits of goal-setting. Advocates of the practice have argued with his team’s use of such \_\_65\_\_ as news accounts to support his conclusion that goal-setting is widely over-recommended.

51. A. though B. unless C. when D. because

52. A. moreover B. furthermore C. however D. otherwise

53. A. surprisingly B. generally C. particularly D. potentially

54. A. objected B. contributed C. opposed D. tailored

55. A. definition B. appreciation C. motivation D. expression

56. A. engage in B. add to C. show off D. turn on

57. A. risks B. problems C. expenses D. rewards

58. A. claim B. collapse C. composition D. construction

59. A. need B. meet C. kneel D. feel

60. A. comfortable B. changeable C. favorable D. profitable

61. A. tiring B. burdening C. inspiring D. leading

62. A. overtake B. overlook C. overcharge D. overflow

63. A. blame B. discover C. complete D. direct

64. A. praises B. denies C. neglects D. excludes

65. A. problem B. factor C. purpose D. evidence

2.

Due to rising pollution and a strengthening yuan, Beijing saw its tourist numbers drop to 4.20 million visits from January to November in 2013 from 5.01 million visits in 2012.

The number of overseas travelers to Beijing grew after the city hosted the 2008 Olympics until 2012, when it saw a 3.8% \_\_51\_\_, followed by the further drop last year. The unexpected drop in 2013 came \_\_52\_\_ new policies introduced in a(n) \_\_53\_\_ to support China’s tourism industry. But only 14,000 tourists \_\_54\_\_ the visa-free stopover, according to the Beijing General Station of Exit and Entry Frontier Inspection, well short of the 20,000 target officials had \_\_55\_\_ predicted.

Jiang Yiyi, deputy director of the Institute of International Tourism at the China Tourism Academy, \_\_56\_\_ part of the drop-off in foreign tourists to the strengthening yuan.

In 2013, the yuan increased almost 3% against the U.S. dollar, making “Beijing a more expensive \_\_57\_\_ than in the past”, Jiang Yiyi noted. “At the same time,” she said, “other countries have seen their tourist numbers grow as the *currencies*(货币) \_\_58\_\_. While RMB is on the rise, currencies from some of China’s \_\_59\_\_ for tourism, such as Japan, are *depreciating*(贬值), meaning travel to some other Asian countries has been getting cheaper while travel to China is becoming more expensive, ” Jiang Yiyi said. In 2013, the Japanese yen fell 21% against the U.S. dollar, \_\_60\_\_ 10 million overseas tourists.

The Beijing Tourism Development Commission noted that the country’s battle with pollution is another \_\_61\_\_ cities face in attracting overseas tourists.

Heavy air pollution from Beijing to Shanghai, where pollution levels went off the charts in December, \_\_62\_\_ don’t do much to help attract tourists. China’s tourism officials are expecting to \_\_63\_\_ the trend of declining overseas visitors in 2014—possible, experts say, if it \_\_64\_\_ its outdated tour packages and lowers ticket prices.

Jiang Yiyi at the China Tourism Academy suggests China adopt a long-term national plan to \_\_65\_\_ the country’s image and investment in overseas tourism to attract more visitors.

51. A. growth B. decline C. change D. influence

52. A. in addition to B. by means of C. as a result of D. in spite of

53. A. attempt B. agreement C. hurry D. mood

54. A. got familiar with B. came up with C. took advantage of D. put emphasis on

55. A. fortunately B. frequently C. previously D. occasionally

56. A. devoted B. owed C. attached D. exposed

57. A. destination B. tourism C. authority D. association

58. A. reform B. collapse C. stabilize D. weaken

59. A. competitors B. supporters C. investors D. reminders

60. A. inspiring B. attracting C. disappointing D. embarrassing

61. A. opportunity B. situation C. obstacle D. alternative

62. A. relevantly B. approximately C. dramatically D. certainly

63. A. set B. reverse C. confirm D. follow

64. A. revises B. sells C. excludes D. demonstrates

65. A. create B. keep C. damage D. improve

**(C)**

When I returned to the common, the sun was setting. The crowd around the hole had increased, and stood out black against the lemon yellow of the sky－a couple of hundred people, perhaps. There were really, I should think, two or three hundred people **elbowing one another**, the one or two ladies there being by no means the least active. “He’s fallen in the hole!” cried someone. “Keep back!” said several. The crowd moved a little, and I elbowed my way through. Every one seemed greatly excited. I heard a peculiar humming sound from the hole.

“I say!” said Ogilvy; “help keep these idiots back. We don’t know what’s in the puzzling thing, you know!”

The end of cylinder(圆柱体) was being screwed out from within. I turned, and as I did so the screw（螺丝钉）must have come out, for the lid of the cylinder fell upon the ground with a ringing shock. For a moment that circular hole seemed perfectly black. I had the sunset in my eyes.

I think everyone expected to see a man emerge－possibly something a little unlike us earthly men, but in all essentials a man. But, looking, I presently saw something exciting within the shadow: clumsy movements, one above another, and then two disc-like eyes. Then something resembling a grey snake, about the thickness of a walking stick, climbed up out of the twisting middle, and moved in the air towards me－and then another.

A **sudden chill** came over me. I stood frightened and staring. A big gray rounded bulk, the size, perhaps, of a bear, was rising slowly and painfully out of the cylinder. As it climbed up and caught the light, it looked like wet leather.

Anyone who has never seen a living Martian can scarcely imagine the strange horror of its appearance. The peculiar V-shaped mouth with its pointed upper lip, the absence of brow ridges, the Gorgon groups of tentacles(触手), the unstable breathing of the lungs in a strange atmosphere, the evident heaviness and painfulness of movement due to the greater gravitational energy of the earth－above all, the extraordinary intensity of the huge eyes, which was unforgettable－were at once vital, intense, inhuman and monstrous. These was something fungoid in the oily brown skin, something in the clumsy deliberation of the tedious movements unspeakably nasty. Even at this first encounter, this first glimpse, I was overcome with disgust and dread.

73. Why was the crowd “elbowing one another” according to paragraph 1?

A. There were no officials to control them.

B. They were curious and wanted to get a good view of the hole.

C. They were angry and trying to push people into the hole.

D. They were trying to get away from the hole in fear.

74. The Martian shocked the narrator because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it did not look like the other Martians that had arrived earlier

B. it arrived on Earth in a strange and nasty-looking cylinder

C. it was moving surprisingly slowly for a Martian

D. like most people, he had thought it would resemble a human

75. A “sudden chill”(paragraph 5) came over the narrator because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the Martian was heading directly towards the crowd

B. a cold tentacle had almost reached the narrator

C. he saw the Martian’s terrifying features as it climbed out of the cylinder

D. the sun had set and he suddenly noticed the night-time chill

76. What did the narrator find most impressive about the creature?

A. The horrible shape of its mouth and face.

B. Its long and strange tentacles.

C. The way it moved in the Earth’s atmosphere.

D. Its unusual large and intense eyes.

77. The description of the Martians implies that they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cute and charming

B. friendly and cooperative

C. frightening and probably dangerous

D. ugly but unluckily misunderstood