2020高三专项练习（十二）

语法

1.

(A)

Being skinny is not beautiful but being healthy is. Most young people, unfortunately, (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_(convince) that being thin, and therefore being stylish is a major way of maintaining self-worth. To make the matter worse, they might take this so far that they are likely to end up (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_ eating disorders.

Eating disorders are psychological illnesses defined by abnormal eating habits, (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_ may involve either insufficient or too much food intake to the damage of an individual's physical and mental health. Bulimia nervosa(暴食症) and anorexia nervosa（食欲匮乏） are the (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_(common) forms of eating disorders.

(29)\_\_\_\_\_\_ diagnosed with anorexia nervosa are well under a healthy bodyweight. But patients with bulimia nervosa may have a body weight that falls within the range from normal to overweight. (30)\_\_\_\_\_ primarily thought of as affecting females, eating disorders influence males as well.

The precise cause of eating disorders is not entirely understood, but (31)\_\_\_\_\_\_ is agreed that the disease is linked to other medical conditions and situations. Besides, cultural idealization of thinness and youthfulness also contributes to (32)\_\_\_\_\_\_(reduce) weight forcefully. The problem has affected a large population worldwide.

(B)

A new report said middle class workers could still be working (33)\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ they are at the age of 70, to help out their grown up children.

Middle class workers (34)\_\_\_\_\_\_(age) 50 and above are being forced to delay their retirement, with many blaming their children, a report revealed yesterday.

To many middle class workers, (35)\_\_\_\_\_\_ bothered them from work couldn't compare with the possibility that they might postpone their retirement date by around five years.

It is not just the rising cost of living that is causing the delay. Many pointed to the fact that they are constantly having to provide for their grown-up children at an age (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_ they assumed they should be financially independent.

Actually, one in five middle class workers (37)\_\_\_\_\_\_ keep working in order to support their children. Many workers struggled all along to the retirement date, only (38)\_\_\_\_\_\_(realize) that they had to switch to a part-time working pattern, also called semi-retirement. Rarely (39)\_\_\_\_\_\_ people hear of the concept of semi-retirement in the past but now semi-retirement has become the routine among wealthier people in their 50s and 60s, regarded as (40)\_\_\_\_\_\_ sign of the country’s on-going worsening economy.

2.

(A)

We had to climb right up the hill, which is very steep, and, when close under it, it seemed to be high, but we soon reached the top. When we were there, we had lost sight of the lake; and now our road was over a wild land. 25 (go) a little way, we saw before us, at the distance of about half a mile, a very large stone building, with a high wall round it, neither field nor tree near.

The wild land was overgrown with grey grass that cattle might feed upon. We could not tell

26 this building was. It appeared 27 \_\_\_\_\_\_ it had been built strong to defend from storms; but for what purpose? William called out to us that we should observe that place well, for it was exactly like one of the shelters of the Alps (阿尔卑斯山), 28 (build) for the reception of travelers, and indeed I had thought it 29 be so. This building, from its singular structure and appearance, made the place, which is itself in a country 30 Scotland, remarkable.

When we 31 (pass) it and looked back, three pyramidal mountains on the opposite side of Lock Lomond ended the view, 32 in certain kind of weather might be very grand. Our highland companion had not got enough English to give us any information concerning this strange building. What we could only get from her was that it was a “large house”, which was plain enough.

（B）

All plants need water to grow. Watering plants seems like a simple task but it actually requires many considerations. For example, plants growing in areas with low rainfall or areas 33 (expose) to dry wind require more water. On the other hand, plants which have a good adaptation to dry conditions or have the ability to store water in their cells require 34 （frequent） watering. The watering of plants should not be viewed as a minor process in gardening 35 this task plays an extremely important role in ensuring healthy plant growth.

Let’s first take a closer look at plants growing in gardens. Since watering is a critical gardening task, 36 accessible water supply is vital. A garden tap with a hose of sufficient length to reach the furthest part of the garden 37 (prefer). This tends to make watering much easier and ensures adequate water is provided for the plants. Most inexperienced gardeners water little 38 very frequently. This is undesirable as it encourages shallow root growth. In addition, watering in full sun causes leaves to lose water quickly from the surface of the soil. Therefore, some experts recommend 39 (install) an automatic watering system.

As for plants growing in pots or containers, they tend to lose water rapidly. One way to reduce such a risk is 40 (group) the plants close together to keep moisture. Try to move them to a shady place if you are away from home for a few days. Otherwise, you will return home to see your plants dead.

词汇题

1.

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| A. regular B. eventually C. inspired D. value E. substitute F. wholly  G. bother H. estimates I. involve J. resistant K. replacing |

Which came first, the chicken or the egg? This question has remained unsolved for hundreds of years, yet soon it might not be a problem anymore — the egg of the future may not 41 a chicken at all.

But if not from a chicken, where will the egg come from? Apparently, a plant is one of the possibilities, as Hampton Creek, a food technology company in San Francisco, US, has found. They created a(n) 42 for eggs, called Beyond Eggs, using a mixture of 11 plants, including sunflowers and a variety of beans.

Unlike the image you might now have in your mind, Beyond Eggs look nothing like 43 eggs. They are sold as gray powder that you mix with water before cooking. But the final product tastes just like the real thing.

But the question is, why 44 with “plant eggs”? What’s the problem with ordinary eggs?

The truth is that 99 percent of our eggs come from industrial warehouses (养鸡场仓库) where chickens are crowded into cages too small for them to even spread their wings. This cruelty is what 45 Hampton Creek to carry out the Beyond Eggs project in the first place.

In addition, the cages where chickens are kept so close together are a hotbed for viruses. To help the chickens stay healthy, farmers feed them antibiotics (抗生素), which may cause dangerous bacteria to grow 46 to the drugs and 47 spread to humans through eggs and meat.

In fact, 48 the egg is not a new idea, but Beyond Eggs seems to be the most successful attempt so far.

Besides their great taste and eco-friendliness, Beyond Eggs provide the same nutritional 49 as real eggs, and they’re even healthier since they don’t contain cholesterol (胆固醇). The company also 50 that the cost of their products is around 19 percent less than real eggs, which makes them more affordable.

2.

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| A. challenged B. functions C. solved D. deserves E. mirrors  F. practical G. further H. urge I. presence J. opposing  K. survival |

“In wilderness is the preservation of the world.” This is a famous saying from a writer regarded as one of the fathers of environmentalism. The frequency with which it is borrowed 41 a heated debate on environmental protection: whether to place wilderness at the heart of what is to be preserved.

As John Sauven of Greenpeace UK points out, there is a strong appeal in images of the wild, the untouched; more than anything else, they speak of the nature that many people value most dearly. The 42 to leave the subject of such images untouched is strong, and the danger exploitation brings to such landscapes is real. Some of these wildernesses also perform 43 that humans need—the rainforests, for example, store carbon in vast quantities.

Lee Lane, a visiting fellow at the Hudson Institute, takes the 44 view. He acknowledges that wildernesses do provide useful services, such as water conservation. But that is not, he argues, a reason to avoid all human 45 , or indeed commercial and industrial exploitation. There are ever more people on the Earth, and they reasonably and rightfully want to have better lives, rather than merely struggle for 46 . While the ways of using resources have improved, there is still a growing need for raw materials, and some wildernesses contain them in abundance. If they can be tapped without reducing the services those wildernesses provide, the argument goes, there is no 47 reason not to do so. Being untouched is not, in itself, a characteristic worth valuing above all others.

I look forward to seeing these views taken further, and to their being 48 by the other participants. One opinion is that both cases need to take on the question of spiritual value a little more directly. And there is a(n) 49 question as to whether wildernesses can be exploited without harm.

This is a topic that calls for not only free expression of feelings, but also the guidance of reason. What position wilderness should enjoy in the preservation of the world obviously 50 much more serious thinking.

完型填空

1.

Have you ever gotten a sunburn? If you have, you’ve already learned the hard way about the sun’s ultraviolet (紫外线的), or UV light. It can burn your skin so bad that it turns it red or even makes it peel off. The 51 helps you remember to wear sunscreen the next time.

Well, Earth has its own version of sunscreen, the ozone (臭氧) layer, which 52 us all from the vast majority of the UV light released by the sun. Without it, we wouldn’t just get a sunburn. Life on Earth would go 53 due to the hugely damaging power of all those UV rays.

The ozone layer 54 Earth’s stratosphere (同温层), a part of the atmosphere that 55 from about 10 kilometers up to nearly 50 kilometers above the ground. Despite its name, the ozone layer isn’t just ozone gas. It contains relatively higher concentrations of ozone than the lower atmosphere, but that’s still a small amount 56 those of the main elements of the atmosphere. Even so, it 57 a lot of UV rays, preventing them from reaching the surface of Earth.

However, people weren’t fully aware of its importance until 1985, when a huge hole in the layer was found over Antarctica.

The 58 quickly pointed to a kind of chemical called chlorofluorocarbon, or CFC, which was widely used in refrigerators, air conditioners and hairsprays. CFCs are able to rise up to the stratosphere and cause reactions that destroy ozone. With a 59 ozone layer, people on Earth are more likely to develop skin cancer, cataracts (白内障) and other health problems due to too much UV light 60 .

As a result of this discovery, an international treaty (条约) called the Montreal Protocol was signed in 1987 to 61 the manufacture of CFC products so that the ozone layer could slowly recover and return to its natural state by 2050.

62 , at a time when it seemed that everything was going back to 63 , earlier this month scientists detected four new man-made gases in Greenland and Australia that could causes new risks to the ozone layer.

Scientists haven’t identified the 64 of the gases, but “this highlights that ozone loss is not yet yesterday’s story,” said Professor Piers Forster from the University of Leeds, UK, to BBC. Scientists believe that there are more such gases out there, and they still have much work to do to “ 65 the holes”.

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| 51. A. harm | B. loss | C. pain | D. factor |
| 52. A. survives | B. shades | C. prevents | D. covers |
| 53. A. extinct | B. helpless | C. meaningless | D. wrong |
| 54. A. links to | B. lies in | C. looks to | D. consists of |
| 55. A. receives | B. locates | C. extends | D. varies |
| 56. A. belonged to | B. turned to | C. taken to | D. compared to |
| 57. A. absorbs | B. captures | C. figures | D. imposes |
| 58. A. result | B. evidence | C. trace | D. movement |
| 59. A. further | B. clearer | C. thinner | D. broader |
| 60. A. return | B. exposure | C. companion | D. approach |
| 61. A. ban | B. oppress | C. motivate | D. recycle |
| 62. A. Therefore | B. Furthermore | C. Otherwise | D. However |
| 63. A. minor | B. bitter | C. concrete | D. normal |
| 64. A. source | B. guidance | C. condition | D. destination |
| 65. A. fasten | B. heighten | C. tighten | D. strengthen |

2.

The health-care economy is filled with unusual and even unique economic relationships. One of the least understood involves the 51 roles of producer or “provider” and purchaser or “consumer” in the typical doctor-patient relationship. In most sectors of the economy, it is the seller who attempts to attract a(n) 52 buyer with various *inducements* (引诱) of price, quality, and utility, and it is the buyer who makes the decision. Such condition,  
 53 , is not common in most of the health-care industry.

　　In the health-care industry, the doctor-patient relationship is the mirror image of the  
 54 relationship between producer and consumer. Once an individual has chosen to see a physician—and even then there may be no real choice– it is the physician who usually makes all significant 55 decisions: whether the patient should return “next Wednesday,” whether X-rays are needed, whether drugs should be prescribed, etc. It is a rare and experienced patient who will 56 such decisions made by experts or raise in advance questions about price, especially when the disease is regarded as 57 .

　　This is particularly 58 in relation to hospital care. The physician must give evidence of the 59 for hospitalization, determine what procedures will be performed, and announce when the patient may be allowed to leave. The patient may be consulted about some of these decisions, but in the main it is the doctor’s judgments that are 60 . Little wonder then that in the eye of the hospital it is the physician who is the real “consumer.” As a consequence, the 61 represents the “power center” in hospital policy and decision-making, not the administration.

　　Although usually there are in this situation four recognizable participants — the physician, the hospital, the patient, and the payer (generally an insurance carrier or government) — the physician makes the 62 decisions for all of them. The hospital becomes an extension of the physician; the payer generally 63 most of the bills generated by the physician/hospital; and for the most part the patient plays a 64 role. We estimate that about 75-80 percent of health-care 65 are determined by physicians, not patients. For this reason, economy directed at patients or the general are relatively ineffective.

51. A. peculiar B. normal C. minor D. vital

52. A. eager B. potential C. overseas D. reluctant

53. A. moreover B. therefore C. however D. instead

54. A. ordinary B. permanent C. stable D. intense

55. A. difficult B. conscious C. early D. purchasing

56. A. accept B. confirm C. challenge D. announce

57. A. common B. serious C. mild D. preventable

58. A. significant B. rare C. changeable D. alternative

59. A. choice B. need C. disadvantage D. importance

60. A. balanced B. accurate C. independent D. final

61. A. patient B. medical staff C. government D. insurance agent

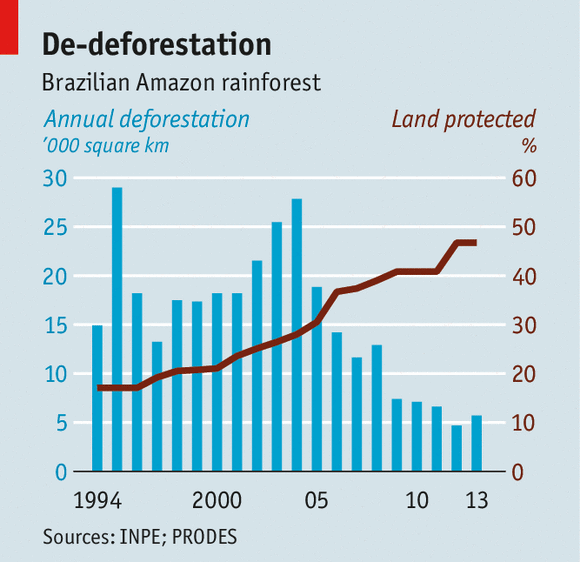
62. A. academic B. typical C. unique D. essential

63. A. reduces B. sends C. loses D. meets

64. A. traditional B. clear C. passive D. dominant

65. A. spending B. schedule C. therapy D. requirement

(C)

 In the 1990s, when an area of Brazilian rainforest the size of Belgium was cut down every year, Brazil was the world’s environmental *villain*(反派角色) and the Amazonian jungle the image of everything that was going wrong in green places. Now, the Amazon ought to be the image of what is going right. Government figures show that deforestation fell by 70% in the Brazilian Amazon region during the past decade. If clearances had continued at their rate in 2005, an extra 3.2 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide would have been put into the atmosphere. That is an amount equal to a year’s emissions from the European Union. Arguably, then, Brazil is now the world leader in addressing climate change.

But how did it break the *vicious cycle*(恶性循环)? The answer, according to a paper is that there was no silver bullet but instead a three-stage process in which bans, better governance in frontier areas and consumer pressure on companies worked.

The first stage ran from the mid-1990s to 2004. This was when the government put its efforts into bans and restrictions. The Brazilian Forest Code said that, on every farm in the Amazon, 80% of the land had to be set aside as a forest reserve. As the study observes, this share was so high that the code could not be followed—or enforced. This was the period of the worst deforestation. Soybean prices were high and there was a vast expansion of soybean farming on the south-eastern border of the rainforest.

During the second stage, which ran from 2005 to 2009, the government tried to boost its ability to police the Amazon. Brazil’s president made stopping deforestation a priority, which resulted in better co-operation between different bits of the government. The area in which farming was banned was increased from a sixth to nearly half of the forest.

The third stage, which began in 2009, was a test of whether a system of restrictions could survive as soybean expansion continued. The government shifted its focus from farms to counties (each state has scores of these). Farmers in the 36 counties with the worst deforestation rates were banned from getting cheap credit until those rates fell.

By any standards, Brazil’s Amazon policy has been a success, made the more remarkable because it relied on restrictions rather than rewards, which might have been expected to have worked better. Over the period of the study, Brazil also turned itself into a farming superpower, so the country has shown it is possible to get a huge increase in food output without destroying the forest. Moreover, the policies so far have been successful among commercial farmers who care about the law and respond to market pressures. Most remaining deforestation is by small holders who care rather less about these things, so the government faces the problem of persuading them to change their ways, too. Deforestation has been slowed, but not yet stopped.

73. Brazil is considered to play a leading role in dealing with climate change because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it has rainforest as large as Belgium

B. it has cut down too much rainforest

C. it has taken action to reduce deforestation

D. it sent 3.2 billion tons of carbon dioxide into the air

74. The underlined phrase “silver bullet” in Paragraph 2 most probably refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a powerful weapon B. an effective solution

C. an intelligent device D. a golden opportunity

75. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

A. 80% of the farmland was allowed for farming in the 1st stage.

B. Soybean prices went up where farming land was expanded.

C. The government hired more policemen in the Amazon area.

D. The government enlarged its range of supervision in the 3rd stage.

76. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A. Brazil has successfully eliminated deforestation.

B. All the farmers care much about forest protection.

C. Small farm holders are a headache for the Brazilian government.

D. Both the food output and the forest in Brazil have greatly increased.

77. What can be the best title of the passage?

A. Cutting Down on Cutting Down

B. Brazil, the World Leader in Farming

C. Restrictions Outperforming Rewards

D. Former Awareness Working Wonders