2020高三专项练习（十三）

语法

1.

( A )

As a student, I get so many assignments every day. I have to stay up late in order to finish all my homework. I used to complain about all this pressure (25) school with my classmates. We did not appreciate our teachers for their hard work. We only (26) (know) that we got a lot of homework.

After a few months, we did not complain about homework anymore (27) we knew that our teachers worked (28) (hard) than we did. We had no right to complain. Sometimes, we said, “I didn’t go to bed until 12:00 o’clock last night. Now I just want to sleep.” Our teacher would answer us, “I go to bed at 1:00 a.m. every day.” Since we knew how hard teachers work, we started to appreciate them. To give our thanks, we wrote a big card to the teachers (29) it was teachers’ day. When they got our card, they (30) (touch) because their students finally knew the teachers’ effort.

After giving the card, I realized (31) powerful the sentence “thank you” is. When we give our thanks to somebody, the world is full of love. I say “thank you” to my friends, family, classmates, teachers, and even strangers. I like to see the smiles on their faces, so (32) (say) “thank you” every day is the way I make the world a better place.

( B )

The year before last, a new superhero landed on Earth to live among humans. When people needed help, Thor became their defender and saved (33) world. People loved Thor and the actor who played him — Chris Hemsworth.

Hemsworth was born in Melbourne, Australia, in 1983. His family moved between Melbourne and the Northern Territory. In the Northern Territory, Hemsworth’s parents worked on a cattle station. The work required the family (34) (live) two hours from the nearest big city. Since they had no TV, Hemsworth and his brothers learned to entertain (35) . They played outside, (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (build) weapons and *forts* (堡垒). Later the family settled on Philip’s Island south of Melbourne (37) Hemsworth enjoyed surfing.

In 2012, Hemsworth played Thor again in the film *The Avengers*. He was one of a group of superheroes (38) (assemble) to save planet Earth. That film earned $1 billion worldwide in just 19 days! He also starred in (39) is called *Snow White* and the *Huntsman*. Audiences (40) \_\_\_\_(not) seem to get enough of him! A second Thor film, Thor 2, is due out in 2013.

2.

(A)

A friendly dog named Bonnie, who also happens to be deaf, is being praised by her owner for (25)\_\_\_\_\_(help) him catch a suspected intruder in their home.

Dan Strasser said he heard Bonnie running around the living room at about 6 a.m. Saturday, so he got out of bed to see (26)\_\_\_\_\_ she was so excited. He said Bonnie didn’t bark or bite like a guard dog, but (27)\_\_\_\_\_ she behaved was enough to alert him.

When Strasser walked into the living room, he caught the intruder (28)\_\_\_\_\_(try) to steal his computer. The man took off, but instead of running out of the back door (29)\_\_\_\_\_ he came in, he accidentally ran into the garage and (30)\_\_\_\_\_(seize) there.

Strasser grabbed his gun and held the intruder in the garage while his girlfriend called 911. Police showed up and arrested the intruder, whom they later identified (31)\_\_\_\_\_ Thomas Lowell, who was accused in court Monday of *burglary*(入室行窃) and possession of drug. He is due back in court on Oct. 2nd.

Strasser said Lowell got in through the back door, which he kept open at night so that Bonnie (32)\_\_\_\_\_ get into the backyard. He plans to keep it (33)\_\_\_\_\_(lock) from now on.

(B)

The first-ever American Laughing Championship is taking place in San Diego. The contest is the first national championship in the US, (34)\_\_\_\_\_ Canadian filmmaker, Albert Nerenberg, has previously organized national laughing contests in Canada and Japan and a state championship in California back in 2010. The contest requires the chosen laughers to face off against each other as the audience determines who has (35)\_\_\_\_\_(attractive) laugh. Daunte Reed is one of about twelve people competing in the contest. He is hoping to be a winner of the title of top laugher. “I’ve been told I have (36)\_\_\_\_\_ attractive laugh. (37)\_\_\_\_\_ doesn’t take much to make me laugh,” Reed said.

The contest includes the belly laugh, the crazy laugh and the *diabolical*(魔鬼般的) laugh. The last one is the most challenging, according to Nerenberg, who said the goal is (38)\_\_\_\_\_(make) the audience laugh with your laugh. The *solo*(单独的) laughing requires a good voice. However, the other laugh styles require someone to get the audience laughing; a good diabolical laugh requires the laugher to infect himself and start laughing naturally,” he explained.

“The person who wins isn’t always the best, but the top three people are always the best. It is more joy (39)\_\_\_\_\_ these people bring to the world. They tend to be happy types. We (40)\_\_\_\_\_(never have) a sad person win so far,” he added.

词汇题

1.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. applications | B. devoted | C. easy-going | D. efficiently | E. increasingly | F. interact |
| G. fresh | H. publicize | I. respect | J. traditional | K. wildfire |  |

When US’ Duke University second-year student Christian Drappi sees someone using a Square (an electronic payment service) credit card reader, he pulls out his phone, takes a picture and uploads it to Twitter. “It kind of spreads like \_\_41\_\_ through Twitter,” said Drappi, who is a campus brand representative for Square.

 　　Companies are \_\_42\_\_ using college campus brand representatives to spread the word about their products. These representatives often rely on word-of-mouth tools like social media to \_\_43\_\_ the company and any promotional events they host.

　　Though the brand representative is no stranger to the college marketing scene, social media are changing how these representatives \_\_44\_\_ with students of their same age and how effectively their message is communicated. Companies like Red Bull, Microsoft and Twitter all have campus representatives \_\_45\_\_ to spreading good news about the brand.

　　“Campus representatives approach students groups, local merchants and other prospective users to demonstrate how the card reader works and its advantages over \_\_46\_\_ machines.” Adam Bassett, who runs the Square U program said.

 　　Cord Silverstein, executive vice president of interactive communications at the Raleigh advertising agency Capstrat, said, “Social media have made it easier than ever for college students to share opinions on a product with their friends. Someone’s friend, someone they \_\_47\_\_, like a student or a professor, these people are having much greater influence on what college students think, like and don’t like, because they trust their opinions.”

When looking at representative \_\_48\_\_, McCarthy, who heads the campus representative program for Square, said the company looks for \_\_49\_\_ students who are social-media understanding. “Three or four years ago, brand representatives on campus were a(n) \_\_50\_\_ idea. Now companies have them everywhere. There’s only so much mindshare to capture.” McCathy emphasized.

2.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. rejected | B. eventually | C. various | D. ready | E. commercialise |  |
| F. prospect | G. delivered | H. employed | I. samples | J. transplants | K. inevitably |

Since its appearance in 2007, researchers at San Diego-based Organovo have experimented with printing a wide variety of tissues, including bits of lung, kidney and heart muscle. Now the world’s first publicly traded 3D bioprinting company is getting \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ for production. In January slices of human liver tissue were \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ to an outside laboratory for testing. These \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ take about 30 minutes to produce, says Keith Murphy, the firm’s chief executive. Later this year Organovo aims to begin commercial sales.

The invention of 3D printing provided a technology now \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ to manufacture everything from aircraft parts to body parts. But the \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ of 3D bioprinting is even brighter: to create human tissues for research, drug development and testing, and \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_ as replacement organs, such as a kidney, for patients desperately in need of \_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_. Bioprinted organs could be made from patients’ own cells and thus would not be \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_ by their immune(免疫的) systems. They could also be manufactured on demand.

At present only a few of companies are trying to \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_ the production of bioprinted tissues. But Thomas Boland, an early pioneer in the field, says that plenty of others are interested. He also estimates that about 80 teams at research institutions around the world are now trying to print \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ small pieces of tissues such as skin, blood vessels, liver, lung and heart. “It’s a wonderful technology to build three-dimensional biological structures,” says Gabor Forgacs, who co-founded Organovo in 2007.

完型填空

1.

In India, almost all marriages are arranged. Even among the educated middle classes in modern urban India, marriage is as much a concern of the families as it is of the \_\_51\_\_. So customary is the practice of arranged marriage that there is a special name for a marriage which is not \_\_52\_\_: It is called a “love match”.

On my first trip to India, I met many young men and women whose parents were in the process of “getting them married”. In many cases, the bride and groom would not meet each other before the marriage. \_\_53\_\_ they might meet for a brief conversation, and this meeting would take place only after their parents had decided that the match was \_\_54\_\_. Parents do not force their children to marry a person who either marriage partner finds unacceptable. But only after one match is refused will another be sought.

As a young American woman in India for the first time, I found this custom of arranged marriage \_\_55\_\_. How could any intelligent young person \_\_56\_\_ to such a marriage without great reluctance? It was \_\_57\_\_ to everything I believed about the importance of romantic love as the only basis of a happy marriage. It was also in conflict with my strongly held beliefs that the choice of such a close and permanent relationship could be made only by individuals \_\_58\_\_. If anyone had tried to arrange my marriage, I would have been \_\_59\_\_!

Sita, one of my young friends, was a college graduate with a degree in political science. She had been \_\_60\_\_ for over a year while her parents were arranging a match for her. I found it difficult to accept the *obedient*（顺从的） manner in which this well-educated young woman awaited the outcome of a process that would \_\_61\_\_ her spending the rest of her life with a man she hardly knew, a total stranger, \_\_62\_\_ by her parents.

In frustration and distress, I asked her, “Don’t you care who you \_\_63\_\_?” “Of course I care,” she answered. “This is why I must let my parents choose a boy for me. My marriage is too important to be arranged by such a(n) \_\_64\_\_ person as myself. In such matters, it is better to have my parents’ \_\_65\_\_”.

51. A. classes B. individuals C. society D. country

52. A. matched B. decided C. concerned D. arranged

53. A. After all B. In addition C. At most D. On average

54. A. comfortable B. imperfect C. suitable D. dissatisfying

55. A. acceptable B. amazing C. depressing D. strange

56. A. agree B. turn C. exchange D. devote

57. A. customary B. remarkable C. similar D. contrary

58. A. involved B. present C. informed D. available

59. A. ambitious B. proud C. rebellious D. puzzled

60. A. fighting B. protesting C. waiting D. dreaming

61. A. profit from B. hold back C. act out D. result in

62. A. picked out B. picked up C. taken up D. taken out

63. A. encounter B. favor C. marry D. join

64. A. intelligent B. unfortunate C. inexperienced D. careless

65. A. blessing B. guidance C. fortune D. promise

2.

It is officially known as The Swiss Re Tower, or 30 St Mary Axe. As a typical example of green architecture in London, what is most remarkable about the building is its energy-efficiency. \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_ its artful design and some fancy technology, it is expected to consume up to 50% less energy than a conventional office building. Green architecture is \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_ the way buildings are designed, built and run.

Supporters of green architecture argue that the approach has many \_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_. In the case of a large office, for example, the \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_ of green design techniques and clever technology can not only reduce energy consumption and environmental impact, but also reduce running costs, create a more \_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_ working environment, improve employee’s health and productivity, reduce legal liability, and \_\_\_\_56\_\_\_\_ property values and rental returns.

Going green saves money by reducing long-term energy costs: a survey of 99 green buildings in America found that on average, they use 30% less energy than conventional buildings. So any additional building costs can be \_\_\_\_57\_\_\_\_ quickly. The traditional approach of trying to minimize construction costs, \_\_\_\_58\_\_\_\_, can lead to higher energy bills and wasted materials.

Green buildings can also have less obvious \_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_ benefits. The use of natural daylight in office buildings, for example, besides reducing energy costs, also seems to make workers more productive. Lockheed Martin, an aerospace firm, found that absenteeism(缺勤) \_\_\_\_60\_\_\_\_ by 15% after it moved 2,500 employees into a new green building in Sunnyvale, California. \_\_\_\_61\_\_\_\_, the use of daylight in shopping complexes appears to increase \_\_\_\_62\_\_\_\_. It also found that students in naturally lit classrooms performed up to 20% better. The \_\_\_\_63\_\_\_\_ in productivity paid for the building’s higher construction costs within a year.

Despite its benefits and its growing popularity, green architecture is still not as popular as expected. The main \_\_\_\_64\_\_\_\_ is co-ordination(协调), for green buildings require much more planning by architects, engineers, builders and developers than traditional buildings. But, without doubt, green architecture will \_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_ to reshape the construction industry over the next five years, with ever more innovative, energy-efficient and environmentally friendly buildings. “No one is doing this for fun,” he says. “There’s too much at risk.”

51. A. In place of B. Thanks to C. In spite of D. In addition to

52. A. giving B. discovering C. changing D. paving

53. A. benefits B. factors C. techniques D. impacts

54. A. contrast B. completion C. manufacture D. combination

55. A. tense B. pleasant C. fierce D. temporary

56. A. involve B. enhance C. share D. show

57. A. recovered B. gained C. counted D. valued

58. A. in return B. for instance C. by contrast D. in general

59. A. environmental B. psychological C. academic D. economic

60. A. multiplied B. estimated C. record ed D. dropped

61. A. Similarly B. Contrarily C. Consequently D. Necessarily

62. A. visits B. relations C. sales D. satisfactions

63. A. performance B. confidence C. increase D. equal

64. A. interest B. progress C. solution D. problem

65. A. deserve B. help C. work D. afford

**(C)**

It has been called ‘the hotel of mum and dad’ but few guesthouses have such favourable terms. As the housing crisis bites, a fifth of young adults are staying in the family home until they are at least 26 and the same proportion are not paying a penny towards their keep. A recent survey found that the proportion of adults living at home varied around the country, from just under 9% in the East Midlands to more than double that in London, where house prices and rents are highest. While many around the country contributed financially, the survey found that 20% were paying nothing at all.

Young adults are being squeezed by low wages and rents, which have hit record highs, while those who want to buy a property are finding the monthly cost of renting is preventing them from saving enough to get on the housing ladder. Research published by the homeless charity Shelter showed half of tenants were unable to save a penny towards a deposit, while a quarter could only put by £100 or less each month. Mortgages ( 抵押贷款) are cheaper than ever before thanks to record low interest rates but the best deals are still reserved for borrowers with large deposits.

Faced with this, young adults are increasingly returning to the family home in order to save money and parents who cannot afford to offer their offspring a lump sum seem willing to help.

A spokesman for the company conducting the survey commented: “The hotel of mum and dad is often staying open for longer than many anticipated, our latest research shows. Rental costs and deposits or the need to save for a mortgage deposit mean that some children understandably have to wait before **flying the nest**. And, for some, moving out may never be an option.”

Sue Green, of Saga, a business that sells insurance to people over 50, said most parents will be more than happy to have them in the family home rent-free because it might help their kids get on the property ladder sooner. “Children who don’t pay rent may contribute in other ways like buying groceries, family takeaways or doing odd jobs around the home.”

Angus Hanton, of the Intergenerational Foundation thinktank, said older generations were “the architects of the housing crisis” and children should not be blamed for staying at home. “The under-30s have suffered a reduction in average incomes of about 20% since the 2008 downturn. Rents and car insurance have never been so high and mortgage lending rules are now stricter for the young but not for older buy-to-let investors, who squeeze out the young,” he said. “Many jobs on offer – zero-hour and short-term contracts – are turning younger workers into second-class citizens. Rather than blaming the young, we should help them so they can afford to build lives of their own.”

74. What makes it difficult for the young people to save enough to pay a deposit for a mortgage?

A. The record low wage and rent.

B. The high interest rates of mortgage.

C. The high monthly cost of renting a house.

D. The large amount of money they pay for their keep.

75. The underlined phrase “flying the nest” in para 4 means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. getting a well-paid and promising job

B. being permitted to buy his own house

C. having time and money to have a holiday

D. moving away from parents’ home as an adult

76. Which of the following statements is **FALSE**？

A. 25% of the tenants can save more than £100 each month.

B. Most parents complain about running “the hotel of mum and dad”.

C. The proportions of adults living at home are different around the country.

D. Children who pay nothing towards their keep may contribute in other ways.

77. Which of the following is **NOT** Angus Hanton’s opinion?

A. The older generations are to blame for the housing crisis.

B. Young workers without permanent jobs feel inferior to others.

C. The mortgage rules are designed to the advantage of the young.

D. Young people’s income declined because of the economic depression.