2020高三专项练习（十四）

语法

1.

(A)

When I was young I wanted to be a model, so when a national contest was nearby, I convinced my parents to take me for an audition (试演). I (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (select) and told I had potential.

I imagined (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (sign) by some famous model companies. For months, any boredom or disappointment I faced was pushed aside because I knew I (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) the chance to be a real model soon.

Of course, I wasn’t signed, but (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_ hurt the most was being told that if I grew to 1.75 meters, I could be a success. I prayed for a growth spurt (冲刺) because I didn’t want to give up my dream. Then I made an appointment with a local modeling agency.

The agency sent me out on a few auditions but with every day I did not receive a call, I grew more (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (depress). The final straw came in July (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_ I had decided to focus on commercial modeling. There was an open call in New York City. We spent hours driving, only to be told that I was too short.

Years later, I realize that the trip to New York was good as (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_ made me notice I didn’t actually love modeling, just the idea of it. I wanted to be special and I was naively determined (32)\_\_\_\_\_\_(reach) an impossible goal. The experience has made me stronger and that will help me in the future.

(B)

The cold came a little bit earlier this winter. The weather has been harsh and unforgiving.

Beijing witnessed the (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (early) snowfall since the 1950s on Nov 3. Temperatures in many parts of China have hit record lows, with Inner Mongolia suffering from a killer cold of -40Cﾟ. Cold weather also brought heavy snowstorms (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the US, Russia and Europe, (35)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cause) deaths and forcing highways to shut down.

You may not think they are related in any possible way, but scientists say that the extreme cold started in the North Pole, where the sea ice is melting rapidly (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ the burning of fossil fuels. This summer, the National Snow and Ice Data Center in the US announced that the sea ice coverage in (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_ Arctic had reached its lowest level – with less than half of the coverage it had four decades ago.

Large amounts of sea ice loss could change (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_ air circulates in the atmosphere. At the same time, melting sea ice also releases more ocean water, which results in increased water vapor in the atmosphere that(39)\_\_\_\_\_\_ be transformed into snow.

Also, the attack of the cold came quickly and without a break this year. This left no time for the temperature to revive (回升), (40)\_\_\_\_\_\_ caused the cold to accumulate.

2.

(A)

To be a successful speaker is no easy thing. It is essential for you to know why you are speaking and 25 you wish to accomplish by your speech. The four most common purposes of speech are to inform, to convince, to move to action, and to entertain. Do you, like a teacher or an expert in a field, wish to illustrate your ideas in detail to people unfamiliar with your subject

26 they can understand your ideas clearly and thoroughly? Or, like a debater, wish to convince the judges or the audience? Or, like a fund collector for a naturalist foundation, wish to get money? Or, like a comedian or after-dinner speaker, wish to entertain? The language and tone you use 27 be proper for your purpose, for your audience, and for the occasion. A speech to the graduating class will have quite different language, tone and manner from information

28 (deliver) to a group of your friends.

Furthermore, 29 talented the speaker is, a talk without enough preparation is usually

30 failure. To speak without preparing is to shoot without taking aim. Decide what your aim or objective is; then state it in a complete topic sentence. Make sure that your subject 31 (be) definite and not too broad.

(B)

DC Hilton was one of the first Americans to find out that there was money to be made in the middle of the night. 52 years ago he bought a small restaurant on US highway 69, in Oklahoma. His main customers were truck drivers and traveling salesmen who drank coffee and ate cheeseburgers when they stopped 32 (break) their journey.

It was they 33 first tried to persuade Hilton to remain open all night. 34 (think) about it for a while, he suddenly made up his mind. He took the door key and threw it across the road. He hasn’t closed the door ever since.

Over the years his simple burger café has been expanded 35 a 24-hour roadside empire, with a 100-seat restaurant, a petrol station, a mini shopping market, a car park for mobile homes and all-night self-help laundry.

Hilton was a pioneer in a 24-hour working trend, 36 has now caught on around the world. Today not only restaurants but also banks, supermarkets, mail-order firms, travel agencies and many other businesses are beginning to be open all night. But is this really a good thing?

So far, a lot of research 37 (do) in America on the effect of 24-hour working, and there is growing concern about the long-term dangers of a society that doesn’t sleep. Americans are said to be sleeping 20% less than 38 did 100 years ago, and 55% claim to suffer at least occasionally from over-tiredness. Several of the 39 (bad) man-made disasters happened in the last few hours before dawn, when even the most experienced night-worker has difficulty

40 (stay) awake.

词汇题

1.

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| --- |
| A. equivalents B. increase C. capped D. acknowledged E. regulations  F. comparatively G. undeniable H. vast I. restoration J. ranked  K. moderately |

This past National Day holiday saw upwards of half a billion Chinese citizens travelling. While some flew off to international destinations, the \_\_41\_\_ majority enjoyed the many tourist sites that China has to offer. If you were one of those people who decided to explore China’s scenic spots, you probably realized that it isn’t just the mountain steps that are steep—the entrance fees are, too!

The average cost of the highest \_\_42\_\_ 5A attractions is 109 yuan. This could prove to be a little too steep for some families, who find themselves spending too large a portion of their holiday budget on admission tickets. The 32 5A locations that upped their prices in the past five years experienced an average \_\_43\_\_ of over 40 percent. The bad news is that these prices are expected to continue to rise. So how does China’s situation compare to other parts of the world? The average fees for cultural and historical sites seem to be *on par with* (与…同价) international \_\_44\_\_. It’s quite another story, however, when you compare natural wonders. For example, the cost of a ticket to *Zhangjiajie National Forest Park* (张家界国家森林公园) hovers around 245 yuan for a three-day tour. This seems \_\_45\_\_ high when you consider that a week long pass to America’s *Yellowstone National Park* (黄石国家公园) is a mere 74 yuan. There are \_\_46\_\_ benefits to increased *revenue* (收益) from ticket sales, which support necessary \_\_47\_\_, maintenance and operation costs. This is especially important for sites that must keep visitor numbers down in order to protect the natural environment. However, it must also be \_\_48\_\_ that many of China’s tourist attractions are operated by private companies who are ultimately protecting their *bottomline*(盈亏底线).

While the government has put some \_\_49\_\_ in place, such as only allowing entrance fees to be raised once every three years, they have not \_\_50\_\_ the upper limit of ticket prices and increases. Further measures to settle the dispute are being considered. In the meantime, some families are forced to re-think if some attractions are really worth the costs.

2.

|  |
| --- |
| A. explore B. instructing C. reflect D. encountered E. independent  F. motivated G. accustomed H. ordering I. techniques J. processes  K. unique |

How can English teachers speed up the language learning of their students? One way is to teach students how to learn more effectively and efficiently. Learning strategies are “procedures or 41 that learners can use to facilitate a learning task.” And 42 students of English in learning strategies can help them become better learners. In addition, skill in using learning strategies assists students in becoming 43 , confident learners. Finally, students become more 44 as they begin to understand the relationship between their use of strategies and success in learning English.

Students need to develop an awareness of the learning process and strategies that lead to success. Students who 45 on their own thinking are more likely to engage in planning how to proceed with a learning task, monitoring their own performance on an ongoing basis, finding solutions to problems 46 , and evaluating themselves upon task completion. These activities may be difficult for students 47 to having a teacher who solves all their learning problems and is the 48 judge of their progress.

Teachers need to encourage students to rely more on themselves. Because learning strategies are mental 49 with few observable signs, teachers need to find ways to make the strategies as concrete as possible. When students are able to use the strategies their teachers have taught them, and to do so without persuasion, then they need to 50 new strategies, new applications and new opportunities for self-regulated learning.

完型填空

1.

The continuous presentation of frightening stories about global warming in the popular media makes us unnecessarily frightened. Even worse, it \_\_51\_\_ our kids.

Al Gore famously \_\_52\_\_ how a sea-level rise of 20 feet would almost completely flood Florida, New York, Holland, and Shanghai, even though the United Nations says that such a thing will not even happen, \_\_53\_\_ that sea levels will rise 20 times less than that.

When \_\_54\_\_ with these *exaggerations* (夸大), some of us say that they are for a good cause, and surely there is no harm done if the result is that we focus even more on handling climate change.

This \_\_55\_\_ is astonishingly wrong. Such exaggerations do plenty of harm. Worrying excessively about global warming means that we worry less about other things, where we could do so much more good. We focus, \_\_56 \_\_, on global warming’s impact on *malaria* (疟疾)—which will put slightly more people at \_\_57\_\_ in 100 years—instead of dealing with the half a billion people \_\_58\_\_from malaria today with prevention and treatment policies that are much cheaper and dramatically more effective than carbon reduction would be.

Exaggeration also wears out the public’s \_\_59\_\_ to cope with global warming. If the planet is certain to be destroyed owing to global warming, people wonder, why do anything? A record 54% of American voters now believe the news media make global warming appear worse than it really is. A \_\_60\_\_ of people now believe —incorrectly—that global warming is not even caused by humans.

But the \_\_61\_\_ cost of exaggeration, I believe, is the unnecessary alarm that it causes— particularly among children. An article in *The Washington Post* cited nine-year-old Alyssa, who cries about the possibility of mass animal \_\_62\_\_ from global warming.

The newspaper also reported that parents are \_\_63\_\_ effective outlets for their eight-year-olds’ concern with dying polar bears. They might be better off educating them and letting them know that, \_\_64\_\_ to common belief, the global polar bear population has doubled over the past half-century, to about 22,000. \_\_65\_\_ the possible disappearing of summer Arctic ice, polar bears will not become extinct.

51. A. exhausts B. depresses C. terrifies D. exploits

52. A. dismissed B. demonstrated C. deposited D. described

53. A. measuring B. justifying C. estimating D. advocating

54. A. faced B. identified C. equipped D. entitled

55. A. announcement B. argument C. interaction D. dialogue

56. A. for example B. in addition C. by contrast D. in short

57. A. peace B. leisure C. ease D. risk

58. A. suffering B. evolving C. developing D. prohibiting

59. A. ability B. endurance C. willingness D. preference

60. A. mixture B. majority C. quantity D. crowd

61. A. smallest B. worst C. fewest D. least

62. A. separation B. reservation C. isolation D. extinction

63. A. turning out B. taking over C. searching for D. pulling through

64. A. sensitive B. contrary C. related D. accustomed

65. A. Despite B. Besides C. Without D. Except

2.

Many people think that listening is a passive business. It is just the 51 one. Listening well is an active exercise of our attention and hard work. It is because they do not realize this, or because they are not 52 to do the work, that most people do not listen well.

Listening well also requires total 53 upon someone else. An essential part of listening well is the rule known as “bracketing”. Bracketing includes the temporary giving up or 54 your own prejudices and desires, to experience as far as possible someone else’s world from the inside, stepping into his or her shoes. 55 , since listening well involves bracketing, it also involves a temporary 56 of the other person. Sensing this acceptance, the speaker will seem quite willing to 57 up the inner part of his or her mind to the listener. True communication is under way and the energy required for listening well is so great that it can be 58 only by the will to extend oneself for mutual growth.

However, most of the time we 59 this energy. Even if we may feel in our business dealings or social relationships that we are listening well, what we are usually doing is listening 60 . Often we have a prepared list in mind and wonder, as we listen, how we can achieve certain 61 results to get the conversation over as quickly as possible or redirected in ways more satisfactory to us. Many of us are far more interested in talking than in listening, or we simply 62 to listen to what we don’t want to hear.

It was not until toward the end of my doctor career that I had found the knowledge that one was being truly listened to was frequently *therapeutic* (有疗效的) . In about a quarter of the patients I saw, 63 improvement was shown during the first few months of *psychotherapy*, before any of the 64 of problems had been uncovered or explained. There were several reasons for this phenomenon, but chief among them, I believe, was the patient’s 65 that he or she was being truly listened to, often for the first time in years, and for some, perhaps for the first time ever.

51. A. positive B. opposite C. same D. wrong

52. A. reluctant B. generous C. willing D. considerate

53. A. dependence B. influence C. decision D. concentration

54. A. setting aside B. getting over C. noting down D. sticking to

55. A. Therefore B. Moreover C. However D. For instance

56. A. abandonment B. acceptance C. forgetfulness D. absorption

57. A. turn B. take C. make D. open

58. A. performed B. accomplished C. accompanied D. experienced

59. A. require B. produce C. lack D. motivate

60. A. hopefully B. selectively C. thoroughly D. objectively

61. A. desired B. unexpected C. require d D. approved

62. A. hesitate B. decide C. refuse D. agree

63. A. imposing B. surprising C. fortunate D. instinct

64. A. roots B. reasons C. varieties D. features

65. A. purpose B. sense C. conclusion D. responsibility

**(C)**

Genetic testing offers people insight into the types of diseases they are most likely to develop — but a new study suggests most people do not alter their lifestyles based on this information. These tests — known as genome sequencing — analyze a person's DNA, telling patients about their known risk for diseases like cancer or diabetes. But being told you’re at a higher risk for lung cancer doesn’t seem to motivate anyone to quit smoking or alcohol, this study suggests. Because of this, the scholars argue that genetic testing should be banned as a tool for improving people's health.

Today’s finding came from pulling data from 18 other studies that followed people after they received the results of genetic tests. Receiving information about genetic risks didn’t inspire people to eat differently, exercise more, or stop smoking, "Expectations have been high that giving people information about their genetic risk will empower them to change their behavior, but we have found no evidence that this is the case," study author Theresa Marteau, director of behavior and health research said in a press release.

Genetic testing, which the National Institutes of Health says costs anywhere from $100 to $2,000, has become much more accessible as commercial testing companies such as 23andMe and Sure Genomics have sprung up. These companies are not allowed to share disease risk estimates with consumers thanks to the Food and Drug Administration. However, today’s study didn’t specify whether the genetic testing were purely from academic sequencing, or if any of these companies had had a role in supplying the data.

Genetic testing doesn’t get people to change their behavior for the better, but it doesn't have any known negative effects either. Knowing the results of these tests didn't change people's depression or anxiety levels. And there's no indication that testing inspires people to pick up risky or dangerous health habits either, the study found.

Actually a genetic **predisposition to**a certain disease is common among people. Some people are born weak in heart. Some are innately vulnerable in digestive system. But these most common risk factors usually don't raise a person's chances of getting the disease by a significant amount. It's possible that some of the patients in the study had substantially high disease risks based on their DNA profile, but those patients tend to be rather rare. "It’s still likely that communicating this type of information is very valuable to some people, but it’s just that there aren’t that many of those people," Zikmund-Fisher from the University of Michigan said. "The idea that providing genetic risk information is going to be transformative to everyone seems unlikely."74. Why did some experts suggest stopping genetic testing?

A. Genome sequencing aren’t accurate in detecting certain disease risks.

B. Genetic testing results fail to encouragepeople to remove bad habits.

C. Genetic testing does neither good nor harm to people’s behaviorial improvement.

D. Genetic testing results are offered by commercial testing companies.

75. The underlined word **predisposition to** in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. testing on B. prediction about

C. sensitivity to D. insight into

76. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Theresa Marteau believes genetic testing helps to change people’s behaviors.

B. Sure Genomics is forbidden to deliver illness risk expectations to patients.

C. Genetic testing results are totally coming from academic sequencing.

D. Genetic testing results in a way worsen the patients’ moods and emotions.

77. It’s said that people’s unconcerned response to genetic testing doesn’t cause much harm because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. getting rid of bad life habits doesn’t do much good to people’s health

B. almost all people have certain disease risks based on genetic testing

C. providing genetic risk information interferes with the medical treatment

D. genetic testing shows few people are at a high risk of getting certain diseases