2020高三专项练习（十五）

语法

1.

( A )

“Come in, Kim. Have a seat, please,” said Bill Williams, the manager. This was Kim’s first experience with an assessment. After only six months he was due for a raise (25) \_\_\_\_\_ this assessment was satisfactory.

“Kim,” began Bill Williams, “I am very pleased with the quality of your work. My only concern is that you are not active enough in (26) \_\_\_\_\_ (put) forward your suggestions.”

“But,” replied Kim, “I have always completed every assignment you (27) \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me, Mr. Williams.”

“I know that, Kim. And please, call me Bill. But (28) \_\_\_\_\_ I expect is for you to think independently and introduce new ideas. It is more input from you (29) \_\_\_\_\_ I need – more feedback on how things are going. I don’t need a ‘yes man’. You just smile (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ everything is fine. I’m not asking you to tell me what to do, but what you think we (31) \_\_\_\_\_ do. To make suggestions, I employed you because I respect your experience in this field.”

“Yes, I see. I’m not accustomed to this, but I will try to do as you say… Bill.”

“Good, then, I expect (32) \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) more from you at staff meetings or at any other time you want to discuss an idea with me.”

“Yes, of course. Thank you, Mr. Will… Bill.”

( B )

I was the middle child of the three, but there was a gap of five years on either side, and I hardly saw my father before I was eight. For this and other reasons I was somewhat lonely. I had the lonely child’s habit of making up stories, and I think from the very start my literary ambitions (33) \_\_\_\_\_ (mix) up with the feeling of being isolated. I knew that I had a natural ability with words, and I felt that this created a sort of private world (34)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I could get my own back for my failure in everyday life.

However, the quantity of serious writing which I produced all (35) \_\_\_\_\_ my childhood would not add up to half a dozen pages. I wrote my first poem at the age of four or five, my mother taking it down to dictation. I cannot remember anything about it except (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_ it was about a tiger and (37) \_\_\_\_\_ tiger had “chair-like teeth”— a good enough expression. At eleven, when the war of 1914-18 broke out, I wrote a poem (38) \_\_\_\_\_ (print) in the local newspaper later. From time to time, when I was a bit (39) \_\_\_\_\_ (old), I wrote bad and usually unfinished “nature poems”. I also, about twice, attempted a short story (40) \_\_\_\_\_ was a failure. That was the total of the would-be serious work that I actually set down on paper during all those years.

2.

A

Every summer, Penny travels to a family reunion barbeque. Penny is never excited, and this year is no different. She is afraid of the drive.

She does not like talking to her relatives. And she does not like the smell of hamburgers. (Penny is a vegetarian.)

(25) \_\_\_\_\_\_ Penny arrives, she sees lots of familiar faces. It is July and Uncle Vernon (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (wear) a sweater. Uncle Vernon is always cold. It’s very mysterious.

She sees her cousin Polly. Polly has six children. The youngest one screams. Then the oldest one screams. Polly’s children are always screaming.

She sees many of her other cousins in the field (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) softball. They play a softball game every year, (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_ always ends up in a big argument. Penny wonders, again, why they never solve it.

Then Penny sees an incredibly handsome man. She stares at him. He catches her staring. He smiles and walks up to her. Penny is very nervous. She is nervous because a handsome man is walking to her and she is nervous because this handsome man (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be her cousin.

The man sticks out his hand, (30)\_\_\_\_\_ (say), “Hi, I’m Paul.”

“Hi, I’m Penny,” Penny says. “Are we related?”

Paul laughs. “No, we are not related. I am Vernon’s nurse. He is sick and needs (31) \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) me close by. But he did not want to miss this barbeque!”

“Oh, thank goodness,” Penny says and then blushes. Penny always blushes when she is nervous, embarrassed, or hot, and right now she is all three.

Handsome Paul laughs and says, “Would you like to go get a hamburger with me? (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_ smell delicious.”

Penny smiles, “Sure. I love hamburgers!”

B

Beware first-class travelers! Passengers sitting in the rear of a plane have the best chance of survival in an event of a crash, an extraordinary and costly aviation（航空，飞行）experiment ever (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (conduct) has revealed.

In a unique aviation experiment recently, the 170-seat-Boeing 727 was made（34）\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ (crash) in a controlled manner in a remote part of Mexico’s Sonoran Desert. After pilot James Slocum jumped out of the plane at 2,500ft, the jet（35）\_\_\_\_\_\_ (guide) into the ground by a pilot in a following Cessna via a remote-control device, the reporters reported. On board of the jet were three advanced crash-test dummies（假人）designed ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­to move (36)\_\_\_\_\_ humans.

They were arranged in three positions: one in the classic brace and wearing a seat-belt; one belted but not in the brace position; and one（37）\_\_\_\_\_\_ belted nor in the brace. After the jet hit the ground nose-first, experts found that the dummy in the brace position would have survived the impact, (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_ one not in the brace would have suffered serious head injuries, and the dummy not wearing a seat-belt would have “died”.

Using this, experts predicted that 78 percent of passengers on board would have survived the impact,（39）\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the first-class travelers would have died because the front of the fuselage（机身）broke apart when the plane comes down nose first. Those sitting at the back would have had the（40）\_\_\_\_\_\_ (good) chance of survival.

词汇题

|  |
| --- |
| 1. specialized B. unwilling C. estimates D. qualifications E. demands   F. increase G. promoting H. pursuing I. comments J. enrolled  K. presented |

Any degree that you can obtain from a traditional college or university can also be achieved through an online program. Many people are able to earn their associates, bachelor's or graduate degrees without ever attending a single class in person.

The CIA recruiting office \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ that 5% to 10% of all of their newly hired employees have done some or all of their coursework online, according to the New York Times. About 7% (1.2 million) students who earn college degrees do so completely online. There is new legislation(立法) in the pipeline that will remove restrictions on financial aid for students who are \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ their educations online. You can get a bachelor's degree online in 18 months that would take you a full four years to attain in a traditional face-to-face program. It takes about 120-128 college credits to earn a bachelor's degree. These credits are earned through general education courses, elective courses and \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_\_ courses for your major and minor degrees. Choosing the right program is important to your success. Find out how the information is \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_ to you. Will you be watching videos of lectures? Are most of the materials and lectures in printed form to be read? How will you be able to interact with your instructor and other students? What kinds of tests are administered? What are the \_\_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the instructors? Know the answers to these questions before you choose a program. Some online degrees are earned from schools that have no classrooms. If you are going into an industry that is \_\_\_47\_\_\_\_\_\_ to accept these degrees, you might choose an online program offered by a traditional college or university. Online degree programs are growing at a rate ten times higher than traditional post-secondary educational program, according to the Sloan Consortium. The Sloan Consortium is an association of institutions and organizations that are dedicated to \_\_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_\_ the quality of online education by reporting such statistical information to interested parties, such as students and schools. In 2005, over 3 million students \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_\_ in at least one online course. This is a 35% \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_\_ from the 2004 statistics. In 2009, that number had already risen to 5.6 million. High tech fields such as information technology readily embrace students with degrees earned online. If your industry does not, there are things that you can do to prove the credibility of your education to potential employers. Help them to understand the strenuous(费力的) program and the high standards of learning your institution \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_\_. Most employers will respect the work ethics of students who earned their degree while working and meeting family obligations. If you can show that you have the necessary skills to do the job, how you earned your degree will not be an issue.

2.

|  |
| --- |
| A purchased B. positive C. judgement D. discussing E. preferences  F. strongly G. informed H. feelings I. general J. different K. accepting |

Music has been playing a major role in the lives of teenagers for decades and today's teens are no \_\_\_41\_\_\_. Teens listen to over 2.5 hours of music per day. Earbuds, MP3 players, and smartphones make it easy for teens to listen to music while they go about much of their daily lives.

The digital world also means that parents must face new challenges when it comes to a teen's music. In the past - when music was \_\_\_42\_\_\_ through audio tape or CD, it was much easier for parents to be aware of a teen's musical \_\_\_43\_\_\_. But now that teens have free access to millions of songs and music videos through the internet, parents are less likely to be \_\_\_44\_\_\_ of what their teens are listening to.

Today, it’s hard to believe that today’s over-50-years-ago people used to be \_\_\_45\_\_\_ against Elvis Presley’s dance moves. Fast-forward to the present day and the society has certainly become more \_\_\_46\_\_\_ of many strange forms of art.

As for parents, music is a powerful tool and certainly music with pro-social or warm lyrics(歌词) can be a(n) \_\_\_47\_\_\_ influence on teens. It's important to take an active approach when \_\_\_48\_\_\_ your teen's musical interests. Get your teen to talk to you. Ask questions without passing \_\_\_49\_\_\_. Always be curious and inquire about what your teen looks for in music and talk about what \_\_\_50\_\_\_ can be found in certain songs.

完型填空

1.

Digital fingerprinting, fluctuations(波动) in the dollar exchange rate, and a mass of online information are some of the ways making travel to the United States in 2010 a different \_\_51\_\_ for international visitors than it was earlier in the 21st century.

These \_\_52\_\_ are evident even before the visitor leaves his or her country.

In 2004, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security(DHS)—a department of the federal government established by laws and regulations in late 2002, after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks—established a new series of security \_\_53\_\_ for international visitors holding non-U.S. passports or visas.

\_\_54\_\_, when these visitors apply for a visa, the officer \_\_55\_\_ them reviews their application and supporting papers and collects both digital fingerprints and a digital photograph.

Recently, the waiting time for these interviews has been significantly \_\_56\_\_. According to Geoff Freeman, senior vice president of public affairs of U.S. Travel, the trade organization for the U.S. travel industry, many prospective visa applicants now wait fewer than 30 days for an interview, \_\_57\_\_ more than 100 days in the past.

The Visa Waiver Program(VWP)—which \_\_58\_\_ citizens from countries that meet various security and other requirements from obtaining a visa for visits to the United States of 90 days or fewer for business or pleasure—\_\_59\_\_ 36 countries such as Australia, Austria, Belgium and so on.

A traveler from a country \_\_60\_\_ in the VWP must obtain an Electronic System for Travel Authorization(ESTA), an online travel authorization, established by DHS. ESTA determines, before the traveler boards a flight, whether the traveler is \_\_61\_\_ to travel to the United States under the VWP and whether such travel poses any law implementation or security risks.

When an international traveler arrives in the United States, he or she must subject one of the two \_\_62\_\_ to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officer: either a white Form I-94, if the traveler has a visa, or a green Form I-94W, if the traveler is a VWP participant. The CBP officer asks the traveler questions about his or her stay, scans the traveler’s fingerprints, and takes a digital photograph. \_\_63\_\_, VWP travelers, who are not required to obtain a visa, will soon need to pay a fee. The traveler keeps a portion of the I-94 or I-94W form after the CBP \_\_64\_\_ and returns it to CBP upon departure from the United States.

In 2007 Congress authorized the consumption of $40 million on a “Model Ports of Entry” program, designed to improve the \_\_65\_\_ procedures of foreign travelers at the 20 U.S. airports with the highest number of international visitors. The program aims to improve staffing, queue management, signage, and infrastructure at the top 20 U.S. international airports and to hire at least 200 new CBP officers.

51. A. experiment B. examination C. experience D. excursion

52. A. changes B. fluctuations C. fingerprints D. communications

53. A. explanation s B. registrations C. applications D. procedures

54. A. Surprisingly B. Specifically C. Hopefully D. Occasionally

55. A. inspecting B. instructing C. interviewing D. investigating

56. A. reduced B. resolved C. reviewed D. released

57. A. owing to B. compared to C. according to D. added up to

58. A. protects B. stimulates C. promises D. relieves

59. A. leads to B. applies to C. depends on D. makes up

60. A. persevering B. previewing C. participating D. promoting

61. A. accessible B. acceptable C. available D. adaptable

62. A. participants B. decisions C. documents D. photographs

63. A. For instance B. As a result C. In addition D. On the contrary

64. A. check B. project C. design D. proposal

65. A. queue B. program C. arrival D. departure

2.

Gallup used to conduct a poll(投票) that asked students to name the school subject that they considered to be the most difficult. Not \_\_\_51\_\_\_, mathematics came out on top of the difficulty chart. So what is it about math that makes it difficult?

Dictionary.com defines the word “difficult” as “not easily or readily done; requiring much \_\_\_52\_\_\_ or planning to be performed successfully.” This definition gets to the point of the problem when it comes to math. What makes math difficult is that it takes patience and persistence. For many students, math is not something that comes \_\_\_53\_\_\_. It takes effort. It is a subject that sometimes requires students to devote lots and lots of time and \_\_\_54\_\_\_.

This means, for many, the problem has little to do with brain power; it is mostly a matter of staying power. And since students don't make their own timelines, they can \_\_\_55\_\_\_ the time as the teacher moves on to the next topic.

In fact, there is also an element of brain style in the big picture, according to many scientists. They believe that people are born with \_\_\_56\_\_\_ math understanding skills. Logical, left-brain thinkers tend to understand things in sequential bits, while artistic, intuitive, right-brainers are more \_\_\_57\_\_\_. They take in a lot of information at one time and allow time to let it "sink in." So left-brain students may grasp concepts \_\_\_58\_\_\_ while right-brain students don’t. To the right brain student, time loss can make them feel confused and behind. Unfortunately in busy classrooms with too many students, students are not always \_\_\_59\_\_\_ enough time. We have to move on, ready or not.

Math know-how is also cumulative(积累的), which means it works much like a pile of building blocks. You have to gain enough \_\_\_60\_\_\_ in one area before you can effectively go on to “build upon” another area. Our first mathematical building blocks are established in primary school, when we learn \_\_\_61\_\_\_ for addition and multiplication, and those first concepts become our \_\_\_62\_\_\_. These mathematical concepts or knowledge has to sink in and become \_\_\_63\_\_\_ before students can move on to challenge the next stage of new concepts. However, teachers don’t have time to ensure that every single student understands every single concept. So some students move to the next level with really shaky knowledge system. \_\_\_64\_\_\_, as they climb the ladder, they may meet with more and more difficulties and might \_\_\_65\_\_\_ complete failure at some point.

51. A. surprisingly B. interestingly. C. necessarily D. similarly

52. A. emotion B. labor C. curiosity D. money

53. A. regularly B. possibly C. automatically D. secretly

54. A. space B. confidence C. character D. energy

55. A. make up for B. run out of C. take advantage of D. add up to

56. A. steady B. abstract C. different D. sharp

57. A. negative B. global C. simple D. specific

58. A. quickly B. typically C. patiently D. strangely

59. A. reminded about B. exposed to C. blessed with D. accused of

60. A. praises B. scores C. material D. blocks

61. A. conditions B. rules C. aims D. choices

62. A. thought B. attitude C. foundation D. source

63. A. native B. accessible C. firm D. superior

64. A. In addition B. In contrast C. For example D. In result

65. A. realize B. acknowledge C. suffer D. regret

(C)

Lindsay Renwick, the mayor of Deniliquin, a country town in New South Wales, misses the constant *whir* (嗡嗡声) of the rice mill whose giant fans dried the rice. The Deniliquin mill, the largest rice mill in the *Southern Hemisphere* (南半球), once processed enough grain to meet the needs of 20 million people globally. But six years of drought have had a destructive effect, reducing Australia’s rice crop by 98 percent and leading to **the mothballing of the mill** last December.

Drought affects every agriculture industry based in Australia, not just rice – from sheep farming, the country’s other backbone, to the cultivation of grapes for wine, the fastest-growing crop there, with that expansion often coming at the expense of rice. The drought’s effect on rice has produced the greatest impact on the rest of the world, so far. It is one factor contributing to skyrocketing prices, and many scientists believe it is among the earliest signs that a warming planet is starting to affect food production.

Researchers are looking for solutions to global rice shortages – for example, rice that blooms earlier in the day, when it is cooler, to fight against global warming. Rice plants that happen to bloom on hot days are less likely to produce grains of rice, a difficulty that is already starting to emerge in inland areas of China and other Asian countries as temperatures begin to climb. “There will be problems very soon unless we have new varieties of rice in place,” said Reiner Wassmann, climate change director at the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI). The recent reports on climate change carried a warning that could make the news even worse: that existing models for the effects of climate change on agriculture did not yet include newer findings that global warming could reduce rainfall and make it more variable.

Yet the effects of climate change are not uniformly bad for rice. Rising *concentrations* (浓度) of carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas, can actually help rice – although the effect reduces or disappears if the plants face unnecessary heat, inadequate water, severe pollution or other stresses. Still, the flexibility of farmers here has persuaded some climate experts that, particularly in developed countries, the effects of climate change may be relieved, if not completely avoided. “I’m not as negative as most people,” said Will Steffen, director of the Fenner School of Environment and Society at Australian National University. “Farmers are learning how to do things differently.”

Meanwhile, changes like the use of water to grow wine grapes instead of rice carry their own costs, as the developing world is discovering. “Rice is an essential food,” said Graeme Haley, the general manager of the town of Deniliquin. “Wine is not.”

73. By “**the mothballing of the mill**” (in Paragraph 1) the author most probably means the mill is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. kept unprocessed B. left unused

C. being entirely restored D. being pushed round

74. To find the ways to cope with the global rice shortage, researchers are \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. seeking new types of rice which could bloom at a lower temperature

B. building greenhouses which could provide more heat for rice to grow

C. studying climate changes in China which may affect rice growing in Asia

D. looking for alternative agriculture industries which may take the place of rice

75. Which of the following can be learned from the passage?

A. Rice plants are fond of higher temperature in the process of growing.

B. Global warming has shown few signs of influence on agriculture.

C. Rice prices are rising steadily owing to the crop failure in Australia.

D. Global warming may contribute to more complicated weather conditions.

76. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Australia is the largest rice producing country around the world

B. most people look on the bright side of the flexibility of farmers

C. climate changes have simply brought negative effects to people’s lives

D. wine grape cultivation has threatened the rice production in Australia

77. Which of the following best serves as the title of the passage?

A. Rice shortage and wine boom B. Drought, the enemy of rice production

C. Rice crisis and its solution D. Rice issue, a focus of the public attention