2020高三专项练习（十六）

语法

1.

( A )

“Fire! Fire!” What terrible words to hear when one wakes up in a strange house in the middle of the night! It was a large, old, wooden house and my room was on the top floor. I jumped out of bed, opened the door and stepped outside the house. There was full of thick smoke.  
 I began to run, but as I was still only half-awake, \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going towards the stairs，I went in the opposite direction. The smoke grew\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ (thick) and I could see fire all around. The floor became hot under my bare feet. I found an open door and ran into a room to get to the window. But \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_I could reach it, one of my feet caught in something soft and I fell down. The thing I had fallen over felt like a bundle of clothes, and I picked it up \_\_\_28\_\_\_ (protect) my face from the smoke and heat. Just then the floor gave way under me and I crashed to the floor below with pieces of \_\_\_\_29\_\_ (burn) wood all around me.  
 As I reached the cold air outside, my bundle of clothes gave a thin cry. I nearly dropped \_\_\_30\_\_\_ in my surprise. Then I was in a crowd gathered in the street. A woman in \_\_\_31\_\_ night dress and a borrowed man’s coat screamed as she saw me and \_\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_\_\_(come) running madly.  
 She was the Mayor’s wife, and I had saved her baby.

( B )

Today, roller skating is easy and fun．But a long time ago, it wasn’t easy at all. Before 1750, the idea of skating didn’t exist. That changed because of a man\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_(name)Joseph Merlin.

One day Merlin received an invitation to attend a fancy dress ball. He was very pleased and a little excited. \_\_\_34\_\_\_ the day of the party came near, Merlin began to think \_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ to make a grand entrance at the party. He had an idea. He thought he\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_(get) a lot of attention if he could skate into the room.

Merlin tried different ways to make himself \_\_\_37\_\_\_(roll). Finally, he decided to put two wheels under each shoe. These were the first roller skates. Merlin was very proud of his invention and dreamed of arriving at the party\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ wheels while playing the violin.

On the night of the party Merlin rolled into the room playing his violin. Everyone\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ (amaze) to see him. There was just one problem. Merlin had no way to stop his roller skates. He rolled on and on. Suddenly, he ran into a huge mirror\_\_\_40\_\_\_ was hanging on the wall. Down fell the mirror, breaking to pieces. Nobody forgot Merlin’s grand entrance for a long time!

2.

( A )

Mother Teresa was born in Yugoslavia, on August 27, 1910. She attended the government school near her home until she was eighteen. At that time, some doctors and nurses from Yugoslavia were working in India, and they often (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(write) to the school about their work. She decided to join them one day.

When she left school, she first went to Britain. Then a year later she went to India, where she began(26)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(train)to be a teacher. After training, she was sent to Calcutta, (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_she taught geography at a school and soon after became headmistress.

However, (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_she loved teaching, in 1946 Mother Teresa left the school and went to work in the poor parts of Calcutta. Later she was trained to become a nurse in Patna, and then began her work helping the poor and comforting the dying in the streets of the city. Slowly, (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ came to help her, and her work spread to other parts of India.

Mother Teresa is now a well-known person. Many photos (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) of her, (31)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she travels around the world to open new schools and hospitals in poor countries. In 1979, she was given the Nobel Prize for the lifetime of love and service she has given to the poor.

( B )

On any collecting trip, obtaining the animals is, as a rule, the simplest part of the job. As soon as the local people discover that you are willing to buy live wild creatures, the stuff comes (32)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pour) in; ninety percent is, of course, the more common types, but they do bring (33)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_occasional rarity. If you want the really rare stuff, you generally have to go out and find it yourself.

The chief difficulty you have when you have got a newly (34)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (catch) animal is not so much the shock it might be suffering, but the fact (35)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_being caught forces it to exist close to a creature it regards as an enemy of the (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (bad) possible sort: yourself. On many occasions an animal may take beautifully to being in a cage but (37)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) used to the idea of living with people is another matter. This is the difficulty you (38)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_only deal with by patience and kindness. For month after month an animal may try to bite you every time you approach its cage, (39)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you despair of ever making a favorable impression on it. Then, one day, sometimes without any preliminary warning, it will trot forward and take food from your hand, or allow you to tickle it behind the ears. (40)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such moments you feel that all the waiting in the world was worthwhile.

词汇题

1.

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| A. extensive B. appeals C. debated D. necessarily E. audience F. confidence  G. delicately H. efficient I. experienced J. withdraw K. decline |

A century ago, American political leaders judged public opinions by people’s applause and the size of crowds at meeting. This direct exposure to the people’s views did not 41 produce accurate knowledge of public opinions. It did, however, give political leaders 42 in their public support.

Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas 43 each other seven times in the summer and autumn of 1858, two years before they became presidential nominees (总统候选人). Their debates took place before 44 in cornfields and courthouse squares. A century later most presidential debates, although seen by millions, take place before a few reporters and the technicians in television studios. The public’s response cannot be 45 firsthand. This distance between leaders and followers is one of the difficult problems of modern democracy. The media provide information to millions of people, but they are not yet so 46 at providing leaders with feedback from the public.

Is government by acclamation (欢呼、欢迎) possible when the scale of communication is so large and impersonal? To make up for the 47 in their ability to experience public opinions for themselves, leaders have turned to science, in particular the science of opinion polling (民意调查).

It is no secret that politicians and public officials make 48 use of public-opinion polls to help them decide whether to run for office, what policies to support, how to vote on important issues and types of 49 to make in their campaigns. President Lydon Johson was famous for carrying the latest Gallup and Roper poll results in his pocket, and it is widely believed that he began to 50 from politics because the polls reported losses in public support. All recent presidents and other major political figures have worked closely with polls.

2.

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| A. studies B. reaching C. familiar D. folded E. complications F. monitors  G. probably H. helpful I. exploring J. discussions K. particularly |

Google Inc. is searching for a better way for millions of *diabetics* (糖尿病患者) to manage their disease by developing a contact lens that (41) \_\_\_\_\_\_ *glucose* (葡萄糖) levels in tears.

The “smart” contact lens uses a tiny wireless chip and small glucose sensor that is (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_ into two layers of soft contact lens material.

Google is in (43) \_\_\_\_\_\_ with the Food and Drug Administration, the company said. But the contact lenses could be years from (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the public. The *prototype* (原型) can bring about a reading once per second, which could be very (45) \_\_\_\_\_\_ for diabetics who must pay close attention to their blood sugar and adjust their dose of *insulin* (胰岛素). Google is also (46) \_\_\_\_\_\_ whether the lenses could be an “early warning” for diabetics by equipping them with tiny LED lights that light up when insulin levels get too high or low.

“You’ve (47) \_\_\_\_\_\_ heard that diabetes is a huge and growing problem — affecting one out of every nineteen people on the planet. But you may not be (48) \_\_\_\_\_\_ with the daily struggle that many people with diabetes face as they try to keep their blood sugar levels under control. Uncontrolled blood sugar puts people at risk for a range of dangerous (49) \_\_\_\_\_\_ , some short-term and others longer-term, including damage to the eyes, kidneys and heart,” Google said in a blog post. “It’s still early days for this technology, but we’ve completed multiple clinical research (50) \_\_\_\_\_\_, which are helping to improve our prototype. We hope this could someday lead to a new way for people with diabetes to manage their disease.”

完型填空

1.

Radio began as a point-to-point communication device. In 1919, Radio Corporation of American would charge a fee if you sent a message from one radio to another. Either the senders or the recipients pay the fee. The purpose was basically to undercut the telegraph, and they made their money 51 , not by providing radio as a 52 but by selling hardware.

In about 1922, radio 53 into a broadcast mechanism. For broadcasting, in the simple sense, there was a 54 and it broadcast, and lots of people could hear it. But broadcasting was seen as a way to drive business to the radio hardware makers. The stations were 55 by people who made radios or 56 , by churches and universities that wanted to get their 57 out but weren’t going to make money.

And there was a lot of stuff which sounds very 58 today about how this medium was going to 59 . And in the 20s, *Radio Broadcast Magazine* 60 a $500 prize for the best essay that answered the question: “Who is going to pay for broadcasting, and how?” The winner suggested a 61 on radio listeners. Now，it sounds a little strange to us, but that’s actually the British model. The BBC supports itself by a tax on TV and radio sets.

There was some discussion about 62 , and Herbert Hoover, the Secretary of Commerce then, was strongly against this idea. He said it was 63 that we should allow so great a possibility for service 64 by advertising chatter. The Commerce Department was 65 radio at the time. So ads came very late to radio. After the creation of national radio networks then the pressure—advertisers wanted to go on with it, people who owned the radio network wanted to sell ads, and that’s how radio developed as an advertising medium.

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| 51. | A. briefly | B. naturally | C. basically | D. eventually |
| 52. | A. listener | B. service | C. broadcaster | D. applicant |
| 53. | A. developed | B. extended | C. made | D. drove |
| 54. | A. magazine | B. platform | C. stop | D. station |
| 55. | A. wanted | B. made | C. sponsored | D. sold |
| 56. | A. in some cases | B. in return | C. on the contrary | D. on the whole |
| 57. | A. way | B. message | C. profit | D. opinion |
| 58. | A. critical | B. persuasive | C. familiar | D. great |
| 59. | A. communicate | B. broadcast | C. emerge | D. survive |
| 60. | A. offered | B. won | C. missed | D. abandoned |
| 61. | A. reward | B. tax | C. fine | D. rent |
| 62. | A. broadcasting | B. advertising | C. chattering | D. modelling |
| 63. | A. essential | B. inconvenient | C. difficult | D. unbelievable |
| 64. | A. sent | B. created | C. drowned | D. suggested |
| 65. | A. regulating | B. producing | C. providing | D. developing |

2.

Residents of urban areas often make use of public transportation on their way to school or the office. But when their final \_\_51\_\_ isn’t near a bus stop or subway station, those folks have a problem. Transportation experts often \_\_52\_\_ to this as the “last mile” problem — finding a way to close the gap between public transportation stops and one’s destination.

With the last mile problem in mind, the makers of the URB-E \_\_53\_\_ a compact electric vehicle that weighs around 13 kilograms. Unlike bikes, which often don’t fit on crowded buses or trains, the URB-E collapses into a form \_\_54\_\_ to carry-on luggage. And since the URB-E can be carried \_\_55\_\_ anywhere, it’s not as *vulnerable*(易受攻击的) to thieves as bikes are.

Depending on usage, the URB-E can travel for 32 kilometers on a single \_\_56\_\_, reaching a top speed of 24 kilometers per hour. Although there are other vehicles attempting to \_\_57\_\_ the last mile issue, the URB-E \_\_58\_\_ for its ease of use, portability and affordable price. For the price of a nice laptop, you could have an URB-E to drive to the office.

The URB-E is made from aircraft-grade aluminum and comes in two basic models: the URB-E Commuter and the URB-E GP. The main \_\_59\_\_ between the two is that the Commuter model has two rear wheels while the GP has only one. That means the Commuter offers greater stability, as \_\_60\_\_ to the GP’s ability to make sharper turns like a bicycle.

Both models come with *accessories*(配件) \_\_61\_\_ LED front and rear lights and a shock-absorbing seat. They also \_\_62\_\_ a smartphone holder and USB charging port right on the steering column. In fact, smartphones play a big role in the URB-E app to do things like monitor battery charge or control the lights. \_\_63\_\_ accessories include a cup holder and a folding luggage shelf.

At this year’s international Consumer Electronic Show (CES) in Las Vegas, tech website The Verge awarded the URB-E with its “Best Personal Transportation” award. Singing the URB-E’s \_\_64\_\_, Verge editor Ben Popper said, “The URB-E felt like the kind of vehicle an enlightened citizen of 2030 would own.” So why wait that long, when the URB-E is \_\_65\_\_ for order now?

1. A. purpose B. destination C. transportation D. vehicle
2. A. refer B. accustom C. attach D. stick
3. A. discovered B. introduced C. designed D. manufactured
4. A. convenient B. efficient C. objective D. similar
5. A. constantly B. eventually C. mainly D. practically
6. A. charge B. tourism C. competition D. distance
7. A. cover B. develop C. address D. conquer
8. A. breaks away B. stands out C. invests in D. perseveres in
9. A. difference B. characteristic C. shortcoming D. advantage
10. A. familiar B. strange C. important D. opposed
11. A.as a result of B. such as C. in all D. in addition to
12. A. install B. explore C. feature D. equip
13. A. Optional B. Critical C. Essential D. Unique
14. A. influences B. contributions C. praises D. achievements
15. A. accessible B. flexible C. fascinating D. available

**(C)**

Culture can affect not just language and customs, but also how people experience the world on surprisingly basic levels.

Researchers, with the help of brain scans, have uncovered shocking differences in *perception* (感知) between Westerners and Asians, what they see when they look at a city street, for example, or even how they perceive a simple line in a square, according to findings published in a leading science journal.

In western countries, culture makes people think of themselves as highly independent *entities* (实体). When looking at scenes, Westerners tend to focus more on central objects than on their surroundings. East Asian cultures, however, emphasize inter-dependence. When Easterners look at a scene, they tend to focus on surroundings as well as the object.

Using an experiment involving two tasks, Dr Hedden asked subjects to look at a line simply to estimate its length, a task that is played to American strengths. In another, they estimated the line’s length relative to the size of a square, an easier task for the Asians.

The level of brain activity, by tracking blood flow, was then measured by Brain Scanners. The experiment found that although there was no difference in performance, and the tasks were very easy, the levels of activity in the subjects’ brains were different. For the Americans, areas linked to attention lit up more, when they worked on the task they tended to find more difficult -- estimating the line’s size relative to the square. For the Asians, the attention areas lit up more during the harder task also -- estimating the line’s length without comparing it to the square. The findings are a reflection of more than ten years of previous experimental research into east-west differences.

In one study, for instance, researchers offered people a choice among five pens; four red and one green. Easterners were more likely to choose a red pen while Westerners were more likely to choose the green one.

Culture is not affecting how you see the world, but how you choose to understand and *internalize* (使内化) it. But such habits can be changed. Some psychological studies suggest that when an Easterner goes to the West or vice versa, habits of thought and perception also begin to change. Such research gives us clues on how our brain works and is hopeful for us to develop programs to improve our memory, memory techniques and enhance and accelerate our learning skills.

63. According to the passage, Chinese people are most likely to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. more emphasize independent thinking

B. always focus more on their surroundings

C. focus more on the context as well as the object

D. think of Westerners as highly independent entities

64. We know from the passage that people’s brains will be more active when \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the task is much easier B. the blood flow is tracked

C. people begin to choose colors D. the task is more difficult

65. What do the findings of the experiments mentioned in the passage indicate?

A. They indicate that culture has a great impact on the way people talk and behave.

B. They show that Easterners and Westerners have great differences in perceiving the world.

C. They suggest that people’s habits of thought and perception can be changed in different cultures.

D. They make it clear that Easterners and Westerners lay emphasis on different things.

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

A. Easterners prefer collectivism to individualism

B. East Asian cultures lay more emphasis on independence

C. It took over ten years to find out how to improve our brainpower

D. Americans will change their habits of perception when they’re in Britain