2020高三专项练习（十七）

语法

1.

(A)

Like many of my generation, I have a weakness for hero worship. At some point, however, we all begin to question our heroes and our need for them. This leads us to ask: What is a hero?

(25)\_\_\_\_\_\_ immense differences in cultures, heroes around the world generally share a number of characteristics that instruct and inspire people.

A hero does something worth (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (talk) about. A hero has a story of adventure to tell and a community who will listen. But a hero goes beyond mere fame.

Heroes serve powers or principles larger than themselves. Like *high-voltage* (高电压) transformers, heroes take the energy of higher powers and step it down (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ it can be used by ordinary people.

The hero lives a life worthy of imitation. Those who imitate a genuine hero (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (experience) life with new depth, enthusiasm, and meaning. A sure test for would-be heroes is what or whom do they serve? What are they willing to live and die for? (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the answer or evidence suggests they serve only their own fame, they may be famous persons but not heroes.

Madonna and Michael Jackson are famous, (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_ who would claim that their fans find life more abundant?

Heroes are *catalysts* (催化剂) for change. They have a vision from the mountaintop. They have the skill and the charm to move the masses. They create new possibilities. Without Gandhi, India (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_ still be part of the British Empire. (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_ may be possible for large-scale change to occur without leaders with magnetic personalities, but the pace of change would be slow, the vision uncertain, and the committee meetings endless.

(B)

When young people get their real jobs, they may face a lot of new, confusing situation. They may find that everything is different from the way things (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) at school. It is also possible that they will feel uncomfortable in both professional and social situations. Eventually, they realize that university classes can’t be the only preparation for all of the different situations (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_ appear in the working world.

Perhaps the best way (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (learn) how to behave in the working world is to identify a worker you admire and observe his behavior. In doing so, you’ll be able to see what it is (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_ you admire in this person. For example, you will observe how he acts when he is in trouble. Perhaps even (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (important), you will be able to see what his approach to everyday situations (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (be). While you are observing your colleague, you should be asking yourself whether his behavior is like (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_ and how you can learn from his response to different situations. By (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (learn) from a model, you will probably begin to identify and learn good working habits.

2.

（A）

Alan and Linda always dreamed of living “the good life”. Both from poor working-class families, they married young and set out to fulfil their mutual goal of becoming wealthy. They both worked very hard for years. \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ (earn) enough money, they finally could move from their two-bedroom home to a seven-bedroom home in a rich neighbourhood. They focused their energies on trying to have \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ they considered important for a good life: membership in the local country club, luxury cars, designer clothing, and high-class society friends. \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ much they earned, it never seemed to be enough. They were unable to remove the financial insecurity that \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ (acquire) in childhood. Then the stock market crashed in 1987, and Alan and Linda lost a considerable amount of money. Alan also suffered from heart attack, \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ cost the family much. One thing led to \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_, and they found themselves in a financial disaster. Their house needed to be sold, and eventually they lost the country club membership and the cars. It was several years \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ Alan and Linda managed to land on their feet, and though they now live a life far from wealthy, they have learned a valuable lesson from their lives and felt quite blessed. Only now, as they think of what \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ (remain) — a solid, loving marriage, a dependable income, and good friends — do they realize that true abundance comes not from gathering fortunes, but rather from appreciating.

（B）

We all hope to enjoy harmonious relationships with our parents. In real life, however, this is not always possible. The poem *Those Winter Sundays* by Robert Hayden expresses the speaker’s regret over the way the speaker, when he was young, \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ (treat) his father. It is only when he looks back on how he has grown up \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ he begins to understand his father’s unselfish love.

In remembering the small things his father did \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ him and his family, such as lighting a fire in the morning and polishing his shoes, the speaker begins to understand an aspect of parental love that escaped \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ notice in the past.

As he recalls how his father warmed the house, the speaker’s coldness toward his father starts to melt away. In its place is love and gratitude. It dawns on him that love is not just hugging and kissing, or always warm and affectionate, but \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ well be cold and stern in appearance. In fact, mature love often requires self-discipline and self-sacrifice.

During our stressful teen years, we may find that our parents, especially our fathers, have difficulty \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ (show) their love for us verbally — sometimes when we need it most. This is certainly very discouraging. However, if we remember \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ (be) grateful or not so self-centered, we will see that their love has always been there, only \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ (express) in ways different from what we may have expected.

词汇题

1.

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| A. involved B. figures C. inevitably D. initiated E. appointed F. average  G. transformed H. reasonable I. remarkably J. indications K. charge |

Long after the 2010 world Cup was won, disappointed fans were still criticizing the unfair refereeing decisions that denied victory to their team. A researcher was 41 to study the performance of some top *referees* (裁判).

The researcher organized experimental matches which 42 four youth teams. Each match lasted an hour, divided into three periods of 20 minutes during which different referees were in \_\_\_43\_\_\_\_\_.

Observers noted down the referees’ errors, of which there were 61 over the matches. When

44 into a standard match of 90 minutes, each referee made almost 23 mistakes, a(n)

45 high number.

The researcher then studied the videotapes to have a detailed analysis of the matches, and

46 are that the errors were more likely when the referees were close to the incident. When the officials got it right, they were, on average, 17 meters away from the action. The average distance in the case of errors was 12 meters. The research 47 show that the best distance is about 20 meters.

There also seemed to be a(n) 48 speed. Correct decision came when the referees were moving at a speed of about 2 meters per second. The 49 speed for errors was 4 meters per second.

If FIFA, football’s international ruling body, wants to improve the standard of refereeing at the World Cup, referees should be 50 into the rule of keeping their eyes on the action from a distance, rather than rushing to keep up with the ball, the researcher argues.

2.

A. adequately B. advances C. neighbour D. colonize E. concerns

F. create G. intensively H. settlers I. smart J. journey

K. survive

“Once we spread out into space and establish independent colonies, our future should be safe,” Stephen Hawking says. Stephen Hawking, one of the world’s most important scientists, believes that to \_\_41\_\_, humans must move into space.

Today, the United States, India, China, and Japan are all planning to send astronauts back to Earth’s closest \_\_42\_\_: the moon. Each country wants to create space stations there between 2020 and 2030. These stations will \_\_43\_\_ prepare humans to visit and later live on Mars or other Earth-like planets.

Robert Zubrin, a rocket scientist, thinks humans should \_\_44\_\_ space. He wants to start with Mars. Why? There are several advantages: for one, sending people to the moon and Mars will allow us to learn a lot—for example, whether living on other planets is possible. Then, we can eventually \_\_45\_\_ new human societies on other planets. In addition, the \_\_46\_\_ we make for space travel in the fields of science, technology, medicine, and health can also benefit us here on Earth.

But not everyone thinks sending humans into space is a(n) \_\_47\_\_ idea. Many say it’s too expensive to send people, even on a short \_\_48\_\_. And most space trips are not short. A one-way trip to Mars, for example, would take about six months. People travelling this kind of distance face a number of health problems. Also, for many early space \_\_49\_\_, life would be extremely difficult. On the moon’s surface, for example, the air and the sun’s rays are very dangerous. People would have to stay indoors most of the time.

Despite these \_\_50\_\_, sending people into space seems certain. In the future, we might see *lunar* (月球上的) cities and maybe even new human cultures on other planets.

完型填空

1.

The most exciting kind of education is also the most personal. Nothing is beyond the joy of discovering for yourself something that is a big 51 to you! It may be an idea or a bit of information you come across accidentally — or a sudden insight, fitting together pieces of information or working through a problem. Such personal 52 are the “payoff” in education. A teacher may direct you to learning and even 53 you in it — but no teacher can make the excitement or the joy happen. That is 54 you.

A research paper, assigned in a course and perhaps checked at 55 stages by an instructor, leads you beyond classrooms, beyond the texts for classes and into a(n) 56 where the joy of discovery and learning can come to you many times. Preparing the research paper is an active and individual process, and 57 learning process. It provides a structure within which you can make exciting discoveries, of knowledge and of self, that are basic to education. But the research paper also gives you a chance to individualize a school assignment, to 58 a piece of work to your own interests and abilities, to show others what you can do. Writing a research paper is

59 just a classroom exercise. It is an experience in searching out, understanding and *synthesizing* (综合), which forms the 60 of many skills applicable to both academic and nonacademic tasks. It is, in the fullest sense, a discovering, an education. So, to produce a good research paper is both a useful and a 61 satisfying experience!

To some, the thought of having to write a(n) 62 number of pages, often more than ever produced before, is disturbing. To others, the very idea of having to work independently is 63 . But there is no need to approach the research paper assignment with 64 , and nobody is supposed to view the research paper as an obstacle that is impossible to overcome. 65 , consider it a goal to accomplish, a goal within reach and you will find great pleasure in it.

51. A. mistake B. deal C. plan D. challenge

52. A. behaviours B. opportunities C. encounters D. entertainments

53. A. encourage B. assess C. emphasize D. affect

54. A. familiar to B. suitable for C. considerate of D. dependent on

55. A. similar B. unbelievable C. flexible D. various

56. A. outcome B. process C. achievement D. position

57. A. ideal B. complicated C. competitive D. casual

58. A. devote B. lead C. suit D. adopt

59. A. no more than B. less than C. none other than D. more than

60. A. evidence B. basis C. impression D. experience

61. A. hardly B. skillfully C. thoroughly D. vividly

62. A. assigned B. limited C. established D. fixed

63. A. inspiring B. rewarding C. encouraging D. threatening

64. A. anxiety B. interest C. excitement D. embarrassment

65. A. Furthermore B. Instead C. However D. Therefore

2.

When you say that someone has a good memory, what exactly do you mean? Are you saying that the person has fast recall or that he or she \_\_51\_\_ information quickly? Or maybe you just mean that the person remembers a lot about her or his childhood. The truth is that it is \_\_52\_\_ to say exactly what memory is. Even scientists who have been studying memory for decades say they are still trying to \_\_53\_\_ exactly what it is. We do know that a particular memory is not just one thing stored somewhere in the brain. \_\_54\_\_, a memory is made up of bits and pieces of information stored all over the brain. Perhaps the best way to \_\_55\_\_ memory is to say that it is a process — a process of recording, storing, and getting back information. Practice and repetition can help to \_\_56\_\_ the pieces that make up our memory of that information.

Memory can be \_\_57\_\_ affected by a number of things. \_\_58\_\_ nutrition can affect a person’s ability to store information. Excessive alcohol use can also weaken memory and cause permanent \_\_59\_\_ to the brain over the long term. A vision or hearing problem may affect a person’s ability to notice certain things, thus making it \_\_60\_\_ to register information in the brain.

When people talk about memory, they often \_\_61\_\_ short-term memory and long-term memory. If you want to call a store or an office that you don’t call often, you look in the telephone book for the number. You dial the number, and then you forget it! You use your short-term memory to remember the number. Your short-term memory lasts about 30 seconds, or half a minute. \_\_62\_\_, you don’t need to look in the telephone book for your best friend’s number, because you already know it. This number is in your long-term memory, which \_\_63\_\_ information about things you have learned and experienced through the years.

Why do you forget things sometimes? The major reason for forgetting something is that you did not learn it well enough \_\_64\_\_. For example, if you meet some new people and right away forget their names, it is because you did not \_\_65\_\_ the names at the first few seconds when you heard them.

51. A. collects B. processes C. publishes D. absorbs

52. A. necessary B. important C. difficult D. convenient

53. A. figure out B. take out C. put out D. give out

54. A. After all B. Instead C. By contrast D. Besides

55. A. recall B. refresh C. describe D. decrease

56. A. lose B. organize C. identify D. strengthen

57. A. positively B. negatively C. actively D. directly

58. A. Poor B. Adequate C. Special D. Various

59. A. benefit B. offence C. effect D. damage

60. A. easier B. more impressive C. harder D. more convenient

61. A. refer to B. apply for C. come across D. break down

62. A. Furthermore B. However C. Consequently D. Otherwise

63. A. leaks B. transmits C. checks D. stores

64. A. in the middle B. at the end C. in the beginning D. ahead of time

65. A. restore B. record C. replace D. respond

**(C)**

"Today, technical innovations dominate our everyday life in many areas. New technologies, however, always are associated with risks -- and these are also seen by laymen," says Christoph Böhmert, first author of the recently published study and researcher of the Science Communication Group of KIT's Institute for German Studies. "It is crucial to enable adequate communication between science and society, which does not only consider scientific findings, but also concerns of the population." The study clearly showed that communication of risks may be complicated sometimes. Information on efficient **precautions** was found to lead to an increased risk perception by the recipients of the information.

In their study, the researchers analyzed communication about a technology that has become indispensable in our life -- mobile communications and the electromagnetic fields （电磁场）on which it is based. All over the world, radiation protection authorities, such as the German Federal Office for Radiation Protection, communicate the current state of research into risks of electromagnetic fields as follows: Investigations made and all findings obtained so far do not allow any conclusions to be drawn with respect to mobile communications being a risk for human health. But, the experts continue, there still are knowledge gaps as regards long-term impacts. Then, measures are recommended to reduce exposure of the individual to electromagnetic fields.

It had been known from previous studies already that information on precautions may increase worries. It had been suspected that people conclude from the recommendation of precautions that there really is a risk. This effect was not confirmed by the recent study. The scientists rather attributed the increased worries to a lack of knowledge about the propagation(传播) of electromagnetic fields.

Within the framework of the study, the recommended precautions were submitted to 1717 Australians, together with one of six information brochures providing scientific background information. When test persons were given not only the recommendations, but also explained why observation of these tips strongly reduces their exposure to electromagnetic fields, worries increased. For example, scientists explained to the test persons that telephone conversations with a headset largely reduce exposure. When a mobile phone is located ten centimeters instead of just one centimeter away from the ear, the electric power absorbed by the ear is about one hundredth of the initial value. Hence, the own mobile phone usually causes an exposure that by far exceeds that of mobile communications stations that are generally referred to as "cellphone towers." While the scientists wanted to explain the effectiveness of precautions, test persons mainly considered this information to be an indication of their mobile phone -- not the transmission towers -- being dangerous. As a result, they perceived increased risk potentials for telephone conversations with their mobile phones.

"The study reveals that messages on precautions and information are a double-edged sword in terms of subjective risk perception. Their use should be far better understood," Boehmert says.

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

A. Adequate information on efficient precautions can relieve the concerns of the public

B. Mobile communications definitely do harm to people’s health in the long run.

C. Information about technologies and their risks may have undesired side effects.

D. Observation of the precautions can help reduce the concerns of the public

64. According to the passage ,we can conclude that the best way to relieve the inappriate worries is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. enable the users to know better of science and technology .

B. produce new electric products with a lower radiation value

C. provide the public with less information on effective precaution

D. inform the public about the potential risks with more patience

65. The word “ precaution” ( first appears in paragraph 1) in bold letters has the closets meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_-

A. introduction B. intention C. recommendation D. prevetion

66. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage ?

A. Science and Technology : A Double –edged Sword

B. Technical Innovation : Worries and Information

C. Science and Technology: Security Tips for Users

D. Technical Innovations : Effectiveness of Precautions .