2020高三专项练习（十八）

语法

1.

(A)

Last August Susan and forty-two other students got wet and dirty while removing six tons of garbage (25)\_\_\_\_\_ the river running across their city. (26)\_\_\_\_\_ cleaned up the river as part of a weeklong environmental camp. Like one in three American rivers, this river is so polluted that it’s unsafe for swimming or fishing. Still, Susan, (27)\_\_\_\_\_ has just completed her third summer camp on the river cleanup, sees a change in this river. “Since we started three years ago, the river is getting a lot (28)\_\_\_\_\_(clean),” she says. Environmental scientists praise the teenagers for removing garbage (29)\_\_\_\_\_ can harm wild life. Water birds, for example, can die of plastic bottle rings and get cut by tiny metals. Three years ago, when the cleanup started, garbage was everywhere. But this year the teenagers can row their boats fast. By the end of the six-hour cleanup, they (30)\_\_\_\_\_(remove) enough garbage to fill more than two large trucks. “(31)\_\_\_\_\_(see) all that garbage in the river makes people begin to care about environmental issues,” Susan says. She hopes that when others read that, she and her peers care enough (32)\_\_\_\_\_(clean) it up, maybe they would think twice before they throw garbage into the river.

(B)

Dave Fuss lost his job (33)\_\_\_\_\_(drive) a truck for a small company in west Michigan. His wife, Gerrie, was still working in the local school cafeteria, and the price of everything was rising. The Fusses were at risk of joining the millions of Americans who have lost their homes in recent years. Then Dave and Gerrie received a timely gift---$7,000，a *legacy*（遗产） from their neighbors Ish and Arlene Hatch, who died in (34)\_\_\_\_\_ accident. “It really made a difference (35)\_\_\_\_\_ we were going under financially.” says Dave.

But the Fusses weren’t the only folks in Alto and the neighboring town of Lowell to receive unexpected legacy from the Hatches. Dozens of other families (36)\_\_\_\_\_(touch) by the Hatches’ generosity. In some cases, it was a few thousand dollars; in others, it was more than $100,000.

It surprised nearly everyone that the Hatches had so much money, more than $ 3million—they were an elderly couple who lived in an old house on (37)\_\_\_\_\_ was left of the family farm.

加密图片(38)\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ the financial crisis, Ish and Arlene developed the habit of saving. They were fond of comparison shopping and would routinely go from store to store, (39)\_\_\_\_\_(check) prices before making a new purchase.

Through the years, the Hatches paid for local children to attend summer camp when their parents (40)\_\_\_\_\_ not afford it. “Ish and Arlene never asked whether you needed anything,” says their friend Sand Van Weelden, “They could see the things they could do to make you happier, and they would do them.”

2.

(A)

I hated dinner parties. But I decided (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (give) them another try because I’m in London. And my friend Mallery invited me. And because (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner parties in London are very different from those in New York. In New York, “I’m having a dinner party” means “I’m booking a table for 12 at a restaurant you (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hardly afford and we’ll be sharing the check evenly, (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you eat.” Worse, in Manhattan, there is always someone who (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) before the bill arrives. They’ll throw down cash, half of what they owe, and then people like me, who don’t drink, end up (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pay) even more. But if I try to use the same trick, the hostess will shout: “Where are you going?” And it’s not like that I can’t say I have somewhere to go: everyone knows I have nowhere to go.

But in London, dinner parties are in people’s homes. Not only that, the guests are an interesting mix. The last time I went to one, the guests were from France, India, Denmark and Nigeria; it was like a gathering at the United Nations. In New York, the mix is like a gathering at Bloomingdale’s, a well-known department store. Personally, I think dinner parties in London are (31)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (impressive) than this.

For New Yorkers, talking about other parts of the world means Brooklyn (District) and Queens (District) in New York. But at Mallery’s, when I said that I (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) to Myanmar recently, people knew where it was. In New York people would think it was a usual new club.

(B)

Several factors led to my recent car accident. First of all, a heavy snow and freezing rain that had fallen the day before made the road I was driving on dangerous. The road had been cleared, (33)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it was still dangerously icy. Despite the slippery road, I was stupidly going along (34)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about 50 miles an hour, instead of driving more cautiously. Another factor was a dirty green van that suddenly pulled onto the road from a small crossroad of the street about fifty yards ahead of me. The road (35)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cover) with a sheet of ice at that point and if I applied my brakes, I would steer into the van. So I carefully drove my car into the next lane, and though the rear (后部) of my car began skidding back and forth, for a moment I got the idea (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ everything was OK as I drove past the slow-moving van.

Unfortunately, the rear of my Volkswagen was heavy (37)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the engine was there and also because there was a new weight-lifting set (38)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lay) in the back seat, the result of (39)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was that after I passed the van, my car turned completely around on the slippery road. I was desperately sliding down the highway backwards at 50 miles an hour. Then I slid off the road, (40)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hit) a wooden fence post. My left rear taillight was broken in the process. Then I suddenly saw a telephone pole about only 6 feet to the right of me, and I realized my accident could have really been a disaster.

词汇题

1.

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| --- |
| A. recall B. present C. handling D. defeating E. containing F. content G. minimized H. evidently I. refresh J. eventually K. exhausted |

Most individuals experience some form of test anxiety when they take an important examination. This anxiety can 41 itself in physical symptoms like nausea or sweaty palms, or in emotional symptoms like panic and irritability. Often, individuals will become nervous long before the exam date because they feel 42 by the amount of material they must master. The first step in 43 this anxiety is realizing that test anxiety is a natural reaction, and that it can be 44 . In order to regain control over anxiety, one should break the exam 45 into smaller sections. It will seem much easier to master a series of small subjects than to handle a huge subject all at once.

Test-takers should make a study schedule weeks or months ahead of the exam, and give themselves a small amount to learn each period. When the exam day 46 arrives, anxiety will be reduced by the feeling of preparedness. Apart from that, anxiety can be lessened in a few easy ways. First, avoid having any excessively stimulating foods, such as those 47 caffeine or sugar, on the day of the exam. Getting a good night's sleep and a little bit of exercise will 48 one's brain and allow for easy 49 of the learned material. During the exam, breathe deeply and sit in a comfortable position. On exams where this is possible, many people find comfort in going through and answering all of the easy questions before 50 the more difficult ones.

2.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. belief | B. discourage | C. choices | D. issue | E. try |
| F. characterize | G. demonstrate | H. ensure | I. incomparable | J. opposing |
| K. responsible |  |  |  |  |

The unique features of colleges and universities in the U.S. are hardly shared by their competitors in Europe or Asia. Many foreign students are attracted not only to the academic programs at a particular U.S. college but also to the larger community, which affords the chance for them to absorb the surrounding culture. Clubs, sports teams, student publications and drama societies\_\_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_\_colorful and enjoyable American campus life. However, few foreign universities put much emphasis on this. “In people’s minds, the campus and the American university are both admirable,” says Brown University President Vartan Gregorian. “In America people have a strong \_\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_\_ that a student’s daily life is as important as his learning experience.”

　　Foreign students also come in search of \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_\_. America’s menu of options—research universities, state institutions, private liberal-arts schools, community colleges, religious institutions—is \_\_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_\_.No any single European country can offer such variety. “In Europe,” says history professor Jonathan Steinberg, who has taught at both Harvard and Cambridge, “there is only one system, and that is it.” From the beginning, students overseas usually are required to \_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_professionalskills in a specific field, whether law or philosophy or chemistry. Most American universities insist that students have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_\_on natural and social sciences, languages and literature before choosing a field of concentration.

　　Such \_\_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_\_ philosophies grow out of different traditions and power structures. In Europe and Japan, universities are \_\_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_\_ only to a ministry of education, which sets academic standards and provides money.

*Centralization* (集权化) is likely to \_\_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_\_ that all students are equipped with roughly the same resources and perform at roughly the same level. On the other hand, it may also \_\_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_\_the testing of different ideas. “When they make mistakes, they make big ones,” says Robert Rosenzweig, president of the Association of American Universities. “They set a system in wrong directions, and it’s like piloting a super ship.”

完型填空

1.

Leadership is a word getting a lot of attention these days. It appears in the title of new advice, how-to, and business books with amazing 51 . Definitions vary, but most of the ones I’ve seen don’t help much. It’s a totally 52 subject: You think A is a great leader; I like B’s 53 better. That is, you may not be able to 54 it, but you know it when you see it.

So this is my take on the elusive (难以捉摸的) concept:

Years ago, leadership had 55 to do with a specific ability. “Leader” was the 56 given to the emperor of the organization. The person was the commander, the 57 with complete control. But 58 there is another way to establish yourself as a leader.

Here is my definition: Leadership is the ability to get others to do what you want, need, or expect them to do, and feel good about doing it. It is the 59 part (feeling good about doing it) that is so elusive.

If I am in charge, I can certainly demand you do what I expect you to do and insist you get it done. I can give orders. 60 , I am the boss, and everyone knows what that means. It is a sure way to destroy the atmosphere of the 61 .

Today, I believe that approach is on the way 62 , although it will always be with us. When people hate the boss, sure, the boss is called “leader”—but not a good one, because the followers are an unhappy bunch. If they had another, 63 job to go to, they would be gone in a minute.

Here is a list of the qualities I believe it 64 to be a good leader: 1. Likable; 2. Trustworthy; 3. Competent and experienced; 4. Part of the team; 5. Able and willing to participate; 6. Ready to 65 ; 7. Adaptable to change; 8. Eager to share credit.

51. A. activity B. regularity C. reality D. sensitivity

52. A. wrong B. unnecessary C. objective D. subjective

53. A. system B. style C. sample D. speech

54. A. define B. understand C. analyze D. summarize

55. A. a lot B. something C. nothing D. everything

56. A. rank B. type C. title D. honor

57. A. authority B. candidate C. specialist D. assistant

58. A. reasonably B. hopefully C. sadly D. fortunately

59. A. first B. second C. former D. whole

60. A. Above all B. After all C. For instance D. On the contrary

61. A. friendship B. school C. company D. workplace

62. A. over B. in C. along D. out

63. A. money-saving B. highly-demanding C. decent-paying D. far-reaching

64. A. endures B. takes C. minds D. describes

65. A. please B. change C. listen D. follow

2.

Apes and human beings share a lot in common when it comes to behavior. The evidence taken from the observation of the behavior of apes and children suggests that there are three causes for the outbreak of fighting and the exhibition of 51 by individuals.

One of the most common causes of fighting among both children and apes was over the  
52 of external objects. The argument over the ownership of any desired object—food, clothes, toys, females, and the affection of others—was sufficient reason to 53 force. In a case of monkeys’ disagreement over females, thirty females were killed. Two points are of particular interest to notice about these fights for possession.

In the first place the fights are often carried to such an extreme that they end in the  
 54destruction of the objects of common desire. Toys are torn to pieces and females are killed.

In the second place it is observable, that 55 occurs when an object is desired by only one person or by someone else. There were many cases where toys and other objects which had been thrown away as useless were 56 defended by their owners when they became the object of some other child’s desire.

Another cause of aggression is the tendency for children and apes greatly to 57 the invading of a stranger into their group. A new child in the class may be laughed at, isolated, and disliked. A new monkey may be bitten to death. It is interesting to note that anger occurs when a stranger comes from the 58 species. Monkeys do not mind being 59 by a goat or a rat. Children do not object when animals are introduced to the group. As a matter of fact, such newcomers are often 60. But when monkeys meet a new monkey or children a strange child, aggression often occurs. This strongly suggests that the reason for the aggression is fundamentally possessiveness. The 61 of the newcomers is feared. The present members of the group feel that there will be more competitors for the food or the attention of the adults.

Finally, another common source of fighting among children is a frustration or failure in their own 62 . A child will be stopped either by 63 causes such as bad weather or illness from doing something he wishes to do, for example, sail his boat or ride the bicycle. Sometimes the activity may be 64 because of the opposition of some adult. The child may also frustrate itself by 65 , through lack of skill or strength, to complete successfully some desired activity. Such a child will then in the ordinarysense become “naughty”. He will be in a bad or unfriendly temper.

51. A. fulfillment B. excitement C. isolation D. aggressiveness

52. A. usage B. possession C. value D. collection

53. A. turn to B. drive away C. come over D. make into

54. A. moderate B. subtle C. complete D. temporary

55. A. conflict B. negotiation C. agreement D. donation

56. A. reluctantly B. violently C. unwillingly D. peacefully

57. A. ignore B. accept C. prove D. hate

58. A. similar B. modest C. strong D. reliable

59. A. observed B. protected C. joined D. spoiled

60. A. offensive B. considerate C. generous D. welcomed

61. A. strength B. attitude C. competition D. emotion

62. A. knowledge B. activity C. study D. personality

63. A. natural B. physical C. financial D. academic

64. A. enhanced B. operated C. extended D. prevented

65. A. learning B. failing C. imitating D. refusing

**(C)**

Scots are more likely to drink themselves to death than people from any other nation in Western Europe except Austria and Portugal. Every day, six Scots die from alcohol-related conditions. Our hospitals and health services struggles with the wider damage. An estimated 51,600 Scots suffer from drink-related illness. Incidence of liver disease has shot up 40 percent in the past seven year. Most knife attacks and most adult murders occur under the influence of alcohol. And drink abuse （嗜酒）has ruined thousands of families , a personal , psychological and social cost on top of the £ 1billion already estimated through work absence .

As if all this were not bad enough, problems with alcohol abuse are now spreading to an ever-younger age group. The proportion of pupils aged 12-15 who had an alcoholic drink in the previous week rose in the last decade from 14 percent to 21 percent. Today, more than 40 percent of all 15-year-olds admit to having had a drink in the past week. Much teenage crime and destruction is drink related.

To his credit, the Executive has focused his attention on alcohol abuse problem. Behind the scene, the Executive is discussing how far it should go in trying to persuade Scots to drink in a more sensible fashion. The First Minister is known to be against an alcohol ban on the lines of prohibition on public smoking. He is correct that such a move would not be accepted by the people and, anyway, general prohibition tends to drive substance abuse underground rather than eliminate it.

Nevertheless, a debate is emerging on what controls to put on the easy availability of alcohol, especially to the young. As we report today , Donald Gorrie, the senior Liberal Democrat MSP , is launching a campaign in the Scottish Parliament （议会） to prohibit supermarkets from offering cut-price promotions on alcoholic drinks , in line with a similar ban on such promotions to off-licenses and public houses introduced earlier this year.

It remained to be seen if it is technically feasible to define sales promotions of alcohol in a supermarket in such a way as to control them. There is also reasonable that it is better to have people buy drinks than drink in public. On the other hand, much of the alcohol consumed by underground drinkers comes from the family supply. Perhaps the real solution is to question the cheapness of alcohol across the world.

Nevertheless, Mr. Gorrie has opened an important public discussion. He has a talent for making parliament confront awkward issue, and alcohol is one such issue.

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

A. banning alcohol may make alcohol abuse exist secretly

B. Donald Gorrie held a debate on limiting alcohol

C. 40 percent of all 15- year-old are involved in criminal activity after drinking

D. the influence of alcohol cost £ 1 billion through drink-related disease

64. The underlined sentence in Paragraph 4 means ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. young people debate over whether they should control the availability of alcohol

B. unless a debate of controlling alcohol is held, young people will drink too much alcohol

C. a debate on how to keep young people from easy access to alcohol appears

D. there is a discussion on how young people could give up alcohol abuse

65. What is probably the useful solution to alcohol abuse according to the passage ?

A. To change the cheapness of alcohol

B. To prohibit people from going to pubs

C. To persuade them to drink in a more sensible fashion

D. To strike secret pubs

66. This passage is more likely to be seen in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a medical magazine B. the society page of a newspaper

C. an introduction to Scotland D. an official document from British government