2020高三专项练习（十九）

语法

1.

(A)

English is (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (widely) used language in the history of our planet. One in every seven human beings (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speak it. More than half of the world’s books and three quarters of international mail are in English. Of all languages, English has the largest vocabulary — perhaps as many as two million words.  
 However, let’s face it: English is a crazy language. There is no egg in (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eggplant, neither pine nor apple in a pineapple and no ham in a hamburger. Sweet-meats are candy, while sweetbreads, (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aren’t sweet, are meat.  
 We take English (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ granted. But when we explore its *paradoxes* (矛盾), we find that quicksand can work slowly, boxing rings are square, public bathrooms have no baths in them.  
 And why is it (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a writer writes, but fingers don’t fing, grocers don’t groce, and hammers don’t ham? If the plural of tooth is teeth, shouldn’t the plural of booth be beeth?

How can a slim chance and a fat chance be the same, while a wise man and a wise guy are opposites? How can overlook and oversee be opposites, while quite a lot and quite a few are alike? How can the weather be hot as hell [one day](http://zhidao.baidu.com/search?word=one%20day&fr=qb_search_exp&ie=utf8) and cold as hell the next?  
 So far English, (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (invent) by people not computers, (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (reflect) the creativity of human beings.

（B）

The (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ring) bell indicated the end of the last class on Friday afternoon. Students swarmed out of the classrooms and headed back to their dormitories. Only Xiao Di headed to another classroom. “Go ahead and have dinner. Don’t wait for me,” the 20-year-old told her friends. “I have to get to a good seat for my minor subject.”

Like Xiao, many students are signing up for minor subjects in their spare time. (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the reasons are different, they all believe that taking a minor subject is a rewarding experience.

Li Keren, 22, is a senior who (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (involve) in finance at Tianjin University of Finance & Economics now. He enrolled in international finance as his minor subject and managed to stay on top in (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of his major and minor subjects.

“Different from most students, I pay equal attention to my major and minor subject,” he says. He thinks that students have signed up for minor subjects (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they have the energy and time to do so. The disadvantage of (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pay) less attention to a minor subject, according to Li, is (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ students may not get a comprehensive understanding of the subject.

Therefore, what students should do is (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (devote) the same energy and time to their major subject as before, while sacrificing their spare time to work on their minor subject. “Considering your future, it’s a worthwhile effort,” he says.

2.

(A)

“The Legend of Zhen Huan,” a Chinese TV series which depicts the power struggle between the concubines of an emperor, has already been \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ success in Asian countries. Now, it’s about \_\_\_26\_\_\_\_(land) in the U.S., which is a positive sign \_\_\_27\_\_\_ Chinese TV is increasingly ready to move onto the international stage.

\_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_\_ the most popular Chinese TV series of 2012, “the Legend of Zhen Huan” has charmed both domestic and foreign viewers. The drama centers on the character, Zhen Huan, and her life in the scheme-filled palaces of the Qing Dynasty.

Several American companies have expressed \_\_\_29\_\_\_ interest to air this highly popular Chinese TV series. A production company in the U.S. with a number of Asian –Americans on its staff will re-edit the 76 episodes into six episodes \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_each will last from 90 minutes to two hours. Additionally, some of the scenes will be reshot with the original cast members and dubbed into English, instead of using subtitles(字幕).

For China, cultural exchange has always been a crucial link for its quest to become an influential world power. However, despite the olive branch from the U.S. in the realm of television drama, China \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_\_(remain) more as an importer, rather than an exporter. Therefore, “the Legend of Zhen Huan” landing in the U.S. is definitely a positive sign and an important step in the difficult battle, though American audience \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_(not) easily understand the drama due to the cultural differences.

(B)

Traditional teachers’ title such as “Sir” and “Miss” should be retired because they discriminate (歧视) \_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_ women, according to academics in the U.K.

Experts say the use of “Sir” for men and “Miss” for all female teachers, regardless of marital status, \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_(be) old-fashioned and “embodies the massive status disparity(差异) and sexism of previous years.”

The titles, which \_\_\_35\_\_\_\_\_\_(use) by generations of British schoolchildren, can be traced back centuries. According to the Times Educational Supplement, “Sir” was first used in 16th century classrooms when male teachers of a lower social standing were attempting to reinforce their authority among largely upper-class boys. “Miss” is largely traced to the late Victorian era, when pressure was put on women to give up work after they married, with a number of schools only \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_\_(hire) single female teachers.

Jennifer Coates, professor of English language and linguistics at Roehampton University, said there was no place for the titles in the 21st century.

“ ‘Sir’ is a knight. There weren’t women knights, but ‘Miss’ is ridiculous: it doesn’t match ‘Sir’ at all. It’s just one of the names you can call an unmarried woman,” she told the TES.

Robin Lakoff, professor of linguistics at the University of California, Berkeley, in the U.S., agrees that the traditional title for male teachers “always conveys respect” \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_ “Miss” does not. She said schools should scrap(废除) the titles and call all male teachers “Mr.” \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_(follow) by their surname, while students should address female teachers using “Ms”.

Professor Sara Mills from the Humanities Research Center Sheffield Hallam University says schools should go \_\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_(far) by using first names. “Sometimes teachers find that they can control students more when they try to stress the similarities between them, rather than try to keep as distant as possible,” she said.

However, one school leader insists the traditional titles should remain. Debbie Coslett, chief executive of the Brook Learning Trust, which runs three schools in southeastern England, told the TES:” if I’m in a school \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_ students don’t know me and they call me ‘Miss,’ I’m fine with that. They are showing respect by giving me a title rather than ‘hey’or ‘oi, you’ or whatever.”

词汇题

1.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. benefit | 1. welcome | 1. familiar | 1. reach | 1. setting |  |
| 1. evolution | 1. lasting | 1. reputation | 1. goal | 1. introducing | K. work |

Whenever I travel, I meet international leaders who have studied in Britain. These energetic, intelligent people chose Britain because we offer high quality higher education. This is good news for the UK. People who are educated here have a(n) \_\_41\_\_ tie to our country. They promote Britain around the world, helping our trade and our diplomacy. It is easier for our executives and our diplomats to do business with people \_\_42\_\_ with Britain. British exports of education and training are worth some eight billion pounds a year. Money feeds into our institutions and helps our \_\_43\_\_ to open up opportunities for more people to study. Our young people also \_\_44\_\_. They gain from the doors in the world which contact with international students. We can teach, but we can also learn from others. Nowadays, we are launching a long-term strategy to strengthen the United Kingdom as a first choice for the quality of study and the quality of our \_\_45\_\_ to international students. This will be a UK-wide and a Government-wide effort. We are \_\_46\_\_ a package of measures to help encourage students from overseas to study in the UK. We will offer international students more open doors. …

We have the measures in place, but we are also \_\_47\_\_ tough targets for recruitment(招募). We want to have 25 percent of the global market share of higher education students and we want to increase the number of international students studying in Further Education institutions by 100 percent. Our aim is to \_\_48\_\_ these targets in 5 years. Tough targets, but deliverable. While giving these undertakings, I also want to lay down a challenge to others. To business—I ask you to \_\_49\_\_ with the British Council overseas to market education. And to universities and colleges—I ask you to live up to your \_\_50\_\_, to professionalise your approach, to deliver a quality education to overseas students that encourages involvement and rises to the challenge of our competitors, to work as partners together.

2.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. marketed | B. experience | C. increased | D. deliberately | E. indicate |  |
| F. controlled | G. potentially | H. currently | I. convenience | J. backed | K. access |

Young children may face serious health risks from popular energy drinks, such as Monster, Red Bull and Rock Star, 41 causing heart problems and other life-threatening conditions, according to the findings of new researches.

During a presentation at the annual Cardiac Scientific Sessions 2014 meeting of the American Heart Association (AHA), researchers warned about the risk of allowing young children 42 to the energy drinks, which contain high amounts of *caffeine*(咖啡因) and other stimulants.

Researches 43 that the energy drinks are not intended for young children and are not safe for them to consume. Steven Lipshultz, M.D., lead author of the study, is calling for a warning on all energy drink cans and bottles, warning parents of the risk of allowing children to drink them.

Researchers say it is difficult to know exactly how much caffeine is contained in each can or bottle of energy drinks, since they are often 44 as dietary *supplements* (补充物), which allow the manufacturers to avoid FDA regulations.

Energy drink manufacturers have compared the amount of caffeine in their products to that in hot drinks sold in coffee houses, but their products are often packaged in very large sizes and they are not sold in 45 environments like coffee houses, which typically would not serve young children. Energy drinks are widely available in 46 stores next to traditional soft drinks, typically packaged in very similar cans and using similar marketing techniques.

Some energy drinks in many of the popular lines can contain up to 400 mg of caffeine per can. In comparison, a cup of coffee typically has around 100 mg of caffeine. Caffeine poisoning can occur in adults at levels higher than 400 mg a day; however, children under 12 can 47 caffeine poisoning at only 2.5 mg per 2.2 pounds of body weight.

A study published in September 48 up the new findings, revealing energy drinks may cause serious heart problems. French researchers revealed the popular energy drinks may be linked to 49 risk of irregular heartbeats and even sudden death.

The FDA is 50 investigating health concerns surrounding the drinks after numerous negative event reports have been made in recent years connecting energy drinks to severe injuries and deaths.

完型填空

1.

You may have been told before not to be afraid of anything. Fear is often associated with weakness. Fear is something to be \_\_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_\_.

But that’s not true, according to Time For Kids magazine. Fear can be good for us.

Fear tells us about \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_\_\_. Without fear, we wouldn’t know to run away from a tiger or step back from a cliff.

In a study published in the Justice Quarterly Journal in August, researchers from Michigan State University said that a healthy fear of crime keeps teenagers away from \_\_\_53\_\_\_\_\_\_ dangerous people, places, and activities.

Fear makes us jump, scream and sweat. But \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_, sometimes we make ourselves feel fear \_\_\_55\_\_\_\_. Think about scary books and movies, and also the long lines for a scary roller coaster ride. Margee Kerr, a US sociologist, explained why to Time for Kids. Fear \_\_\_56\_\_\_\_ our brain with \_\_\_57\_\_\_\_ chemical substances, especially endorphins and dopamine(内啡肽和多巴胺), and these things create feelings of happiness and \_\_\_58\_\_\_\_ us, according to Kerr.

\_\_\_\_59\_\_\_, when you’re scared, your body produces a chemical which helps people \_\_\_\_60\_\_\_\_ with each other. “Watch people walking out of a haunted house (鬼屋), and you’ll see lots of smiles and high fives,” Kerr told Time For Kids. That also explains why schools and companies organize \_\_\_61\_\_\_\_ trips and physical activities to \_\_\_62\_\_\_\_ team spirit.

People experience and deal with fear in different ways. If you happen to be a “coward”(胆小鬼) who gets scared easily, don’t worry. There is some evidence that being scared can help a person \_\_\_\_63\_\_\_ stressful situations. Kerr said that things like giving a presentation in front of your class or performing in a school play help build a sort of \_\_\_64\_\_\_\_\_ to fear that makes us more confident. "You become more comfortable with the physical experience of fear, and so you’re better able to work through it during \_\_\_65\_\_\_\_ situations,” said Kerr.

So learn to love your fear. It only grows when we forget how helpful our fear is trying to be.

51. A. recommended B. avoided C. suspected D. investigated

52. A. disadvantage B. courage C. danger D. adventure

53. A. potentially B. beneficially C. unfortunately D. unconsciously

54. A. undoubtedly B. personally C. interestingly D. positively

55. A. in advance B. in public C. at random D. on purpose

56. A. connects B. combines C. spoils D. fills

57. A. healthy B. harmful C. poisonous D. sensitive

58. A. worry B. excite C. depress D. disappoint

59. A. On the contrary B. In other words C. For example D. In addition

60. A. argue B. unite C. fight D. compete

61. A. relaxing B. inviting C. challenging D. imposing

62. A. build up B. put down C. take over D. make out

63. A. adapt B. manage C. skip D. experience

64. A. endurance B. devotion C. objection D. tendency

65. A. regular B. embarrassing C. ridiculous D. tense

2.

The United States does not have a government office that regulates the film industry. Government, \_\_51\_\_, does link with the movie business in several ways.

In the United States, films generally come from two \_\_52\_\_ : large studios that produce many films and television programs each year and independent filmmakers, including both students and experienced filmmakers. Sometimes—through grants from universities or arts or humanities councils—independent filmmakers do receive \_\_53\_\_ indirectly from funding that originated with the local, state, or federal government, but more often funding comes from private investors or through charity organizations \_\_54\_\_ either promotion of arts or promotion of a cause being addressed by a film.

While there is no \_\_55\_\_ of film, there are many government offices that interact with the film industry. At the state and local levels, government film offices promote local film locations because use of their locale brings employment and other \_\_56\_\_ advantages to promote local tourist sites. These offices also help filmmakers work with the police and others to \_\_57\_\_ filming that impacts traffic, uses public buildings, or otherwise needs special consideration.

\_\_58\_\_, government organizations, especially the branches of the military, have offices that help coordinate（协调） filmmakers’ use of facilities, equipment, and even personnel. It would be \_\_59\_\_, for example, for a filmmaker to construct a make-believe aircraft carrier or to hire a cast of extras to be in the \_\_60\_\_ of a movie who look like real soldiers, sailors, airmen, or marines (whose haircuts, fitness levels, and posture are often different from that of civilian (群众) actors). The military is willing to make their facilities \_\_61\_\_, within reason, for approved projects, and each branch has an office that handles these requests. Other branches of the government \_\_62\_\_ requests to use public spaces and buildings, such as monuments or parks.

Many years ago, the U.S. government did produce quite a few feature films and worked closely with Hollywood on films that would encourage public morale during wartime. However, since World War II, these programs have been \_\_63\_\_ due to a combination of budgetary and philosophical concerns. The United States Information Agency, \_\_64\_\_, for many years produced films for exhibition to overseas audiences to complement its other educational programs. One such film, *John F. Kennedy: Years of Lightning, Day of Drums*, a posthumous contribution to the president, even won the 1965 Academy Award for best documentary. This \_\_65\_\_, now a part of the U.S. Department of State, no longer produces such feature films.

51. A. therefore B. moreover C. however D. otherwise

52. A. factors B. sources C. studios D. methods

53. A. criticism B. invitation C. support D. guidance

54. A. regarded as B. compared to C. made of D. concerned with

55. A. ministry B. feature C. promotion D. need

56. A. educational B. economic C. enormous D. effective

57. A. cooperate with B. focus on C. arrange for D. make up

58. A. Hopefully B. Similarly C. Surprisingly D. Obviously

59. A. flexible B. impatient C. neutral D. difficult

60. A. industry B. background C. civilization D. entrance

61. A. academic B. artificial C. available D. apparent

62. A. address B. introduce C. receive D. propose

63. A. promoted B. initiated C. eliminated D. highlighted

64. A. for example B. by contrast C. in reality D. as a whole

65. A. agent B. program C. director D. organization

(C)

On the occasional clear-frost autumn night, I was hiking through the dark forest with my GMO wolf. Yes, my best friend is a genetically modified *organism*（转基因生物）; deliberate selection has produced the blunt-toothed, small-pawed wonder that walks by my side.

Our world is changing rapidly. In the last five decades, global population has fully doubled, with 3.7 billion hungry mouths added to our planet. During this same time span, the amount of land suitable for agriculture has increased by only 5%. Miraculously, this did not result in the great global famine（饥荒）one might have predicted.

How do scientists modify a plant so that it makes more food than its parents did? We could treat each harvest like a litter of wolf pups and select only plants bearing the fattest, richest seeds for the next season. This was the method our ancestors used to engineer rice, corn and wheat from the wild grasses they encountered.

During my childhood, advances in genetic technologies allowed scientists to identify and clone the genes responsible for repressing stem growth, leading to shorter, stronger stalks that could bear more seed—the high-yield crops that feed us today. The 21st century has brought with it a marvelous new set of high-tech tools with which to further quicken the process of artificial selection. Plant geneticists can now directly edit out or edit in sections of DNA using molecular scissors. We can minimize a plant’s weaknesses while adding to its strengths, and we don’t have to wait for seasons to pass to test the result.

It is the transformative potential of these techniques to quickly supply the next-generation crops required for upcoming climate change that has led me to believe in the safety and function of GMO plants in agricultural products. We need more GMO research to feed the world that we are creating.

I love the quiet forest that stands between my lab and my home. But I know that as a scientist, I am responsible first to humanity. We must feed, shelter and nurture one another as our first priority, and to do so, we must take advantage of our best technologies, which have always included some type of genetic modification. We must continue as before, nourishing the future as we feed ourselves, and each year plant only the very best of what we have collectively engineered. I keep the faith of my ancestors each night when I walk through the forest to my lab, and my GMO wolf does the same when she guards my way home.

63. Why does the author mention the wolf in the 1st paragraph?

A. To advise people to keep wolves as pets

B. To persuade readers to welcome the new technology

C. To change people’s attitude towards wolves

D. To introduce a technology used to humans’ advantage

64. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

A. GMO technology will help weatherproof future crops.

B. With GMO technology, famine has been eliminated.

C. Artificial selections make high-yield plants possible.

D. The author believes technology should contribute to future generations.

65. What can be learned about modifying a plant?

A. It takes scientists seasons to know whether their selection is correct.

B. One way for ancestors to change a plant was to clone some genes.

C. Modern techniques help speed up the artificial selection by altering DNA.

D. The general public show strong faith in GMO plants.

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

A. GMO Technology—Turning Wolves into the Best Pets

B. Engineered Food—Feeding Future Generations

C. Engineered Food—To Be or Not To Be

D. GMO Technology—A Driving Force in World Peace