2020高三专项练习（二）

语法题

1.

(A)

You can’t go near the City Centre Mall in downtown Seattle without seeing the mermaid logo of a certain international coffee company. Today the company (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(establish) 5,945 stores in the United States and 2,392 more overseas and in Canada. While it (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seem that there is already a Starbucks at every corner, Chairman Howard Schultz says the company is just getting started. The company plans to double the current number of domestic stores to nearly 12,000. To meet (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ target, Starbucks will start more stores at airports and supermarkets. Don’t be fooled: the key to its success is not the taste of its coffee. (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has made them great is making sure that no one has a bad experience in their stores.

One way it intends to keep further its growth is to move customers through its line more quickly. While Starbucks executives love to talk about their store’s gentle environment as a “third place” (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home and work, it turns out that only 30 percent of customers actually use the tables and couches. Everyone else (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (grab) their coffee to go, (31) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ one third of new stores will now offer drive-through.

The company is also coming up with new ideas (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) customers to dig deeper into their wallets. On each floor of Starbucks headquarters south of downtown Seattle, employees of the company tout（兜售）new plans for food and new drinks such as coffee liqueurs（咖啡酒）and this year’s holiday offering: pumpkin spice lattes.

(B)

Art of living

Aristotle once wrote that “happiness is a state of activity”. In other words, whether you are seeking lifelong satisfaction (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_ a few moments of good cheer, you have got to move forward. We’ve surveyed the experts and found four steps to take toward a sunny disposition（性格）:

1. VALUE YOUR RELATIONSHIPS

Over a 30-year period, University of Illinois researchers asked nearly 12,000 people (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_ income, education, political participation, volunteer activities, and close relationships affected their happiness. Reported *Newsweek’s* Sharon Begley on the findings, “The highest level of happiness (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (find) with the most stable, longest, and most contented relationships.”

2. EXPRESS YOURSELF

Singing aloud, talking to a stranger, raising your hand: All may increase a feeling of well-being, according to a study from Wake Forest University. Participants tracked their moods for two weeks and reported feeling happier when they were (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (outgoing).

3. SPEND MONEY ON OTHERS

The editors of forbes.com gave $5 or $20 randomly to 46 strangers. Half the group was told to spend money on (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_, while the other half was told to spend it on others. Those who’d shared the wealth felt much happier at the end of the day than those who’d spent it on themselves. There was no difference in happiness between those who spent $5 or $20, suggesting that it’s not how much money you spend, but how you spend it, (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_ can boost (提升) the spirit.

4. FOCUS ON THE POSITVE

Studies from the University of Pennsylvania’s Positive Psychology Center show (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_ negative-minded people who wrote down three good things that happened to them each day for six months reported an (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (improve) outlook.

2.

(A)

Are you on a diet? Then maybe you should consider (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_(sit) by the window the next time you eat out.

A new book claims that (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_ you sit in a restaurant can affect how many calories you consume.

A New research found that people sitting farthest from the front door ate the fewest salads and were 73 per cent (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_(likely) to order dessert.

Those seated at a dark table ate heavier food and ordered more of it (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_ diners seated at bright bar tables ordered more salads and fewer desserts.

According to the researchers, the darker it is, the more invisible you (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_ feel, the less easy it is to see how much you're eating and the less guilty you are when you eat more.

In contrast, (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_(see) the sunlight, people or trees outside might make you more conscious of (31)\_\_\_\_\_\_ you look, might make you think about walking or might make you want a green salad.

The researchers also noted that slim diners chewed around 15 times per mouthful, three chews more than heavier diners. By eating more slowly, the diner consumes less in the time (32)\_\_\_\_\_\_ takes for the brain to register satisfaction.

(B)

Beijing’s annoying smog(雾) seems to have hurt the city’s appeal to tourists. Last year, Beijing Youth Daily reported that the number of visitors to Beijing (33)\_\_\_\_\_\_(fall) 50 percent since January. It’s said that the city’s bad air quality was to blame for the decline. It’s also more difficult (34)\_\_\_\_\_\_(attract) high-end employees to work in Beijing, especially those with children.

However, the blanket of poisonous smog hasn’t hurt Beijing’s office market, (35)\_\_\_\_\_\_ has jumped up quickly on a global ranking to become the fourth-most-expensive location to rent office space in the world. According to a recent research, office space in Beijing’s Central Business District costs (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_ average $1,412 per square meter per year.

That’s more expensive than No. 5-ranked central Tokyo or No. 6-ranked Madison & Fifth Avenues in New York. The research took into consideration both (37)\_\_\_\_\_\_(publish) rental rates and “additional costs,” (38)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ include agent fees and other costs to make the deal happen.

London (39)\_\_\_\_\_\_(remain) the world’s most expensive city in which to rent office space. Hong Kong, home to the priciest office space in Asia, comes in second globally. The cities (40)\_\_\_\_\_\_(experience) the highest annual growth in office rental rates are both in South Africa with 40 percent rate rise for Durban and 44 percent for Sandton.

词汇题

1.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. absorbed | B. analysis | C. dramatic | D. process | E. responses | F. expressing |
| G. tough | H. reasoning | I. conclusion | J. touching | K. associated |  |

You watch a sad film and get caught up in your emotions. You cry your eyes out at the 41 plot—you feel sad for the characters if they suffer, or happy for them when they are successful. It is only when the movie is over that you realize that what you were watching is not real.

But why couldn’t you accept that when you were so 42 in the movie? It was reported that people simply cannot think emotionally and logically at the same time.

It has long been known that something different goes on in our brain when we use logic, rather than responding to something emotionally. Thinking logically is a step-by-step 43 , in which people make decisions through 44 and find answers sensibly. When we think emotionally, we look at things from someone else’s point of view and try to feel their pain.

Now scientists have found that thinking logically and emotionally are like the two ends of a *seesaw* (跷板)—when we’re busy sympathizing, the part of the brain used for cold, hard 45 is restricted. And it’s also true the other way round.

To come to this 46 , scientists gathered 45 people—men and women—to take brain scans as they solved different kinds of puzzles. Some of the puzzles were 47 and involved math and physics and others were social problems that required participants to put themselves in other people’s shoes.

Scientists found that when participants were doing a math problem, the region in their brain that is 48 with logical thinking lit up, and when asked to make emotional decisions, the region for emotional thinking lit up. But the most interesting part is that when asked to solve problems that required both logical and emotional 49 , the participants always used one of the regions at a time while the other one went dark.

However, people sometimes ended up using the wrong one. This explains why some people are good at solving complex math problems but have poor social skills. And why even the smartest people get taken in by fake but 50 stories.

2.

|  |
| --- |
| A. scarcely B. relieve C. distinct D. contemporary E. contrasts F. memory  G. composed H. intended I. convey J. especially K. unexpected |

There is a tendency to think of each of the arts as a separate area of activity. Many artists, however, would prove that there has always been a warm relationship between the 41 areas of human activity. For example, in the late nineteenth century the connections between music and painting were 42 close. Artists were invited to design clothes and settings for operas and ballets, but sometimes it was the musicians who were inspired by the work of 43 painters. Of the musical compositions that were considered as responses to the visual arts, perhaps the most famous is Mussorgsky’s *Pictures at an Exhibition*.

Mussorgsky 44 the piece in 1874 after the death, at the age of 39, of the artist Victor Hartmann. Though their friendship had not been a particularly long-lasting one, Mussorgsky was shocked by Hartmann’s 45 death. The following year the critic, Vladimir Stasov, who decided to hold an exhibition of Hartmann’s work, suggested that Mussorgsky try to 46 his grief by writing something in 47 of Hartmann.

The exhibition served as Mussorgsky’s inspiration. The ten pieces that make up *Pictures at an Exhibition* are 48 as symbols rather than representations of the paintings in the exhibition. Between each is a *promenade* （舞曲中的行进）, as the composer walks from one painting to another. The music is sometimes witty and playful, sometimes almost alarming and frightening. Through a range of surprising 49 , Mussorgsky manages to 50 the spirit of the artist and his work.

完型填空

Prince Harry of Wales, Scottish actress Karen Gillan, Ron Weasley from the movie Harry Potter—what do they have 51 ? They all have ginger hair, or as people usually say, they are all “redheads”.

Britain may be the most red-headed country in the world. About 1 to 2 percent of the world’s population has red hair, but in the UK the numbers are much 52 , with 13 percent of Scots, 10 percent of the Irish, and 6 percent of people in England having red hair.

Scientists have tried to explain why some people have red hair for some time and now they may have found an answer: the dull 53 in Britain.

“I think it’s to do with sunshine,” said Alistair Moffat, the headmaster of St Andrews University, UK. The human body needs vitamin D from 54 , but unfortunately people living in Britain do not have enough of it because of its marine climate. 55 , Britain gets even more cloud than countries in the far north of Europe. In Sweden, for example, the average daily hours of sunshine is 5.4. In Scotland it is only 3.1 hours.

To 56 this, the DNA of people living in these areas has changed 57 ; scientists call this a mutation (变异). Originally, the 58 on our body is a mixture of two kinds of melanin (黑色素)—black melanin and red/yellow melanin, but with certain parts of DNA 59 , the production of black melanin is restricted while only red/yellow melanin is made. The 60 is red hair, light skin color, freckles (雀斑) and a greater 61 to sunlight.

“We need 62 skin to get as much vitamin D from the sun as possible,” added Moffat.

63 , what’s more interesting is that the redhead DNA mutation is recessive, which means it is hidden and can often 64 generations without showing.

“At least 1.6 million Scots carry a red-head gene mutation, and most are 65 that they do,” Moffat said. This is why a person who does not have red hair can still produce red-haired children if he or she is a carrier of this special DNA.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51. A. in private | B. in common | C. in particular | D. in reality |
| 52. A. higher | B. deeper | C. closer | D. more |
| 53. A. weather | B. phenomenon | C. environment | D. finance |
| 54. A. atmosphere | B. vegetable | C. sunshine | D. nature |
| 55. A. As usual | B. In fact | C. In a word | D. Vice versa |
| 56. A. begin with | B. hold back | C. go through | D. deal with |
| 57. A. accidentally | B. agreeably | C. occasionally | D. slightly |
| 58. A. coloring | B. appearance | C. instinct | D. ingredient |
| 59. A. transplanted | B. assembled | C. changed | D. revealed |
| 60. A. evidence | B. miracle | C. result | D. influence |
| 61. A. tendency | B. exposure | C. acceptance | D. sensitivity |
| 62. A. light | B. special | C. smooth | D. delicate |
| 63. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Still | D. Thus |
| 64. A. skip | B. pass | C. avoid | D. bridge |
| 65. A. unfit | B. unwilling | C. unsettled | D. unaware |

2.

The term *home schooling* means educating children at home or in places other than a normal setting such as a public or private school. These days, homeschooling in America is 51 .

Teaching methods at homeschooling 52 . Some parents follow a strict timetable and

53 a traditional school environment. Other parents follow an extreme form of homeschooling in which they do not give grades or tests and allow their children to study wherever they want. More parents, however, follow the middle 54 to provide a balance between freedom and discipline.

Why do parents choose homeschooling? Some believe that children in public schools experience too much “peer pressure”, or social pressure from friends. They say it may have a

55 effect on the child’s studies. Other parents are dissatisfied with the quality of education in the public school. About half the parents who teach at home are 56 motivated and use lessons by mail or Internet from church schools. Whatever the 57 may be, it is evident that more and more children are being taken out of normal schools every year. 58 , many questions have emerged, encouraging the debate over home schooling against public schooling.

What then is the future of education? Although children often learn well at home, weak regulations in most states mean that officials rarely challenge or 59 parents who say they are home-schooling. As the 60 continues, so do the questions about what home schoolers are studying at home. How can parents ensure that their children are prepared academically for college? How are home schoolers 61 to make sure they are getting the same educational standards that school students must have? Recent studies in the United States have shown that homeschooled children tend to be slightly better in subjects like English and art, but they are obviously less

62 math and science. Finally, there are questions regarding the children’s emotional development. Are they too 63 their fellow students? Are they 64 the opportunity to get the social benefits of being in a large classroom of students? As with any debatable issue, the answers to these questions are never 65 .

51. A. disappearing B. reducing C. contributing D. rising

52. A. vary B. last C. exist D. work

53. A. imitate B. alter C. promote D. neglect

54. A. instructions B. path C. technique D. standard

55. A. positive B.practical C. negative D. remarkable

56. A. economically B. religiously C. physically D. psychologically

57. A. effects B. suggestions C. reasons D. pressures

58. A. As a result B. On the whole C. By the way D. In addition

59. A. encourage B. interrupt C. contact D. monitor

60. A. appreciation B. opposition C. expectation D. debate

61. A. assessed B. chosen C. compared D. classified

62. A. satisfied with B. involved in C. skilled at D. sure of

63. A. ignorant of B. isolated from C. connected with D. worried about

64. A. creating B. grasping C. awaiting D. losing

65. A. acceptable B. informative C. one-sided D. practical

**（C）**

Thanks to smartphones, telling your partner “I love you” has never been easier. And, according to some new research, it’s probably making your relationship stronger, too.

There’s no denying technology’s impact on modern relationships, just as there’s no denying technology’s impact on modern, well, everything. Websites and apps such as Match.com, OkCupid and Tinder have changed the way Americans meet and date. A 2013 study from the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences found that more than one-third of all U.S. marriages now begin through online dating, which has grown into a $2 billion-a-year industry, according to IBISWorld. And, of course, they’ve changed how we communicate. Facebook, Twitter, iMessage, WhatsApp, Snapchat and Instagram have replaced the Phone.

For **tech-savvy couples**, the communication possibilities today are seemingly endless. Texting apps allow partners to communicate throughout the day regardless of where they are. And while there are some dangers that accompany regular texting with your partner, couples that exchange affectionate texts can actually enhance their relationships. A new report from the Pew Research Centre shows that 21 percent of people in committed relationships say they felt closer to their spouse or partner because of exchanges they had either online or via text message.

“People will text no matter what—it’s too convenient,” says Lori Schade, Ph.D., a licensed marriage and family therapist in Salk Lake City, Utah. “But if they use text messages purposefully to put money in the relationship bank, so to speak, by being positive, they might be developing *resilience* (韧性) to weather future storms.”

Meanwhile, several apps that are built specially for couples have begun appearing in app stores everywhere. Couple, an app that allows couples to communicate in their own, private channel, has been downloaded nearly 2.5 million times. The app lets you and your partner share messages and videos, build a private shared timeline recording your relationship, share to-do lists and even send “ThumbKisses” to one another.

Some dating sites are figuring out ways to stay involved in couples’ lives beyond the meeting period. HowAboutWe, which likes to call itself “The Online Dating Sites”, has a separate service for couples that offers pre-planned dates ranging from tickets to a Broadway show, to custom peanut butter sandwiches, to a robot-building workshop. The company launched a new couples app called “You & Me”, which allows partners to cooperate on playlists, share photos and exchange private messages.

So while there’s no substitution for actual face time in relationship, FaceTime is looking more and more like a good alternative to fill in the gaps.

74. “**Tech-savvy couples**” in Paragraph 3 may refer to couples who \_\_\_\_\_.

A. can save technology B. have a good command of technology

C. communicate endlessly D. work in the field of information technology

75. In Lori Schade’s opinion, texting can \_\_\_\_\_.

A. enable people to put money in the bank B. prevent partners being caught in storms

C. help people enhance their relationships D. expose people to more dangers

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

A. actual face time is more important than online face time

B. actual face time will eventually give way to online face time

C. online face time makes relationships stronger than actual face time

D. online face time can make up for the disadvantages of actual face time

77. Which of the following might be the best title for the passage?

A. Modern technology: Bringing people closer

B. Modern technology: Recording relationships

C. Modern technology: Changing everyday life

D. Modern technology: Making communication easier