2020高三专项练习（二十）

语法

1.

(A)

The problem with much mobile technology is that it’s not really designed to be used while you’re actually mobile. The human brain can only pay attention to about three things at a time – and concentrate effectively on just one of them. Even though the consequences of smartphone *distraction*（注意力分散）are sometimes (25) \_\_\_\_\_ (amuse), they can also be serious.

The number of children (26) \_\_\_\_\_ (admit) to hospitals after accidents in public playgrounds (27) \_\_\_\_\_ (climb) by about a third in five years, according to NHS data. Experts in both Britain and the US, (28) \_\_\_\_\_ a similar rise has occurred suggest some of the increase may be a result of parents being too distracted by their phones (29) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) care of their children properly.

And now comes evidence showing that 11-year-old children are three times more likely to be hurt or seriously injured on the way to and from school than 10-year-olds, since 11 is the average age at which children receive their first mobile phone, six times more likely (30) \_\_\_\_\_ (send) a text when it happens.

(31) \_\_\_\_\_ quarter of children surveyed admitted that they had been distracted by personal technology while crossing the road. “There is,” the report concluded, “a clear connection (32) \_\_\_\_\_ the use of technology and the time of serious accidents with children.”

(B)

Self care is necessary for our physical and mental health, yet often it’s the first thing we drop when we find ourselves (33) \_\_\_\_\_ (stretch) for time. While we’re on the subject of time, let’s talk about priorities. When we feel like we don’t have time to do something important, it is (34) \_\_\_\_\_ because we’re not making time or because our priorities are not what we actually need. Everything we do with our time is a choice. It (35) \_\_\_\_\_ feel like we “have to” do certain things, but, in reality, we have complete control over (36) \_\_\_\_\_ we spend our time.

(37) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ busy you are, you can fit self care into your schedule. Whether this means making it the first thing you do each morning, giving up TV or Facebook time, saying “no” to certain commitments, or potentially displeasing (38) \_\_\_\_\_, you can fit self care into your weekly routine (39) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ you prioritize（优先考虑）.

Self care doesn’t have to involve a lot of money, nor does it require a lot of time. If you (40)\_\_\_\_\_ (struggle) to fit self care into your routine, start small, prioritize, and listen to your heart.

2.

(A)

Roald Dahl, the famous children’s book writer, was born to Harold and Sofie Dahl on 13 September 1916. He was named (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_ the explorer, Roald Amundsen, their national hero in Norway of that time.

In 1920, when Dahl was four, his father died at the age of fifty seven. Instead of (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_(move) back to Norway to live with her relatives, his mother decided to remain in Britain. It had been her husband’s wish to have their children (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_(educate) in the best school in the world.

At the age of eight, Dahl and four of his friends (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_(beat) by the headmaster after playing a practical joke on a candy store owner. Throughout his childhood, Dahl was sent to several boarding schools. He wrote to his mother almost every day\_\_\_(29)\_\_\_ \_\_\_(29)\_\_\_homesickness. On (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_ day when she died, he realized that she had saved every single one of his letters.

Young Dahl used to dream of inventing a chocolate bar （31）\_\_\_\_\_\_ would win the praise of the owner of the chocolate company, Cadbury. This later became the inspiration for the (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_(hot) of all his books -*Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*. It was the book that finally brought him world fame.

(B)

To many Singaporeans, Mr. Lee Kong Chian is a familiar name. Popularly known as the “Rubber and Pineapple King”, he was a person who had donated generously to the society by pouring his wealth into charity work. Knowing (33)\_\_\_\_\_\_ education means to a person, he devoted a lot of energy and money to (34)\_\_\_\_\_\_(build) schools. He was particularly concerned with the less fortunate as he could relate himself to them.

Although Lee’s father knew Lee (35)\_\_\_\_\_\_ receive education, his father wasn’t able to afford to send him to school. However, his father’s friends helped him pay for his education. Having left school as an honour student, he went to work in the field of rubber and pineapple (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_ he set up his own business later. Thanks to the golden timing then, he had hardly got familiar with the dealings in the field (37)\_\_\_\_\_ he enjoyed great success. His wealth rose rapidly and before long he became a millionaire.

(38)\_\_\_\_\_\_ wealthy he was, he never forgot his humble beginnings and was always ready (39)\_\_\_\_\_\_(help). Since 1952 till today, the Lee Foundation which he founded (40)\_\_\_\_\_\_(donate) three hundred million dollars to various causes with no conditions attached. His generosity has provided relief to the poor of all races.

词汇题

1.

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| A. analyze B. relevant C. indicating D. restricted E. transform F. primarily G. disciplining H. reputations I. pioneered J. establishment K. necessarily |

Before the 1850’s, the United States had a number of small colleges, most of them dating from colonial days. They were small, church connected institutions whose primary concern was to shape the moral character of their students.

Throughout Europe, institutions of higher learning had developed, bearing the ancient name of university. The German university was concerned \_\_41\_\_\_\_\_ with creating and spreading knowledge, not morals. Between mid-century and the end of the 1800’s, more than nine thousand young Americans, dissatisfied with their training at home, went to Germany for advanced study. Some of them return to become presidents of colleges of high \_\_42\_\_\_\_\_ --Harvard, Yale, Columbia--and \_\_43\_\_\_\_\_\_ them into modern universities. The new presidents broke all ties with the churches and brought in a new kind of faculty. Professors were hired for their knowledge of a subject, not because they were of the proper faith and had a strong arm for \_\_44\_\_\_\_\_ students. The new principle was that a university was to create knowledge as well as pass it on, and this called for a faculty composed of teacher-scholars. Drilling and learning by rote were replaced by the German method of lecturing, in which the professor’s own research was presented in class. Graduate training leading to the Ph.D., an ancient German degree \_\_45\_\_\_\_\_ the highest level of advanced scholarly achievement, was introduced. With the \_\_46\_\_\_\_\_of the seminar system, graduate student learned to question, \_\_47\_\_\_\_\_, and conduct their own research.

At the same time, the new university greatly expanded in size and course offerings, breaking completely out of the old, \_\_48\_\_\_\_\_ curriculum(课程) of mathematics, classics, rhetoric, and music. The president of Harvard \_\_\_49\_\_\_ the elective system, by which students were able to choose their own course of study. The notion of major fields of study emerged. The new goal was to make the university \_\_\_50\_\_\_\_\_ to the real pursuits of the world. Paying close attention to the practical needs of society, the new universities trained men and women to work at its tasks. Students were also trained as economists, architects, agriculturalists, social welfare workers, and teachers.

2.

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| --- |
| A. effect B. aggressively C. additional D. merely E. charged F. applied  G. intended H. registered I. punishment J. slight K. offence |

Foreign drivers will have a pay on-the-spot fines of up to ￡900 for breaking the traffic law to be carried out next month.

If they do not have enough cash or a working credit card, their vehicles will be *clamped*（扣留）until they pay — and they will face a(n) 41 fee of ￡80 for getting back their vehicles.

The law will also be 42 to British citizens. The fines will be described officially as “deposits” when the traffic laws take 43 , because the money would be returned if the driver went to court and was found not guilty. In practice, very few foreign drivers are likely to return to Britain to deal with their cases.

加密图片Foreign drivers are rarely 44 because police cannot take action against them if they fail to appear in court. Instead, officers often 45 give warnings. 加密图片Foreign vehicles are 30 percent more likely to be in a crash than British-registered vehicles. The number of crashes caused by foreign vehicles rose by 47 percent between 2008 and 2013. There were almost 400 deaths and serious injuries and 3,000 46 injuries from accidents caused by foreign vehicles in 2013.

加密图片The new law is partly 47 to settle the problem of foreign lorry drivers ignoring limits to weight and hours at the wheel. Foreign lorries are three times more likely to be in a crash than British lorries. Recent spot checks found that three quarters of lorries that failed safety tests were

48 overseas.

The standard deposit for a careless driving 49 —such as driving too close to the vehicle in front or reading a map at the wheel—will be ￡300. Foreign drivers will not get points as

50 added to their licenses, while British drivers will.

完型填空

1.

It’s a high-risky, multibillion-dollar industry with tight deadlines, demanding customers and lives in danger.

The business is 51 . And it’s booming.

The number of jobs for translators and interpreters doubled in the past 10 years while their wages steadily 52 before, during and after the recession. During a period of *stagnating* (停滞的) wages across the labor market, the language-service industry with its 50,000 jobs is a 53 spot in the jobs outlook.

Lillian Clementi is a French translator working in corporate communications from her home in Arlington, Massachusetts and is routinely on tight deadlines to hand in translated material. “The risks can be huge,” said Clementi, “There’s tons of 54 pressure.”

In some cases, a(n) 55 translation or interpretation is also vital. If a user’s guide for medical equipment is not translated well, it could lead to 56 during an emergency. Soldiers in conflict areas require excellent interpreters to speak with community members. Any change of tone or context could put lives 57 .

Translators’ and interpreters’ *immunity* (免疫力) to the nation’s economic downturn also 58 the growing demand for people who can speak several languages in an increasingly globalized economy, experts said.

“Good translators who 59 a particular subject and become really good at it can really make six-digit figures annually,” said Jiri Stejskal, spokesman for the American Translators Association.

Multinational corporations, U.S. *demographic* (人口的) changes and the Internet economy raise the need for translated and localized information. Companies increasingly want their content 60 to the tongue of the town, even between dialects of the same language.

“As more people 61 the worldwide economy, that’s going to drive more commerce, and that’s going to drive more language services,” said Bill Rivers, executive director of the National Council for Language and International Studies in the Washington region.

62 , qualifications for translators and interpreters are not as simple as they may seem. Speaking two languages does not mean a person can work in the language-service industry, experts said. Learning how to translate or interpret is a 63 skill beyond knowing the language.

Furthermore, the most successful translators and interpreters maintain a 64 , such as legal documents, quarterly earnings reports or a special knowledge of industry.

Technological advances may cut jobs in some industries, but online translation services like *Google Translate* 65 raise demand for human translators and interpreters, experts said. Online sales companies also drive demand for translation.

51. A. tourism B. language C. technology D. economy

52. A. shrank B. changed C. grew D. remained

53. A. bright B. scenic C. historic D. tough

54. A. money B. peer C. blood D. time

55. A. proper B. quick C. direct D. innovative

56. A. disease B. depression C. violence D. confusion

57. A. in order B. at risk C. under control D. out of state

58. A. highlights B. understands C. increases D. resists

59. A. set up B. depend on C. specialize in D. object to

60. A. limited B. accustomed C. related D. tailored

61. A. agree with B. have access to C. are confident of D. insist on

62. A. Instead B. Therefore C. However D. Otherwise

63. A. separate B. genetic C. learnable D. worthwhile

64. A. certificate B. diploma C. strategy D. specialty

65. A. automatically B. respectively C. actually D. immediately

2.

Most American magazines and newspapers reserve 60 percent of their pages for ads. *The New York Times* Sunday edition \_\_51\_\_\_\_\_ may contain 350 pages of advertisements. Some radio stations devote 40 minutes of every hour to \_\_52\_\_\_\_\_.

Then there is television. The vast majority of television ads today consist of brief advertising spots, \_\_53\_\_\_\_\_ in length from a few seconds to several minutes. According to one estimate, American youngsters sit through three hours of television commercials each week. By the time they graduate from high school, they will have been \_\_\_54\_\_\_\_ 360,000 TV ads. Television advertises in airports, hospital waiting rooms, and schools.

Major sporting events are now major advertising events. Racing cars serve as high speed \_\_\_55\_\_\_\_. Some athletes receive most of their money from advertisements. One top-ranking basketball player earned $3.9 million by playing ball. Advertisers paid him nine times that much to \_\_\_56\_\_\_\_ their products.

There is no escape. Commercial ads are \_\_57\_\_\_\_\_ on walls, buses, and trucks. They \_\_\_58\_\_\_\_ the inside of taxis and subways --even the doors of public toilets. \_\_59\_\_\_\_\_ messages call to us in supermarkets, stores, elevators --and \_\_60\_\_\_\_ we are on hold on the telephone. In some countries so much advertising comes through the mail that many recipients proceed directly from the mailbox to the nearest wastebasket to \_\_\_61\_\_\_\_ the junk mail.

\_\_\_62\_\_\_\_ *Insiders’ Report*, published by McCann-Erickson, a global advertising agency, the estimated amount of money spent on advertising worldwide in 1990 was $275.5 billion. Since then, the figures have soared to $411.6 billion for 1997 and $434.4 billion for 1998. Big money.

What is the \_\_63\_\_\_\_ of all of this? One analyst put it this way: “Advertising is one of the most powerful socializing forces in the culture. Ads sell \_\_64\_\_\_\_ than products. They sell images, values, goals, \_\_65\_\_\_\_\_ of who we are and who we should be. They shape our attitudes and our attitudes shape our behavior.”

51. A. lonely B. alone C. singly D. individually

52. A. commerce B. consumers C. commercials D. contracts

53. A. ranging B. varying C. changing D. adjusting

54. A. taken to B. spent in C. expected of D. exposed to

55. A. flashes B. billboards C. attractions D. messages

56. A. improve B. promote C. urge D. update

57. A. symbolized B. illustrated C. demonstrated D. displayed

58. A. modify B. decorate C. polish D. fix

59. A. Audio B. Studio C. Oral D. Video

60. A. since B. while C. unless D. if

61. A. throw away B. lay down C. blow out D. break down

62. A. Except for B. Apart from C. According to D. Including in

63. A. effect B. affect C. result D. purpose

64. A. less B. same C. similar D. more

65. A. outlooks B. opinions C. concepts D. implications

**\*（C）**

Since quitting can start feelings such as guilt and shame, we often do everything possible to avoid it. “We’re taught from our earliest days that if you quit something. It means you’re a failure,” says counseling psychologist Will Meek. He, however, suggests we view quitting differently.

Quitting is like deciding to rearrange a room: you’ve grown comfortable with the status, and it can be hard to picture the end result or even see why change is necessary. And yet, there’s the upsetting feeling that you’re no longer entirely satisfied with your current circumstances, perhaps even that you’ve stopped making progress. While it’s not out of the question for feeling or regret to surface after a major refit, leaving a position, project or situation can reveal exciting possibilities, making you feel inspired and renewed.

Quitting, often happens in situations where we’re unhappy, fearful or have determined we have no other choice, factors that can have opposing effects on our health. Perhaps you find your work unfulfilling, or you’ve jumped into a new relationship before you’re ready —and, as a result, you’re operating under intense pressure. “If stress is enduring and not managed well, it can start to **take a toll**.” says Meek. According to the American Psychological Association, long-term, ongoing stress can increase the risk for high blood pressure and heart attack, so walking away from whatever is causing it can deliver significant physical and emotional health benefits. “We often see a reduction in the *stress hormone cortisol*（应激激素皮质醇）, which can lower blood pressure and may even decrease the heart rate,” says Dr Alex Lickerman, a GP and expert on developing mental adaptability.

Leaving situations that fail to bring you joy can leave you with sufficient time to explore where your heart is truly leading you. In a study that was published in 1999, then Harvard University professor Hermina Ibarra looked at how bankers tried different roles that required new skill sets—someone who spent a lot of time dealing with computers, for instance, was asked to take on personal interactions. Subjects were especially drawn to acting out a version of their future solves through ‘imitation strategies’—an approach they compared to ‘trying on different clothes,’ Mark Franklin, the president of CareerCyles, suggests a similar approach as a way to figure out what your true desires might be in your post-quitting life and foresee your future self. “Pretend to be a certain kind of person, or go and meet others who are doing what you want to do.” he says, “Try it on, see how it feels and decide if it’s a good fit for you.”It may not feel like it at the time, but just moving on from a situation that’s not quite right can help you get back on track.

63. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that quitting may bring us feelings of being both \_\_\_\_.

A. guilty and ashamed B. stupid and enthusiastic

C. troubled and hopeful D. inspired and determined

64. The phrase“take a toll”（paragraph 3）can be best replaced by“\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. develop mental adaptability B. bring about changes

C. keep up the pressure D. have a bad effect

65. An approach suggested by Mark Franklin similar to ‘trying on different clothes’ is for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. helping people find what truly suits them in career

B. telling capable employees from inadequate ones

C. training employees to acquire different working skills

D. providing people with opportunities to have a role play

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

A. quitting is track that only the timid will choose to follow

B. personal interaction can be must for reducing emotional pressure

C. mental adaptability can be improved by the stress hormone cortisol

D. knowing when to stop is wise and may make dreams happen