2020高三专项练习（二十一）

语法

1.

(A)

One day I heard two girls talking about making net friends in a café. One said that she (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (meet) one of her net friends and the other told her not to because most people found their net friends (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (disappoint) in real life.

We all know it is quite common now that many teenagers, especially (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_ from one-child families, like to make net friends and spend lots of time chatting with them because they need someone to talk with and share their sorrow and happiness. However, is it wise for them to do so?

In my opinion, it is possible for you to find some real good friends with the help of new technology but you (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ take care. When you talk with someone unknown on the Internet, you have no idea at all what kind of person he is and (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_ he is telling you the truth. Besides we can’t deny that some bad guys mask themselves very well so that they can get many nice people (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (trap). So, you’re taking the risk of meeting your net friends (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_ you get any idea about him. In a word, you can never be too careful when meeting your net friends.

(B)

Perhaps one aspect of modern life which is most often considered ‘annoying’ is noise. According to some estimates, the amount of urban noise (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (double) in the past ten years, and with the increase in road and air traffic, noise is likely to increase too.

Noise quite clearly affects the health of modern man. It is a health threat. Loud noise (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (say) to be a leading cause of deafness among many people over 65. It is also a major (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (contribute) factor in causing stress, (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_ itself causes a variety of illnesses.

Noise is sometimes associated with lack of communication in the modern world. In many busy shops, factories and nightclubs, (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_ level and constancy of noise make conversation at a natural level difficult or impossible.

Certain people in society, such as motorcyclists, seem to believe they have a right (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) as much noise as they like without being fined. Do they?

We are so trained to noise in this modern world (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_ people growing up with little (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_ no experience of genuine peace and quiet have begun to associate silence with boredom. Isn’t it time for us to start teaching young people that silence is golden and that you can do a lot of interesting things (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the accompaniment of noise?

2.

(A)

One of my most surprising findings as a student is 25 parents do not always accept your adulthood. I was always told that once you get to college, your parents realize that you have been living 26 your own and can make your own decisions. This idea was rejected 27 I came home for Thanksgiving. At first, everything was going as 28 (smoothly) as possible. The first night I went to the Berkeley campus to visit my friend Sara, without any argument from my mother.

29 when I called her to say I had decided to spend the night at Sara’s dorm, my mom informed me that she wanted me home at one a.m. I was wild with anger! I 30 (make) my own decisions how late a young man should stay out for several months. However much I tried to reason with my mother, she insisted things are different when I am home, and that they were the 31 paying my bills. And kids, this is true. No matter how much you want to fight it, mommy and daddy are still holding the purse strings, whether you are 18 or not. Sometimes it is best to sit back, shut up, and do

32 they ask.

(B)

A land free from destruction, plus wealth, natural resources, and labor supply — all these were important factors in helping England to become the center for the Industrial Revolution, but they were not enough. Something else 33 (need) to start the industrial process. That “something special” was men — creative individuals 34 could invent machines, find new sources of power, and establish business organizations to reshape society.

The men who created the machines of the Industrial Revolution came from many backgrounds and many occupations. Many of them were more inventors than scientists. A pure scientist appreciates 35 (conduct) his research accurately. He is not necessarily working

36 \_\_\_\_\_\_ his findings can be used. An inventor or one interested in applied science is usually trying to make something that has a concrete use. He may strive 37 (solve) a problem by using the theories of science or by experimenting through trial and error. Regardless of his method, he is working to obtain 38 specific result: the construction of a harvesting machine, the burning of a light bulb, or one of many other objectives.

Many of the people who developed the machines of the Industrial Revolution were inventors, not 39 (train) scientists. A few were both scientists and inventors. Even those who had little or no training in science 40 not have made their inventions if a groundwork had not been laid by scientists years before.

词汇

1.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. attraction | B. benefit | C. enthusiastically | D. command | E. satisfy |
| F. undoubtedly | G. approval | H. treasured | I. viewed | J. developed |
| K. considerable |  |  |  |  |

Public image doesn’t make money directly, nor is it anything visible. However, excellent public image is such an important thing that it is 41 desired by every company, enterprise, institution, etc. Public image refers to how a company is 42 by its customers, suppliers, and *stockholders* (股东), by the financial community, by the communities where it operates, and by federal and local governments. Public image is controllable to 43 extent, just as the product, price, place, and promotional efforts are.

A firm’s public image plays a vital role in the 44 of the firm and its products to employees, customers, and to such outsiders as stockholders, suppliers, *creditors* (贷款方), government officials, as well as different special groups. With some things it is impossible to 45 all the different publics: for example, a new highly automated plant may meet the 46 of creditors and stockholders. However, it will 47 find resistance from employees who see their jobs threatened. On the other hand, high quality products and service standards should bring almost complete approval, while low quality products and false claims would be widely looked down upon.

A firm’s public image, if it is good, should be 48 . It is a valuable strength that usually is built up over a long and satisfying relationship of a firm with publics. If a firm has 49 a quality image, this is not easily imitated by competitors. Such an image may enable a firm to charge higher prices, to win the best distributors and dealers, to attract the best employees, to expect the most favorable creditor relationships and lowest borrowing costs. It should also allow the firm’s stock to 50 higher price-earnings *ratio* (比例) than other firms in the same industry with such a good reputation and public image.

2.

|  |
| --- |
| A. addicted B. unfavorably C. increased D. tapping E. complex  F. readiness G. anxiety H. sharpness I. constant J. breaking K. considerably |

The regular use of text messages and e-mails can lower the IQ more than twice as much as smoking marijuana (大麻). That is the statement of researchers who have found that \_\_\_41\_\_\_ away on a mobile phone or computer keypad or checking for electronic messages temporarily knocks up to 10 points off the user’s IQ. This rate of decline in intelligence compares \_\_\_42\_\_\_ with the four-point drop in IQ associated with smoking marijuana, according to British researchers, who have described the phenomenon of \_\_\_43\_\_\_ stupidity as “infomania(咨询强迫症)”. The research conducted by Hewlett Packard, the technology company, has concluded that it is mainly a problem for adult workers, especially men.

It is concluded that too much use of modern technology can damage a person’s mind. It can cause a(n) \_\_\_44\_\_\_ distraction of “always on” technology when employees should be concentrating on what they are paid to do. Infomania means that they lose concentration as their minds remain fixed in an almost permanent state of \_\_\_45\_\_\_ to react to technology instead of focusing on the task in hand. The report also added that, in a long term, the brain will be \_\_\_46\_\_\_ shaped by what we do to it and by the experience of daily life. At a microcellular level, the \_\_\_47\_\_\_ networks of nerve cells that make up parts of the brain actually change in response to certain experiences.

Too much use of modern technology can be damaging not only to a person’s mind, but to their social relationship. 1100 adults were interviewed during the research. More than 62 per cent of them admitted that they were \_\_\_48\_\_\_ to checking their e-mails and text messages so often that they examined work-related ones carefully even when at home or on holiday. Half said that they always responded immediately to an email and will even interrupt a meeting to do so. It is concluded that infomania is increasing stress and \_\_\_49\_\_\_ and affecting one’s characteristics. Nine out of ten thought that colleagues who answered e-mails or messages during a face-to-face meeting were extremely rude.

The effects on IQ were studied by Dr Glenn Wilson, a psychologist at University of London. “This is a very real and widespread phenomenon,” he said. “We have found that infomania will damage a worker’s performance by reducing their mental \_\_\_50\_\_\_ and changing their social life. Companies should encourage a more balanced and appropriate way of working.”

完型填空

1.

**Planning**

In any planning system, from the simplest budgeting to the most complex corporate planning, there is an annual process. This is partly due to the fact that firms 51 their accounting on a yearly basis, but also because similar 52 often occur in the market.

Usually, the larger the firm, the longer the planning takes. But 53 , planning for next year may start nine months or more in advance, with various stages of evaluation leading to 54 of the complete plan three months before the start of the year.

Planning continues, however, throughout the year, since managers 55 progress against targets, while looking forward to the next year. What is happening now will 56 the objectives and plans for the future.

In today’s business climate, as markets constantly change and become more difficult to 57 , some analysts believe that long-term planning is 58 . In some markets they may be right, as long as companies can build the sort of flexibility into their operations which allows them

to 59 to any sudden changes.

Most firms, however, need to plan more than one year ahead in order to 60 their long-term goals. This may reflect the time it takes to *commission* (委任) and build a new production plant, or, in marketing 61 , it may be a question of how long it takes to research and launch a range of new products, and reach a certain 62 in the market. If, for example, it is going to take five years for a particular airline to become the 63 choice amongst business travellers on certain routes, the airline must plan for the various 64 involved.

Every one-year plan, therefore, must be 65 in relation to longer-term plans, and it should contain die stages that are necessary to achieve the final goals.

51. A. make up B. carry out C. bring about D. put down

52. A. patterns B. guides C. designs D. distributions

53. A. surprisingly B. contrarily C. equally D. typically

54. A. approval B. permission C. admiration D. objection

55. A. value B. confirm C. review D. survey

56. A. restore B. promote C. influence D. maintain

57. A. guess B. advocate C. recognize D. predict

58. A. pointless B. meaningful C. realistic D. inevitable

59. A. lead B. respond C. refer D. contribute

60. A. share B. handle C. develop D. benefit

61. A. expressions B. descriptions C. words D. terms

62. A. reputation B. position C. situation D. direction

63. A. reserved B. selected C. preferred D. supposed

64. A. acts B. steps C. means D. points

65. A. handed over B. left behind C. made out D. drawn up

2.

Just as the stock market rises and falls in response to what people are willing to put their money behind, we have inside ourselves an inner economy that rises and falls in response to our beliefs about what is possible. Sometimes the degree to which we are willing to 51   
our belief systems determines the success of our inner economy. For example, imagine that your family of origin had a belief that musical talent was not something they 52 . As a member of that group, you would likely 53 that same belief about yourself. As a result, even if you had a great desire to create music, you might be 54 to really get behind yourself. Because you might fear that your 55 would not pay off. Even if you had the courage to follow your passion, your inner belief that you are not 56 would probably stop your trying. And that would be a major 57 to invest your energy in your dream.

On the other hand, belief isn’t anything 58 . If you found a way to 59 that negative belief, a great flood of energy would pour forth, greatly increasing the possibility of your success. How much energy we are willing to invest in the various ideas and dreams is like the money people are, or are not, willing to invest in the various products available for trade on the stock market. And in both cases, 60 plays a key role in determining how willing we are to get behind something. One way to open up the possibility for greater success in our inner economies is to understand that belief is not the reliable 61 we sometimes think. There are other more reliable things of success that we can put our 62 in, such as passion, feeling, and sense. Some of the most successful investors in the stock market are the ones that go against the grain, trusting their sense over the 63 opinion held by ordinary people about what will work.

In the same way, we can learn to trust our heart’s desires and our sense to guide us,  
 64 any beliefs that stand in the way of our ability to fully invest in ourselves. As we take out energy from limiting ideas about what is possible, we 65 the resources that have the power to make our inner economy prosper.

51. A. simplify B. challenge C. eliminate D. maintain

52. A. possessed B. trusted C. objected D. missed

53. A. reject B. preserve C. deny D. share

54. A. willing B. sorry C. reluctant D. ready

55 A. success B. knowledge C. profession D. investment

56. A. devoted B. talented C. concerned D. interested

57. A. obstacle B. excuse C. chance D. principle

58. A. important B. fixed C. changeable D. stimulating

59. A. enhance B. reserve C. release D. follow

60. A. energy B. hobby C. expense D. belief

61. A. guide B. ability C. goal D. policy

62. A. aim B. faith C. task D. dream

63. A. unacceptable B. strange C. unbelievable D. common

64. A. questioning B. understanding C. interpreting D. believing

65. A. stick to B. lead to C. free up D. leave out

阅读理解

**（C）**

Unless you are like Nasty Gal’s founder Sophia Amoruso, the passwords you use to access your email and the endless other accounts you need for work aren’t filled with intention. With increasing security requirements, it’s likely your word/number combinations are becoming even less memorable. But new research suggests it may not be long before you won’t need to memorize passwords.

“Brainprint”, published in Neurocomputing, reveals that the brain’s reaction to certain words could be a unique identifying code — like a fingerprint — that could eventually replace passwords.

In a small experiment, the researchers measured the brains’ signals of 45 volunteers as they read through a list of 75 acronyms such as FBI and DVD. The word-recognition response differed so much between each participant that a second experiment using a computer program could identify each one with 94% accuracy.

It’s not enough to feel totally secure, but promising enough to hint at the future of securing sensitive information.

The advantage of using such a *biometric system* (生物识别系统) is that it can be used for continuous *verification* (验证), New Scientist points out. Passwords or fingerprints only provide a tool for **one-off identification**. Continuous verification could in theory allow someone to interact with many computer systems at the same time or even with a variety of intelligent objects, without having to repeatedly enter passwords for each device.

As Hollywood has illustrated, it’s simply a matter of cutting off a finger to steal that person’s identity. “Brainprints, on the other hand, are potentially cancellable,” said Sarah Laszlo, assistant professor of psychology and linguistics at Binghamton University and co-author of the study, “So, in the unlikely event that attackers were actually able to steal a brainprint from an authorized user, the authorized user could then ‘reset’ their brainprint.”

Until now, brain signals have been a challenge to understand. This experiment leaped over the obstacle by focusing on the brainwaves from the specific area that reads and recognizes words. The signal is therefore clearer and easier to measure.

The problem, so far, is that the brain signal is still not as accurate as scanning someone’s fingerprint, and initially requires sticking *diodes* (二极管) on your head in order to get a read. That’s ok, according to Zhanpeng Jin, assistant professor at Binghamton University and coauthor of the study, because brainprint isn’t going to be mass-produced any time soon. He says the researchers foresee its use at places such as the Pentagon, where the number of authorized users is small, and they don’t need to be continuously verified the way you do to access your mobile device or email.

Better keep your memory sharp, at least a little while longer.

63. In paragraph 5, “one-off identification” refers to the identification that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. happens as part of a regular series B. interacts with intelligent objects

C. can be verified continuously D. needs repeated verification

64. According to Sarah Laszlo, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. fingerprints can be canceled once stolen B. brainprints are theft-proof and resettable

C. attackers can steal and replace brainprints D. users have the authority to cancel brainprints

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

A. brainprints will sharpen users’ memory B. brainprints will become easier to be measured

C. brainprints will receive narrow application D. brainprints will eventually replace fingerprints

66. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

A. Brainprints: A New Way to Replace Passwords

B. Brainprints: A Unique Device to Identify Codes

C. Brainprints: A Quicker Way to Access Your Email

D. Brainprints: A Securer Device to Identify Brain Signals