2020高三专项练习（二十二）

语法

1.

(A)

Madonna：Singer/actress, born Michigan, USA, 1959

Originally a dancer, she had her first popular record ‘Holiday’ in 1983. In 1985 she began her film career and also married actor Sean Penn, but (25)\_\_\_\_ marriage lasted less than four years. Her ‘*Blond Ambition Tour*’ in 1990 with special clothes(26)\_\_\_\_(design) by Jean Paul Gaultier caused much conflict. Her career took a more respectable direction, however, with the birth of her first child, Lourdes, in 1997, and her performance in the title role of *Evita*.

Pelé：footballer, born Edson Arantes do Nascimento, Tres Coracoes, Brazil, 1940

(27)\_\_\_\_(consider) by many to be the greatest footballer of all time, he became a world star at the age of only seventeen, when Brazil first won the World Cup in Sweden. Perhaps his (28)\_\_\_\_(great) success in his life was to win the third World Cup in Mexico in 1970. He played in four World Cup competitions, and scored over 1,200 goals in his career before finally (29)\_\_\_\_(retire) in 1977. He (30)\_\_\_\_(appoint) Brazilian Special Minister for Sport in 1994.

Steffi Graf：tennis player, born Neckerau, Germany, 1969

(31)\_\_\_\_ Graf turned professional at the age of thirteen, she won her first major tournament in 1986 and became the world’s number one a year later. In 1988 she became the first woman since 1970 to win ‘The Grand Slam’ (Wimbledon, the US, Australian and French Open tournaments). She (32)\_\_\_\_(win) over 100 titles in her career and earned up to $20 million.

(B)

One in three American children now live with only one parent. (33)\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ the traditional family of Japan is strong, divorce still went up quickly between 1980 and 1995. (34)\_\_\_\_ is more important is that the nature of the family is changing. In Sweden and Denmark, around half of all babies are now born to unmarried parents, and in the United Kingdom and France more than a third.

Families are getting smaller. The average Turkish family had seven members in 1970; today it has only five. And in Spain and Italy, (35)\_\_\_\_ families were always traditionally large, the birthrate was the lowest in the developed world in 1995. This fall in the birthrate is due to the fact that, as more women have careers, they are waiting longer and longer (36)\_\_\_\_(start) a family. The age (37)\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ the average woman has her first baby is now 28 in Western Europe, and it is getting later.

So the nuclear family is clearly changing, but is it in danger of (38)\_\_\_\_(disappear) completely?

The truth is (39)\_\_\_\_ it is still too early to tell. In some countries these patterns are actually reversing. In the United States, Scandinavia and the United Kingdom, the birthrate is rising once more; and in Denmark, for example, marriage is becoming more popular again. In the United States, the divorce rate in fact fell (40)\_\_\_\_ 10 per cent between 1980 and 1990, and it is continuing to fall.

2.

(A)

A boy plays away from home and fights with others. He’s defeated, gets hurt and suffers shame. If he is strong-willed, he would *clench* (咬紧) his teeth, making a firm fist from (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (weep) in front of others. But as soon as he returns home he would burst out crying at the first sight of his close relatives. He would be all tears pouring out his sufferings.

The same is true for a strong-willed grown-up. No matter what harm he suffers he would do his best (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (conceal) his feelings, trying not to let others know how he feels. He would swallow his bitter tears and show a smiling face at others (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ he didn’t care a bit. But however strong-willed he is, most probably he would cry as soon as he meets his close relative who loves him and to (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_ he can pour out his heart unreservedly. Not only would he weep but he’d cry his eyes out (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_ grief.

If somebody weeps in your face — the person never of the type doing this in front of others, you’d better sit by and let him cry to (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_ heart’s content, for it shows you are regarded as his dearest or (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (reliable) one.

It’s much better to have someone crying in your face than be met exclusively by (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_ smiling face. Anyone can smile at you, but very few will weep in your face, because the latter is much harder for one to do than the former.

(B)

Some of young soldiers who had recently joined the army were being trained in modern ways of fighting. One of the lessons they should take was (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_ an unarmed man could trick an armed enemy, take his weapon away and have him (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (arrest). First one of their two instructors took a knife away from the other, using only his bare hands, and then he took a gun away from him in the same way.

After the lesson, and before they went on to train the young soldiers to do these things themselves, the two instructors asked them a number of questions to see how well they had understood what (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (show). One of the questions was this, “Well, you now know (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_ an unarmed man can do against a man with a gun. Imagine that you (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (guard) a bridge at eight one night, and that you have a gun. Suddenly you see an unarmed enemy soldier (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (come) towards you, and what will you do?”

The young soldier who (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ answer this question thought carefully for a few seconds (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_ he answered, and then said, “Well after what I have just seen, I think that the first thing I would do would be to get rid of my gun as quickly as I could so that the unarmed enemy soldier couldn’t take it from me and kill me with it!”

词汇

1.

A. case B. experience C. growing D. dominant E. exclusion

F. variety G. declining H. remain I. problematic J. contribution

K. share

The world faces a future of people speaking more than one language, with English no longer seen as likely to become \_\_41\_\_, a British language expert says in a new analysis. “English is likely to \_\_42\_\_ one of the world’s most important languages for the foreseeable future, but its future is more \_\_43\_\_ and complex—than most people appreciate,” language researcher David Graddol said. He sees English as likely to become the “first among equals” rather than having the global field to itself. “Speakers, who only use English, of any \_\_44\_\_ of English—American or British—will \_\_45\_\_ increasing difficulty in employment and political life, and are likely to become confused by many aspects of the society and culture around them,” Graddol said.

The \_\_46\_\_ of the world’s population that speaks English as a native language is decreasing, Graddol reported in an issue of the journal *Science*. The idea of English becoming the world language to the \_\_47\_\_ of others “is past its sell-by date,” Graddol said. Instead, he said, its major \_\_48\_\_ will be in creating generations who use more than one language.

A *multilingual*(使用多种语言的) population is the \_\_49\_\_ in much of the world and is becoming more common in the United States. Indeed, the Census Bureau reported last year that nearly one American in five speaks a language other than English at home, with Spanish leading, and Chinese \_\_50\_\_ rapidly. The diversity of language, in turn, has helped to make English the nation’s official language.

2.

|  |
| --- |
| A. available B. legally C. incorrect D. denied E. blocks F. labeled  G. tie H. roughly I. birth J. appropriate K. limits |

Dear Editor,

Most public libraries now offer all visitors, kids and adults alike, free access to all sites on the Internet. Just like any powerful tool, \_\_41\_\_ must be placed on it. After all, not all sites are good for children or appropriate for them. Some are violent. Some, in the name of free speech, say irresponsible things. Others feature \_\_42\_\_ information for research. And many should be \_\_43\_\_ “For Adults Only.”

In 2000, there were 7 .1 million publicly \_\_44\_\_ sites on the Web, with over 200 new adult sites added each day. Couple this figure with the fact that there are \_\_45\_\_ 200 million American children under the age 18 with Internet access, and you have a recipe for disaster.

Back in l967, the American Library Association (ALA) passed a resolution（决议）that stated “a person’s right to use a library should not be \_\_46\_\_ … because of origin, age, background, or views.” Some groups argue that this resolution gives children the right to free and total access to the Internet and its unsuitable sites.

This resolution was fine in the past, but it never considered the \_\_47\_\_ of the Internet. Besides, the ALA isn’t a government agency. It has no power to pass laws, and its resolutions are not \_\_48\_\_ binding（有约束力的）.

We must pass real laws that \_\_49\_\_ U .S. government funds for library computers to the use of software that \_\_50\_\_ out offensive material online. If the libraries don’t use the software, then they don’t get computers.

As a working parent, I can’t be with my child every time he turns on the computer. I don’t expect libraries to be babysitters. But I do expect them to work with me, not against me, in making sure my child is protected from adult-only and other irresponsible sites.

Sincerely,

Julie Richardson

Redding, California

完型填空

1.

How many New Year’s resolutions have been made, only to dissolve before the end of the month or even the week? As we all know, making a decision is easy, but being consistent is not. This is \_\_51\_\_ true when a sense of achievement is not enough \_\_52\_\_ to reach a goal. Dean Karlan, an economics professor at Yale University, knows all too well that people don’t always follow through with what they say they want to do. \_\_53\_\_, provided with the right incentives (奖励、激励), people are more likely to \_\_54\_\_ their goals, such as losing weight or exercising \_\_55\_\_. Mr Karlan believes, \_\_56\_\_ on his own experience and years of research, that commitment contracts help people \_\_57\_\_ commitment they would not otherwise keep.

Karlan brainstormed about his idea with a fellow professor and a student at Yale. Together, they soon \_\_58\_\_ stickK.com, a website where people \_\_59\_\_ commitment contracts. The second K in stickK is the shorthand symbol for contract used in legal documents. In a contract, a person usually agrees to place a bet on a certain goal. If the goal is not reached by a \_\_60\_\_, the amount of money that is bet is \_\_61\_\_ to a charity, a friend, or even a(n) \_\_62\_\_. Losing money is a very \_\_63\_\_ threat as well as a strong incentive. That is why people that are eager to get rid of those unwanted pounds \_\_64\_\_ give out their credit card information when they place their bets on stick. Office workers, college students, and even athletes have had \_\_65\_\_ taking advantage of this service. If you still need stimuli to lose weight this year, rush to stick, place a bet, and start exercising right away.

51. A. gradually B. obviously C. especially D. desperately

52. A. demonstration B. motivation C. preparation D. instruction

53. A. Moreover B. Otherwise C. However D. Anyway

54. A. attempt B. keep C. abandon D. achieve

55. A. regularly B. automatically C. willingly D. formally

56. A. focused B. based C. relied D. taken

57. A. adapt to B. worry about C. hold on D. stick to

58. A. set B. entered C. founded D. activated

59. A. sign B. dissolve C. renew D. break

60. A. degree B. deadline C. requirement D. force

61. A. donated B. voted C. sponsored D. exchanged

62. A. relative B. team C. opponent D. owner

63. A. dangerous B. economic C. vivid D. realistic

64. A. urgently B. readily C. responsibly D. randomly

65. A. terrible experience B. good relationship

C. negative influence D. great success

2.

Recently, Pew Research Center announced that over a quarter of Americans have shared a selfie online. Unsurprisingly, the practice of photographing oneself and sharing that image via social media has \_\_\_51\_\_\_ among all age groups. Evidence of its mainstream nature is seen in other aspects of our culture too. Last year, "selfie" was not only added to the Oxford English Dictionary, but also named Word of the Year.

Yet, despite the huge number of people practicing it, \_\_\_52\_\_\_ is also surrounding selfie. An assumption that sharing selfies is embarrassing runs throughout the journalistic and scholarly coverage on the topic. Negative words like "self-centered" and "\_\_\_53\_\_\_" have inevitably become a part of any conversation about selfies among scholars.

But, over a quarter of all Americans are relying on it. Why? The usual reasons given by scholars—self-center and fame-seeking—seem too \_\_\_54\_\_\_ to explain such a crowd acting. There is always more to a social cultural practice than what \_\_\_55\_\_\_.

Simply put, physical and digital technology make it possible. The idea that technology \_\_\_56\_\_\_ the social world and our lives has been recognized by people. To some extent, world is shaped by technological revolutions. The selfie is not a(n) \_\_\_57\_\_\_ form of expression. Artists have created self-portraits for centuries, from cave to oil paintings, to early photography and modern art. People are \_\_\_58\_\_\_ their feelings and thoughts through certain media. What's original about today's selfie is its public popularity. Technological advancement \_\_\_59\_\_\_ the self-portrait used to be restricted to the art world and gave it to the masses. Those digital front-facing cameras, social media platforms, and wireless communications conveniently available make selfie a job \_\_\_60\_\_\_ any time anywhere.

Besides, we are not \_\_\_61\_\_\_ beings living by ourselves. We are social beings who live in social communities, and as such, our lives are fundamentally formed by social relations with other people. As photos meant to be \_\_\_62\_\_\_, selfies are not individual acts; they are social gestures. Selfies, as well as our presence on social media generally, are a part of “identity work"--the work that we do on a daily basis to \_\_\_63\_\_\_ that we are seen by others as we wish to be seen. In fact, the crafting and display of identity has long been understood as a social process. The selfies we take and show are to present a \_\_\_64\_\_\_ image of us so as to become a part of our identity formation and \_\_\_65\_\_\_.

51. A. flowered B. returned C. imposed D. functioned

52. A. negotiation B. criticism C. regret D. punishment

53. A. self-contained B. self-evident C. self-absorbed D. self-financed

54. A. necessary B. smart C. certain D. shallow

55. A. meets the eye B. takes the lead C. raises the alarm D. makes the point

56. A. operates B. produces C. structures D. ruins

57. A. advanced B. new C. intelligent D. available

58. A. offering B. revising C. inspiring D. conveying

59. A. liberated B. tagged C. honoured D. maintained

60. A. at length B. with ease C. at large D. with regards

61. A. isolated B. courageous C. traditional D. civilized

62. A. saved B. shared C. updated D. deleted

63. A. claim B. suppose C. ensure D. signal

64. A. fashionable B. skillful C. mysterious D. particular

65. A. summary B. evaluation C. monitoring D. exhibition

7.奉贤卷

**(C)**

There is plenty of complaints about how social media--texting in particular--may be harming children's social and intellectual development. But a new study suggests that constant instant messaging (IM'ing)and texting among teens may also provide benefits, particularly for those who are introverted( 内向的).  
 British researchers studied instant messages exchanged by 231 teens, aged 14 to 18. All of the participants were "regular" or "extensive" IM'ers. In the U. S., two thirds of teens use instant messaging services regularly, with a full third messaging at least once every day.  
 The researchers analyzed 150 conversations in the study, and reported the results in the journal Computers in Human Behavior. In 100 of these chats, the study participant began IM'ing while in a negative emotional state such as sadness, distress or anger. The rest were conversations begun when the participant was feeling good or neutral. After the chat, participants reported about a 20% reduction in their distress--not enough to completely eliminate it, but enough to leave them feeling better than they had before reaching out.  
 "Our findings suggest that IM'ing between distressed adolescents and their peers may provide emotional relief and consequently contribute to their well-being," the authors write, noting that prior research has shown that people assigned to talk to a stranger either in real life or online improved their mood in both settings, but even more with IM. And people who talk with their real-life friends online also report feeling closer to them than those who just communicate face-to-face, implying a strengthening of their bond.  
 Why would digital communication trump human contact? The reasons are complex, but may have something to do with the fact that users can control expression of sadness and other emotions via IM without revealing emotional elements like tears that some may perceive as embarrassing or sources of discomfort. Studies also show that the anonymity( 匿名) of writing on a device blankets the users in a sense of safety that may prompt people to feel more comfortable in sharing and discussing their deepest and most authentic feelings. Prior research has shown that expressive writing itself can "vent" emotions and provide a sense of relief--and doing so knowing that your words are reaching a sympathetic friend may provide even more comfort and potentially be therapeutic. Researchers also found that introverted participants reported more relief from IM conversations when they were distressed than extraverts did. As Susan Cain, author of Quiet: The Power of Introverts in a World that Can't Stop Talking, wrote recently for TIME: Introverts are often brimming over with thoughts and care deeply for their friends, family and colleagues. But even the most socially skilled introverts sometimes long for a free pass from socializing or talking on the phone. This is what the Internet offers : the chance to connect--but in measured doses and from behind a screen.

63. Which of the following statement is TRUE according to the passage ?

A. Teens are more likely to send instant messages when feeling distressed

B. Instant messaging can help completely remove teen’s negative emotions

C.Chat via instant messaging service makes participants feel good or calm.

D. Constant instant messaging can help teens control their negative emotions .

64. The underlined word “ vent “ in paragraph 5 most probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. control B. maintain C. release D. conceal

65. What does digital communication enable users to do ?

A. Find more sympathetic friends

B. Share and discuss more information

C. Produce more expressive writing

D. Avoid embarrassment and discomfort

66. What can be concluded from the new study by British researchers ?

A. Instead messaging will prevent children’s social and intellectual development

B. Introverted teens may benefit from constant instant messaging

C. Teens feeling bad often feel closer to real-life friends than to the net friends

D. American teens aged 14 to 18 are extensive instant messaging users .