2020高三专项练习（二十三）

语法

1.

(A)

I have to say that my mom is stricter than most parents, and I’m the kind of kid who has a lot of my own thoughts.

I used to think that she’s just a picky person that likes to make things more difficult for me, so we once sat down and talked face to face trying to clarify every misunderstanding we have (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us. I (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (convince) and decided to change my attitude towards her. My mom told me that as we grow, she’s also growing, too. Every day, she learns something new about being a mom, and her knowledge of becoming a good mom gradually grows.

(27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time passes by, I began to realize that most of her rules, or should I say “point of view”, are really to protect us. We teenagers often think that parents are *conservative* (保守的), and they know nothing about us, but honestly, we’re actually still too young (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (know) what’s really best for us.

Parents can be wrong sometimes because nobody’s perfect, and they may be just like my mom who is still on her way to (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) a perfect parent! So, to those who often argue with their parents like me: next time, when you really disagree with (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your parents say, stop and tell yourself that your parents would never try to do (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to harm you because they love you before you yell at them.

Finally, I really want my mom to know how sorry I am for always yelling at her breaking her heart. I really do want to change because I love her just as much as she loves me.

(B)

When I was in junior high school, darkness began filling my mind. I don’t know the day or the reason why it began. All I know is that I started feeling hopeless and worthless. I hid in my room, (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stare) out of the window, thinking about all my failures. I even questioned (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being alive was worthwhile. My dark mood wasn’t constant. It would fade at times, but it always returned.

It was my parents that helped me identify the shadow (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hung over my life — depression. Depression is (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mental illness that drains your energy and prevents you from enjoying life. It can keep you from succeeding at school or work or from connecting with others. At its (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (bad), depression can even lead to suicide.

When your mood is dark, how do you know whether you are depressed or just sad? Think about how long the feelings (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (last). If they have persisted for weeks or months, get help.

No one (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ face depression alone. If you’re depressed, find someone — a friend, parent, teacher or pastor — and tell them your feelings. Consider seeing a doctor or psychologist, if they are getting worse.

When I was depressed, I was (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (embarrass) to tell anyone. I didn’t want to seem weak or needy. But when I told my friends, they supported and encouraged me.

In fact, (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ depression affects many people worldwide, treatments are available and can bring hope and joy back into their life.

2.

(A)

Senator Jeff Flake, an adventurous politician, went on a four-day Robinson Crusoe style holiday with his two sons, (25)\_\_\_\_\_ of whom are teenagers, to a remote, uninhabited island in the North Pacific Ocean. They traveled 5,200 miles from Phoenix, Arizona to the island of Biggarenn. They didn’t carry any food or water.

The island is part of the Marshall Islands. It offered no basic facilities, (26)\_\_\_\_\_ the Flakes had to catch and cook their own food and purify their water. Their diet (27)\_\_\_\_\_(make) up of *coconuts*(椰子), fish and other seafood. They captured the fish and other sea creatures themselves and cooked the food over an open fire (28)\_\_\_\_\_(start) with a *magnifying glass*(放大镜).

The Flakes brought along a *lobster*(龙虾) trap in hopes of having some delicious treats, but it was lost within the first few hours after (29)\_\_\_\_\_(attack) by a shark. They also carried two pumps to remove salt from ocean water. It took them hours each night (30)\_\_\_\_\_ (pump) for just a small amount of fresh water.

One of the most memorable moments of the trip, the father said, was (31)\_\_\_\_\_ he and his 15-year-old son were chased by sharks after catching a fish in the ocean.

Still, it was quite (32)\_\_\_\_\_ enjoyable holiday for the politician. “For a dad it was a wonderful thing. No video games around, no television, no texting,” Flake recalled.

(B)

Count to three and *rip*(撕) it off as fast as you can—this is how most people remove a *band-aid*(创可贴). (33)\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ fast you do it, it’s still going to be painful. That’s for sure. Or is it?

A group of American scientists from Boston have just developed a band-aid that can be taken off without causing pain, reports the journal Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

Traditional band-aids are supposed to break apart (34)\_\_\_\_\_ the skin meets the glue, which is what makes taking them off so painful. But the new band-aid has an extra layer that sits (35)\_\_\_\_\_ the glue and the backing. When you tear off the band-aid, you remove the backing and middle layers, (36)\_\_\_\_\_(leave) the glue behind. The glue (37)\_\_\_\_\_ then be simply rubbed off with one’s fingers or left to fall off naturally. Importantly, this process is pain-free.

This is not the first time scientists (38)\_\_\_\_\_(try) to solve this problem. But methods they tried in the past led to band-aids that were (39)\_\_\_\_\_(sticky) and therefore didn’t stay on for long.

The Boston study was first aimed at helping babies (40)\_\_\_\_\_ skin is too delicate for standard band-aids. But adults with sensitive skin might also enjoy the benefits.

词汇

1.

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| A peak B. prospect C. intense D. indicating E. mild  F. uncertainty G. unusually H. complicated I. applied J. prepare K. model |

A drop in the sun's radiation can cause cold winters in parts of North America and Europe, scientists say, a finding that could improve long-range forecasts and help countries \_\_\_41\_\_\_ for storms.

Scientists have known for a long time that the sun has an 11-year cycle during which radiation from the sun reaches a(n) \_\_\_42\_\_\_ then falls. But detecting a clear link of the cycle to the weather has proved much \_\_\_43\_\_\_ .

"Our research notices a link between solar activities and regional winter climate," lead author Sarah Ineson of the UK Met Office told the reporters in an email.

Her team focused on the data from the recent minimum solar radiation period during 2008-10, which was a(n) \_\_\_44\_\_\_ calm period for the sun but at the same time, \_\_\_45\_\_\_ winters in the U.S and Europe were recorded which brought troubles to many businesses and made people’s lives difficult.

The researchers found that a reduction in radiation from the sun can affect wind patterns , \_\_\_46\_\_\_ cold winters.

"While radiation levels won't tell us what the day-to-day weather will be, they provide the exciting \_\_\_47\_\_\_ of improved prediction for winter conditions for months and even years ahead. These predictions play an important role in long-term weather planning," Ineson said.

Ineson's team used the data in a complex computer to \_\_\_48\_\_\_ long-term weather patterns. It successfully reproduced what scientists had observed happening in the upper atmosphere during changes in solar radiation. More study was needed, though. The key \_\_\_49\_\_\_ in the experiment lay in the satellite data used, because it spans(跨度) only a few years. "So there are still questions concerning whether the current research results are accurate and whether they can be \_\_\_50\_\_\_ to other solar cycles," she said.

2.

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| A. draining B. badly C. rewards D. detailing E. unlikely  F. budgets G. granting H. significantly I. losses J. pushing  K. measures |

"If we want to become a strong economy again, the best thing we can do is have an educated workforce." Few would object to U.S. Secretary of Education Arne Duncan's explanation of why Washington is \_\_\_41\_\_\_ $100 billion to schools and universities as part of February's giant stimulus package. Indeed, other countries are following suit, with Britain, Germany, Canada, China, and others making new education funding part of their anti-crisis \_\_\_42\_\_\_.

What's far less clear is whether this money is going where it's most needed—or likely to have the greatest social and economic \_\_\_43\_\_\_. In Germany, the amount of nearly €10 billion in new school spending is being used to renovate(翻新) buildings---a money-making opportunity for construction companies and popular with parents and teachers, but \_\_\_44\_\_\_ to have much effect on the quality of German graduates. In Britain, Prime Minister Gordon Brown is \_\_\_45\_\_\_ for more PCs and Web access in schools---another policy that's popular but considered irrelevant by educators. In the United States, a study in July found that schools were not using the stimulus money to promote students’ achievement, but to fund their general \_\_\_46\_\_\_. And in still other countries, governments are using money to help build new world-class universities---projects that a World Bank study in July warned risk \_\_\_47\_\_\_ resources away from more \_\_\_48\_\_\_ needed areas.

According to an April report by McKinsey, the United States' GDP would have been 9 to 16 percent higher in 2008 had U.S. high-school graduates acquired the average skills of their peers in Canada, Finland, or South Korea. This fall, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) will reveal a similar study in Paris \_\_\_49\_\_\_ the losses suffered by other countries. Andreas Schleicher, author of the OECD study, says that "in a whole row of countries, the economic losses of educational underperformance are \_\_\_50\_\_\_ higher than the costs of the financial crisis." What's worse, he says, countries pay the price for their mistakes year after year.

完型填空

1.

When human beings first began speaking---about 150,000 years ago---the words they used were probably simple and understood by all who heard them. Today linguists, scientists who study the structure and \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_ of language, have identified at least 6,888 languages. Only 23 of the world’s languages have more than 50 million speakers each.

How did \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_ spoken languages such as Chinese, Spanish, Arabic, Russian, and French become so common? One principal factor is \_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_. A region’s geographical makeup helps to determine how \_\_\_54\_\_\_\_\_ its language spreads. Papua New Guinea, a large island in the South Pacific, for example, is one of the most linguistically \_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_ areas of the world because of its rugged terrain(崎岖地带). The people who settled its central highlands about 50,000 years ago were \_\_\_56\_\_\_\_\_ each other by mountains, rivers, and dense rain forests. Each remote group of settlers developed its own culture and language; so although nearly 800 languages evolved on the island, its geographical isolation \_\_\_\_57\_\_\_\_ their spread.

Another factor that \_\_\_\_58\_\_\_\_ the spread of a language is the number of people who speak it. Even though hundreds of languages are spoken in Papua New Guinea, the people number only 3.5 million. \_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_, nearly 900,000,000 people speak Mandarin Chinese as their first language. English, which has only about 320,000,000 native speakers, is spoken \_\_\_\_60\_\_\_\_ by nearly a billion people. Because so many speak it as a second language, English is often used to conduct international trade or government business. For example, most people in Nigeria speak one of three main African languages, but the country has more than 400 indigenous(本土的) languages. Nigeria is one of 60 nations that has \_\_\_\_61\_\_\_\_ English as its official language.

In the past, language was often spread by conquest. It is said that a language is a dialect backed up by a(n) \_\_\_62\_\_\_\_\_. When Rome began conquering its neighbors in about 509 B.C., its language, Latin, spread from central Italy throughout the known world. Languages that \_\_\_63\_\_\_\_\_ Latin—such as Portuguese, Spanish, and French—were brought to North, South, and Central America and to Africa by explorers and empire builders.

Today a language gains power through electronic media. American music, movies, and computer programs are \_\_\_\_64\_\_\_\_ throughout the world, and nearly 80 percent of all Internet information is in English. Because no other language has been spoken in so many places, \_\_\_65\_\_\_\_ may become the first truly global language.

51. A. knowledge B. use C. birth D. growth

52. A. widely B. officially C. fluently D. perfectly

53. A. culture B. geography C. population D. society

54. A. fast B. gradually C. easily D. far

55. A. residential B. remote C. diverse D. central

56. A. linked with B. protected against C. separated from D. applied to

57. A. controlled B. prevented C. encouraged D. witnessed

58. A. limits B. affects C. stops D. slows

59. A. On the whole B. As a result C. In addition D. By contrast

60. A. additionally B. clearly C. warmly D. hardly

61. A. commanded B. abandoned C. adopted D. written

62. A. government B. army C. nation D. emperor

63. A. consisted of B. began with C. led to D. derived from

64. A. designed B. distributed C. developed D. displayed

65. A. English B. Chinese C. French D. Spanish

2.

Clearly if we are to participate in the society in which we live, we must communicate with other people. A great deal of 50 is performed on a person-to-person basis by the simple 51 of speech. If we travel in buses, buy things in shops, or eat in restaurants, we are likely to have 52 where we give information or opinions, receive news or comment and very 53 have our views challenged by other members of society.

Face-to face 54 is by no means the only form of communication and during the last two hundred years the art of mass communication has become one of the 55 factors of current society. Two things, above others, have caused the enormous 56 of the communication industry. Firstly, inventiveness has 57 advances in printing, telecommunications, photography, radio and television. Secondly, speed has revolutionized the transmission and reception of communications so that local news often takes a back seat to national news, which itself is often almost eclipsed (失去优势) by international news.

No longer is the possession of information 58 to a wealthy minority. In the last century the wealthy man with his own library was indeed 59 , but today there are public libraries. Forty years ago, people used to goto the cinema, but now far more people sit at home and turn on the TV to watch a program that is being 60 into millions of homes.

Communication is no longer merely concerned with the transmission of information. The modern communication 61 the way people live in society and broadens their horizons by allowing 62 to information, education and entertainment. The printing, broadcasting and advertising industries are all involved with informing, educating and entertaining.

Although a great deal of the material communicated by the mass media is very 63 to the individual and to the society, of which he is a part, the vast modern network of communication is open to misuse. 64 , the mass media are with us, for better, for worse, and there is no turning back.

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| 50.A. communicating | B. delivering | C. addressing | D. exchanging |
| 51.A. ideas | B. explanations | C. solutions | D. means |
| 52.A. conversations | B. conferences | C. attempts | D. interruptions |
| 53. A. reluctantly | B. likely | C. absolutely | D. suddenly |
| 54. A. contact | B. occasion | C. feedback | D. reaction |
| 55. A. challenging | B. dominating | C. attracting | D. improving |
| 56. A. growth | B. increase | C. approval | D. invention |
| 57. A. come through | B. resulted from | C. led to | D. brought in |
| 58. A. given | B. restricted | C. opposed | D. guaranteed |
| 59. A. fortunate | B. visible | C. hopeful | D. respectable |
| 60. A. channeled | B. bought | C. applied | D. transformed |
| 61. A. influences | B. provides | C. corrects | D. protects |
| 62. A. guidance | B. access | C. movement | D. reception |
| 63. A. considerable | B. impressive | C. valuable | D. available |
| 64. A. In addition | B. For example | C. Therefore | D. However |

(C)

Naquela Wright’s life took an unexpected turn when she lost her eyesight as a teenager, but even when her world became immersed in darkness, the New Jersey resident didn’t want to quit social media.

Using Facebook was a challenge at first. Diagnosed in 2010 with pseudotumor cerebri, a rare health condition in which pressure increases around the brain and can result in the loss of vision, Wright learned how to use a screen reader to read the site through the touch of keyboard and sound of a robotic voice. Still, when a friend sends her in a photo, Wright often has no clue what the image shows.

Now Facebook is trying to solve this problem by exploiting the power of artificial intelligence to create new tools that not only describe items in a photo but allows users to ask what’s in an image.

“I can have a basic picture in my mind of what’s going on in the picture and now I can comment on my own,” said Wright, who got to try out the new tools that are still being tested. “Of course, it’s different, but it’s something more than I had.”

An estimated 285 million people are visually disabled globally, according to the World Health Organization, and research conducted by Facebook showed that blind users have trouble figuring out what’s in a photo because the description isn’t clear or doesn’t exist.

Facebook has made it easier to skim through the content on its website with a screen reader by improving HTML headings, adding alternative text for images, launching keyboard shortcuts, and more. Using artificial intelligence to describe photos is only a part of these ongoing efforts.

With 1.5 billion users, Facebook isn’t the only social media company that wants to improve its website for the visually impaired. Along with Facebook and other major tech firms, Twitter and LinkedIn have their own accessibility teams and belong to an initiative called “Teaching Accessibility.”

Jeff Wieland, Facebook’s head of accessibility engineering, said the group wants to educate more engineers, especially early on in college, about designing products that are compatible with the disabled and others. “We really don’t want accessibility to be the luxury of a handful of companies,” Wieland said. “We want everything around the world to be built with accessibility in mind.”

63. What tool helps the visually disabled to read Facebook?

A. A screen reader B. A special keyboard C. A helpful robot D. HTML headings

64 What can be inferred from the passage about the new tool created by Facebook?

A. It adds a lot of shortcuts on the keyboard.

B. It helps users to employ their senses other than sight

C. It meets no competitors with its advanced technology.

D. It inspires more engines to explore artificial intelligence

65. The underlined phrase in the last paragraph “are compatible with” most probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. are unaffordable to B. bring harm to C. keep company of D. well suit

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

A. Screen reader: tool to access social media

B. Ongoing effort: strength to improve websites

C. Artificial intelligence: power to help the blind

D. Teaching accessibility: initiative to educate engineer