2020高三专项练习（二十四）

语法

1.

(A)

For most people, meat is a necessary part of any meal. But just ask yourself, would you still eat it if you knew that it had come from a cloned chicken or pig?

The European Food Safety Authority has, so far, found no indication（25）\_\_\_\_\_\_ food products, such as milk and meat, from cloned animals, are less safe than ones from normal animals. However, there are still economic and ethical (伦理的) concerns related to (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_(eat) cloned animals.

That’s (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the European Union has launched a proposal to ban the sale and import of food from cloned animals.

First of all, cloning is extremely costly. More importantly, cloning has a low success rate. It means that many cloned animals won’t survive into adulthood, and some (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_ die before they are even born. This causes unnecessary suffering among animals and is opposed by animal rights supporters.

While it would make it illegal to sell and import cloned animals, the proposal says that (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_ sale and import of food from the offspring (后代) of clones would be allowed since they are not considered to be the direct products of cloning. But they are required to be clearly labeled (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_customers can choose whether they want them or not.

The proposal (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (put) to the European Parliament and member states, and it is not expected to come into force until 2018.

(B)

California has long attracted visitors seeking fortune, fame or both. Way back in 1849, hundreds of thousands started digging (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_ gold in the great Gold Rush of California, a historical event that (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (capture) the American imagination.

Nowadays, the state is the most diverse（多元化的）in the entire mainland US – both in terms of the races of its people and the languages that (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_ speak. Thus, California is a true example of the “melting pot”, so often (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_(associate) with the US.

But why is it (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_ all these different types of people choose to live and work in California? You’ve probably heard of Silicon Valley. Located outside of San Francisco in northern California, it is home to many of the world’s most successful technology companies. (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_ you ever send texts on an iPhone, e-mail with Yahoo, search on Google or edit pictures with Photoshop, then you have Silicon Valley to thank.

But it’s not just electronic innovation that inspires people to move to California. Another major draw is one of (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (old) American dreams — the chance (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (become) a movie or TV star. People (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_ visit California get a special rush from going to Mount Lee in Santa Monica and seeing the famous Hollywood sign, a lasting symbol of the American film and television industries.

2.

(A)

Walking down a path, I saw a small pool of water ahead on the path. I angled my direction to go around it on the part of the path (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_ wasn’t covered by water or mud. As I reached the pool, I was suddenly attacked! Yet I did nothing for the attack. It was so unexpected. I was surprised as well as unhurt though I (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_(strike) four or five times. I backed up a foot and my attacker stopped (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_(attack) me. I found it amusing. And I was laughing. After all, I was being attacked by a butterfly!

Having stopped laughing, I stepped back (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_(look) the situation over. My attacker moved back to land on the ground. That’s when I discovered why my attacker was charging me only moments (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_(early). He had a mate and she was dying.

Sitting close beside her, he opened and closed his wings as if to fan her. I could only admire the love and courage of that butterfly in his concern for his mate, even though she was clearly dying and I was so large. He did so just to give her those extra few precious moments of life, \_\_\_(30)\_\_\_ \_\_\_(30)\_\_\_ I was careless enough to step on her. His courage in attacking something thousands of times larger and heavier than himself just for his mate’s safety seemed admirable. I couldn’t do anything other than (31)\_\_\_\_\_\_(reward) him by walking on the more difficult side of the pool. He had truly earned those moments to be with her, undisturbed.

Since then, I’ve always tried to remember the courage of that butterfly (32)\_\_\_\_\_\_ I see huge barriers facing me.

(B)

You’ve probably seen athletes who take their own successes too seriously. They celebrate a goal with a very long victory dance or continually talk big about their abilities. This is the exact opposite of (33)\_\_\_\_\_\_ sportsmanship is all about.

Everyone feels great when they win, but it can be just as hard to be a good *sport*（有运动家品格的人）when you have won a game as when you have lost one. Sportsmanship takes courage — when you work really hard at a sport, it’s not easy (34)\_\_\_\_\_\_(admit) you made a bad play or someone has more skills than you. In competition — as in life — you may not always win but you can learn (35)\_\_\_\_\_\_ from losing, too.

It’s pretty tough to lose, so it is definitely annoying if someone continues making fun of you or your team (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_ the competition is over. Sometimes it’s hard to swallow your pride and walk on. But there’s always the next match.

When you do lose—and it will happen—lose with *class*（风度）. (37)\_\_\_\_\_\_(be) proud of how you performed, or at least realizing things you need to improve for next time, is the key. When it comes to losing, sportsmanship means congratulating the winners willingly. Also, it means accepting the game result without complaint and without excuses, (38)\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ you sometimes might doubt the *referees*（裁判员）made some questionable calls.

When you win, the good way is to be a polite and generous winner. Sportsmanship means admitting victories (39)\_\_\_\_\_\_ putting your opponents to shame and letting victories speak for themselves, that is, being quietly proud of success. Despite the fact (40)\_\_\_\_\_\_ you have a massive win, sportsmanship means still finding ways to praise your opponents.

词汇

1.

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| --- |
| A. pave B. tempting C. available D. contribute E. financing F. budget G. otherwise H. outdated I. nevertheless J. exception K. accomplished |

Rest, relaxation, and stress reduction are of vital importance to people’s well-being and health. This can be \_\_\_41\_\_\_ through various daily activities such as exercise and meditation, but no doubt traveling is a priority for many people, and college students are no \_\_\_42\_\_\_. But with landmarks swamped with tourists, and transportation and accommodation costs even higher during holidays, how to travel on a(n) \_\_\_43\_\_\_ is a tricky question.

Earn on the trip

For some, asking their parents for travel expenses is \_\_\_44\_\_\_. Saving up on your own is the trend now. But what about earning money on the trip? You may offer to write an article about your trip for the school newspaper or \_\_\_45\_\_\_ news stories with photos to local newspapers. Even if it’s just a small sum of money, it eases part of the pressure of \_\_\_46\_\_\_ your trip.

Couchsurfing or camping

Instead of paying for an expensive hotel, you can try to get free nights on someone’s couch. There are a number of websites to help \_\_\_47\_\_\_ the way, and you can offer couchsurfing opportunities in your dormitory as you travel and meet people on the way.

It’s free and, more importantly, you can stay with local hosts in their home, chat with them and get great advice on where to find traditional local cuisine. You are very likely to be exposed to new sights and unexpected landscapes you wouldn’t have \_\_\_48\_\_\_ come across.

Low-budget holidaying with a tent is also viewed as \_\_\_49\_\_\_. Just imagine what fun it is to sleep on the beach, listening to the waves and watching the sunrise.

Cycling

With train tickets not easily \_\_\_50\_\_\_ and flights too expensive, cycling is a popular means of transportation for many budget travelers. Riding on a small and light bicycle, you can avoid traffic jams in cities and reach rural areas without noise and pollution from motor vehicles.

2.

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| --- |
| A. predicts B. operation C. employ D. limited E. majority F. environmentally  G. also H. similar I. dreams J. necessary K. estimate |

We're waiting to take trips to outer space. When will it happen? According to individuals in the growing field of space tourism, it may be in five or fifty years.

Space Adventures is taking reservations for the flights, \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ to the first manned spaceflights. The trip will cost $ 90,000, with a $ 6,000 deposit required. More than 200 people have made reservations, said Sarah, Dalton, the company spokeswoman.

John Spencer of the Space Tourism Society says that a more realistic \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ for regular space travel is 50 years. Issues of expense, difficulty, and danger must still be resolved. Oh yes –--- a reusable vehicle must \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ be invented. He adds, however, that ten years from now, a(n) \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ number of people may be able to visit a space station. He says he expects a fleet of private space vehicles or “space yachts (快艇)” to be in \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ in 20 to 25 years. They will do what he calls “orbital super yachting.” After that, there will be cruise lines, like those that travel the Earth's oceans, as well as space hotels and resorts.

There have been only a few studies to determine the public's interest in space tourism, but they all conclude that a(n) \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_ of people would like to visit space and would be willing to pay good money for it.

According to expert Patrick Collins, between 5 million and 20 million people will head for space by 2030. He also \_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_ 100 flights a day leaving Earth. It would be \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_ to have more than 100 hotels in Earth's orbit, a few more orbiting the moon, and a few on the moon's surface. These hotels would \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_ more than 100,000 people, who would work month-long shifts. Each hotel would have a service station. Such service stations would provide oxygen, water, and hydrogen. They might also ship \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ safe electric power back to Earth. If all the issues can be resolved, Collins says that space tourism could one day become a $1 trillion industry.

完型填空

1.

When we read books we seem to enter a new world. This new world can be similar to the one we are living in, or it can be very \_\_50\_\_. Some stories are told as if they were true. Real people who live in a \_\_51\_\_ world do real things; in other words, the stories are about people just like us doing what we do. Other stories, such as the Harry Potter books, are not \_\_52\_\_. They are characters and creatures that are very different from us and do things that would be impossible for us.

But there is more to books and writing than this. If we think about it, even realistic writing is only \_\_53\_\_. How can we tell the difference between what is real and what is not real? For example, when we read about Harry Potter, we do seem to learn something about the real world. And when Harry studies magic at Hogwarts, he also learns more about his real life than \_\_54\_\_. Reading, like writing, is an action. It is a way of thinking. When we read or write something, we do much more than simple look at words on a page. We use our \_\_55\_\_, which is real, and our imagination, which is real in a different way, to make the words come to life in our minds.

Both realism and *fantasy* (幻想) use the imagination and the “magic” of reading and writing to make us think. When we read something realistic, we have to \_\_56\_\_ that the people we are reading about are just like us, even though we \_\_57\_\_ that we are real and they are not. It sounds \_\_58\_\_, but it works. When we read, we fill in missing information and \_\_59\_\_ the causes and effects of what a character does. We help the writer by \_\_60\_\_ that what we read is like real life. \_\_61\_\_, we are writing the book, too.

Most of us probably don’t think about what is going on in our \_\_62\_\_ when we are reading. We pick up a book and lose ourselves in a good story, eager to find out what will \_\_63\_\_ next. Knowing how we feel when we read can help us become better \_\_64\_\_, and it will help us discover more about the real magic of books.

50. A. different B. possible C. important D. necessary

51. A. common B. usual C. normal D. certain

52. A. instructive B. realistic C. reasonable D. moral

53. A. planned B. thinkable C. designed D. imagined

54. A. magic B. lessons C. dreams D. experience

55. A. grammar B. knowledge C. skill D. words

56. A. recall B. ensure C. imagine D. understand

57. A. hope B. find C. learn D. know

58. A. terrible B. dangerous C. serious D. strange

59. A. think about B. talk of C. learn from D. forget about

60. A. guessing B. telling C. pretending D. promising

61. A. In a way B. As usual C. On the contrary D. By the way

62. A. society B. minds C. life D. world

63. A. appear B. argue C. happen D. develop

64. A. writers B. fans C. professionals D. readers

**2.**

There is a Web site called the “World Database of Happiness”. It combines and analyzes the results of hundreds of surveys from around the world that have been conducted on life satisfaction. Most of the findings are \_\_50\_\_, but a few are surprising.

The database makes it clear that there is not a strong connection between material wealth and general happiness. It is a cliché(陈词滥调) to say that money can’t buy happiness, but the old saying seems to be \_\_51\_\_ by research. Many people still stick to the belief that gaining riches will be the answer to all their problems, yet they are probably \_\_52\_\_.  
 Studies have been \_\_53\_\_ on people who acquired sudden wealth, such as lottery winners. In most cases, after the \_\_54\_\_ joy had worn off, people were not left with a sense of lasting happiness. In fact, they tended to revert to the way they \_\_55\_\_ before they became rich. Previously contented(满意的) people continue to be contented, \_\_56\_\_ those who were miserable before sink back into misery.  
 If material wealth does not bring happiness, then what does? Perhaps happiness has something to do with where you live. The authorities at the World Database on Happiness have surveyed \_\_57\_\_ of happiness in different countries. \_\_58\_\_, people in America, Canada, and Singapore are very happy; people living in India and Russia, not surprisingly, are not happy.  
 Other surveys consistently \_\_59\_\_ the importance of relationships. \_\_60\_\_ relationships in particular seem to be the key to long-term contentment. The Web site suggests that falling in love and having children are two of the \_\_61\_\_ that bring the greatest happiness.  
 Nowadays people look to technology as a(n) \_\_62\_\_ source of satisfaction. People increasingly spend more time alone watching TV or surfing the Internet \_\_63\_\_ spending time with family. Can technology truly make people happy? It is too difficult to tell, but one thing is sure: If the Web site’s research is accurate, time spent with your family is a better \_\_64\_\_ than time spent making money.

50. A. different B. predictable C. satisfactory D. unexpected

51. A. challenged B. widespread C. overtaken D. supported

52. A. generous B. positive C. hesitated D. mistaken

53. A. turned out B. done with C. carried out D. put forward

54. A. essential B. pleasant C. initial D. enviable

55. A. felt B. had C. chose D. lived

56. A. as B. so C. and D. while

57. A. levels B. standards C. senses D. examples

58. A. Strangely B. Hopefully C. Apparently D. Surprisingly

59. A. point to B. hold up C. deal with D. depend on

60. A. Partner B. Family C. Relative D. Society

61. A. situations B. relations C. destinations D. references

62. A. convenient B. alternative C. everlasting D. adequate

63. A. as far as B. rather than C. as well as D. in case of

64. A. environment B. circumstance C. investment D. civilization

**(C)**

The British Medical Journal recently featured a strong response to what was judged an inappropriately merciful reaction by a medical school to a student cheating in an examination. Although we have insufficient reliable data about the extent of this phenomenon, its prevention, or its effective management, much can be concluded and acted upon on the basis of common sense.

There is general agreement that there should be zero tolerance of cheating in a profession based on trust and one on which human lives depend. It is reasonable to assume that cheaters in medical school will be more likely than others to continue to act dishonestly with patients, colleagues, and government.

The behaviors under question are multifactorial in origin. There are *familial*(家庭的), religious, and cultural values that are acquired long before medical school. For example, countries, cultures, and subcultures exist where bribes and dishonest behaviour are very normal. There are secondary schools in which neither staff nor students tolerate cheating and others where cheating is common; there are homes which cultivate young people with high standards of moral behaviour and others which leave moral training to the harmful influence of television and the market place.

Medical schools reflect society and cannot be expected to remedy all the ills of a society. The selection process of medical students might be expected to favour applicants with positive moral behaviour. Medical schools should be the major focus of attention for cultivating future doctors with moral sensitivity. Unfortunately there are troubling data that suggest that during medical school the moral behaviour of medical students does not necessarily improve; indeed, moral development may actually stop or even *regress*（倒退）.

It is critical that the academic and clinical leaders of the institution set a personal example on moral behaviour. Medical schools must do something to make sure that their students are expected to be clear from day one. The development of a school's culture of moral behaviour requires cooperation with the students in which they play an active role in its creation and developing. Moreover, the school's examination system and general treatment of students must be fair. Finally, the treatment of infractions must be firm, fair, transparent(透明的).

63. What does the author say about cheating in medical schools?

A. Extensive research has been done about this phenomenon.

B. We have sufficient data to prove that prevention is possible.

C. We know that this phenomenon exists in every medical school.

D. We still need more reliable data to know how serious it is.

64. According to the author, it is important to prevent cheating in medical schools because

A. the medical profession is based on trust.

B. there is zero tolerance of cheating in medicine

C. the medical profession depends on the government.

D. cheating exists extensively in medical schools.

65. Which of the following statements will the author probably agree with?

A. Medical schools should make a less competitive environment for students.

B. Outstanding people should create a set of moral standards to be followed.

C. Medical students should be positive in creating and preserving moral behavior

D. We should focus on the cause-and-effect of the cheating in exams in medical schools.

66. Which of the following can be implied from the passage?

A. It makes little sense to talk about medical school student cheating in exams.

B. Medical schools haven't been doing well to help students develop morally.

C. Cheating in exams is tolerable outride of medical school circle.

D. Elimination of exams helps cultivate healthier characters of medical school students.