2020高三专项练习（三）

语法

1.

(A)

Many people underestimate the importance of writing skills. They think that as long as they 25 speak and understand the language, they know it. Truth is, we live in the age of internet and smart phones where most of the communication happens in writing. An ability to express ideas 26 a clear and literate way has become extremely necessary for work, study and everyday life.

Do you have trouble 27 (express) yourself in written English? Don’t worry, even native speakers find it difficult.

Here are some tips that will help you improve your English writing skills:

1. Read as much as you can. It is the best way 28 (learn) sentence structures and build a wide vocabulary. We will share a writing for you to read on Facebook every week.

2. Translate from your native language into English 29 vice versa. However, if you write more, you would start thinking in English. You will know you have become fluent 30 you no longer need to translate your thoughts.

3. Use social media. By posting on Twitter or Facebook, you can get comments and feedback from your peers. It also helps overcome a fear of writing in public. You can always get your writings 31 (check) by reviewers at Daily Themes before you share it on other channels.

4. Take an online course. There are a few very good free online courses on writing, English composition, and grammar on Cousera, Alison, edX, and Future Learn. You can take courses on these websites, and share your learning by writing on Daily Themes.

5. Get a writing coach at Daily Themes. The fastest way to learn is to have someone, 32

has already mastered the language, check your writings.

Happy writing!

(B)

Children have their own rules in playing games. They seldom need a referee and rarely trouble to keep scores. They don’t care much about who wins or loses, and it doesn’t seem to worry them 33 the game is not finished. Yet, they like games that depend a lot on luck,

34 \_\_\_\_\_ their personal abilities cannot be directly compared. They also enjoyed games that move in stages, in which each stage — the choosing of leaders, the picking-up of sides, or the determining of which side shall start — is almost a game in itself.

Grown-ups can hardly find children’s game exciting, and they often feel puzzled at 35 their kids play such simple game again and again. However, it is found that a child plays games for very important reasons. He can be a good player without having to think whether he is a popular person, and he can find himself being a useful partner to someone of \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ he is ordinarily afraid. He becomes a leader when it comes to 37 turn. He can be confident, too, in particular games, that it is his place to give orders, to pretend to be dead, to throw a ball actually at someone, or to kiss someone he 38 (catch).

It appears to us that when children play a game they imagine a situation 39 their control. Everyone knows the rules, and 40 (importantly), everyone plays according to the rules. Those rules may be childish, though, they make sure that every child has a chance to win.

2.

( A )

One day Gene and Hannah Bortnick heard piano music (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (come) from their living room. They thought their 3-year-old son Ethan (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to a CD. Then they walked into the room. To their amazement, they found him playing music on his toy piano!

Having discovered his remarkable talent, Ethan’s parents changed their minds and agreed to his previous begging for piano lessons. They turned to a family member who taught piano, and she began working with Ethan. It wasn’t long, however, (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the teacher knew that he was no ordinary student. Ethan was a piano *prodigy* (神童) and needed someone who understood his special talents and abilities. The family found Dr. Irena Kofman, (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_ immediately recognized his talent and intelligence.

With Dr. Kofman’s help, Ethan learned about piano technique and different types of music. Before long, he was being asked to perform for many events. Later he was receiving invitations from the likes of Jay Leno and Oprah. Ethan was 6 and in kindergarten (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_ he first appeared on The Tonight Show with Jay Leno. At that time, he already had over 200 songs (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (memorize) and was developing a CD.

Today, at the age of 13, it seems there is (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_ Ethan cannot do. He plays piano, sings, composes songs and acts. He has entertained audiences around the world with music (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (range) from Beethoven to Bieber.

In 2010, Ethan became (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (young) musician to create and host his own TV concert special.

Then in 2013, the performer starred in and wrote music for the movie *Anything is Possible*.

( B )

Tasui is a teenager who lives in Africa. When he was young, he had *polio* (小儿麻痹症). Although he wants to go to school, he must work.

Tasui is only one of millions of children who can’t go to school. Many (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_ work to support their families. Therefore, more than 100 million children will never receive an education. Can anything be done? Global Campaign for Education (GCE) thinks so. It was formed to solve this problem. The government aims to give every person, especially those in poverty, (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_ opportunity to get an education.

Established in 1999, GCE is made up of 120 organizations with members in almost 100 countries. Education is a basic human right, and GCE campaigns to realize this right. It works with governments (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (improve) education in each country.

Today, nearly 1 (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_ 6 people around the world cannot read or write. Not being able to read impacts a person’s job opportunities and increases poverty. GCE seeks to provide (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (teach) materials in primary students’ mother tongues.

Around the world, many girls face neglect and are often denied an education. GCE aims to give women the same opportunities as men.

Every spring, GCE leads the Global Action Week. During this week, GCE highlights people who (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (deny) educational opportunities. This year the Global Action Week focuses on providing an education to disabled people. GCE believes that quality education (40)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ change lives.

词汇题

1.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. calming | 1. regular | 1. doable | 1. electronics | 1. fuel |
| 1. hook | 1. incredibly | 1. maintain | 1. mindlessly | 1. treat |
| 1. weapons |  |  |  |  |

Here are four simple, healthy and, dare we say, fun ways to help you slim down and stay healthy.

Have your cake …for breakfast

Aside from being depressing, the way to \_\_41\_\_ weight loss isn’t by feeling deprived.

Scientists say that people who started off the day with a(n) \_\_42\_\_ felt fuller and more satisfied, and that led to their sticking with the program as the day went on. Being hungry is no way to start your day, so \_\_43\_\_ up with protein and a mouthful of something sweet. And most of all, enjoy!

Sleep your way to weight loss

Dr. Andrew Calvin, one expert of Mayo Clinic study, is quoted as saying, “If individuals are seeking to maintain a healthy weight or to lose weight, they should seek to get enough sleep on a(n) \_\_44\_\_ basis.”

If you find it tricky to wind down at night, turn off the \_\_45\_\_ and engage in relaxing activities, like taking a bath or listening to \_\_46\_\_ music.

Journal to drop pounds

The best \_\_47\_\_ for a dieter? Pen and paper! Women who wrote down everything they ate lost more weight than those who didn’t track their food intake. Journaling makes you accountable and more aware of what you’re eating, so it makes sense that it’ll keep you from \_\_48\_\_ chewing if you aren’t actually hungry.

Even a tiny bit of exercise helps your health

Even 20 to 30 minutes of physical activity most days of the weeks (broken up into smaller chunks is fine) reduces your risk for all sorts of physical ills. And even 20 minutes a week can improve your mood. That really stuck with me. It’s easy to criticize ourselves or burn out if we make goals that are \_\_49\_\_ hard to achieve, but walking a few times a week is \_\_50\_\_ – and meaningful, too.

2.

|  |
| --- |
| A. value B. shape C. designed D. understanding  E. importantly F. economists G. response H. vast  I. connected J. major K. amazingly |

Thirteen years after the launch of Taobao, China has risen to become the world’s second busiest online marketplace, behind only the United States. This is the kind of statistic that 41 love, but it doesn’t really tell us anything about why so many people like to buy so many things online.

　　Is it because its easy? Is it because of the 42 selection? Is it because we want to feel 43 to others without leaving the house?

　　Taobao was in fact a 44 to ebay’s entrance into the Chinese market in 2003. Jack Ma (马云) knew that he knew China better than the Americans did, and that Taobao could beat ebay at its own game here. He was right, and Jack Ma has helped to 45 the nature of online commerce in China—what it looks like, how it works, and, most 46 , who its users are.

　　Taobao’s aesthetic (美学) is distinctive, and has influenced and inspired competitors in China and around the world. The way it works is also different from other 47 online retailers (零售店) . But the real genius of Taobao lies in its 48 of its users. What it looks like and how it works, after all, were 49 with the users in mind: a young, increasingly “connected” and increasingly wealthy Chinese generation.

　　When they designed Taobao, Jack Ma and his team realized that many young people in China strongly 50 social interaction with their peers, so they made such interaction—everything from messaging to live chats to recommendations and reviews—a core part of the Taobao shopping experience.

完型填空

For many people today, reading is no longer relaxation. To keep up their work they must read letters, reports, trade publications, interoffice communications, not to mention newspapers and magazines; a never-ending flood of words. In getting a job advancing, the ability to read and comprehend \_\_51\_\_ can mean the difference between success and failure. Yet the unfortunate fact is that most of us are \_\_52\_\_ readers. Most of us develop poor reading habits at an early age, and never \_\_53\_\_ them. The main shortage lies in the actual stuff of language itself – words. Taken individually, words have little\_\_54\_\_ until they are strung together into phrases, sentences and paragraphs. Unfortunately, \_\_55\_\_, the untrained reader does not read groups of words. He laboriously read one word at a time, often regressing to \_\_56\_\_ words or passages. Regression, the tendency to look back over what you have just read, is a common \_\_57\_\_ habit in reading. Another bad habit which \_\_58\_\_ the speed of reading is vocalization – sounding each word either \_\_59\_\_ or mentally as one reads.

To overcome these bad habits, some reading clinics use a device called an accelerator, which moves a bar (or curtain) down the page at a predetermined speed. The bar is set a slightly \_\_60\_\_ rate than the reader finds comfortable, in order to “\_\_61\_\_” him. The accelerator forces the reader to read fast, making word-by-word reading, regression and sub-vocalization, practically \_\_62\_\_. At first comprehension is \_\_63\_\_ speed. But when you learn to read ideas and concepts, you will not only read faster, but your comprehension will improve. Many people have found their reading skill \_\_64\_\_ improved after some training. Take Charles Au, a business manager, for instance, his reading rate was a reasonably good 172 words a minute before the training, now it is an excellent 1,378 words a minute. He is delighted that now he can go through a lot more reading material in a(n) \_\_65\_\_ period of time.

51. A. quickly B. silently C. thoroughly D. vaguely

52. A. casual B. curious C. efficient D. poor

53. A. acquire B. cultivate C. kick D. practice

54. A. formation B. meaning C. pronunciation D. transformation

55. A. however B. moreover C. somehow D. therefore

56. A. recite B. reread C. reuse D. rewrite

57. A. horrible B. incurable C. social D. viewing

58. A. achieves B. gains C. measures D. reduces

59. A. orally B. physically C. quietly D. repeatedly

60. A. better B. faster C. lower D. steadier

61. A. distract B. embarrass C. interest D. stretch

62. A. demanding B. impossible C. reasonable D. useful

63. A. applied to B. matched with C. sacrificed for D. substituted for

64. A. dramatically B. hardly C. slightly D. subconsciously

65. A. indefinite B. lengthy C. limited D. long

In 1867 the United States faced the task of rebuilding after the destruction of the Civil War, so it looked westward for the raw materials needed to fuel industrial growth. Geological surveys and mapping journeys were set forth to explore this \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ territory. These groups, in turn, hired mapmakers, scientists, cooks, drivers, and doctors. They also hired painters and photographers as part of the teams. Painters needed few supplies, making it relatively easy for them to travel in the wilderness, \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_ photographers were not so lucky; they had to transport a fully stocked darkroom on the \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_.

Until the late 1870s, most photographers used the \_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_ wet-collodion process. The first step was to wash a clean sheet of glass with a sticky mixture of collodion and chemicals. (collodion or “gun-cotton” was a recent medical discovery used to cover wounds because the viscous (粘性的) solution turned into a protective film when dry.) After it was washed, the plate went into another bath that the picture was \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_ getting darker. Finally, the glass negative (底片) was washed clean with fresh water. \_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_ a photograph from the negative had to wait until the photographer went back to the studio. The \_\_\_\_56\_\_\_\_ of the negative depended on the size of the camera. Some negatives could be as large as 20 by 24 inches.

Imagine the \_\_\_\_57\_\_\_\_ of taking photographs in the 1860s and 1870s in the remote western wilderness! Photographers went over rocky mountains and through rushing rivers. They were \_\_\_58\_\_\_\_\_ in the terrible desert heat, with cameras, sheets of glass, and vats of chemicals. Bad weather, equipment failures, and accidents were frequent problems. They persevered, but success in creating a negative did not \_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_ the production of a photograph; plates still had to be \_\_\_60\_\_\_\_ transported back to the studio before the image could be printed on paper. A photographer could carry 120 pounds of many miles to \_\_\_61\_\_\_\_ a magnificent view only to have the easily broken plate \_\_\_\_62\_\_\_\_\_ in transportation.

\_\_\_63\_\_\_\_, once photographers were successful, the results were superb and much admired. Photographs were put on exhibition, and people bought albums filled with pictures by Timothy O’Sullivan, Carleton Watkins, and William Henry Jackson. Jackson’s photographs of Yellowstone’s natural wonders, along with the paintings of fellow Thomas Moran, even helped \_\_\_\_64\_\_\_\_ Congress to preserve thousands of acres of this land in 1872 as the nation’s first national park.

50. A. unfamiliar B. dependent C. dangerous D. overseas

51. A. although B. when C. while D. where

52. A. mountain B. journey C. map D. plate

53. A. natural B. creative C. lucky D. difficult

54. A. stopped from B. used to C. applied for D. based on

55. A. Publishing B. Printing C. Framing D. Enlarging

56. A. shape B. color C. value D. size

57. A. interest B. challenge C. depression D. pain

58. A. withdrawn B. protested C. baked D. injured

59. A. increase B. develop C. guarantee D. promote

60. A. efficiently B. safely C. easily D. privately

61. A. reflect B. capture C. share D. hold

62. A. destroyed B. cleaned C. stolen D. restored

63. A. Altogether B. Besides C. However D. Otherwise

64. A. persuade B. recommend C. command D. allow

**(C)**

One of the common [arguments of homeschooling opponents](http://homeschooling.about.com/od/gettingstarted/tp/Homeschool-Critics.htm) is that homeschooled kids aren’t prepared for life in the real world. The idea is that homeschoolers are sheltered with limited interaction outside of their immediate family.

However, contrary to the imagined picture of homeschooled kids crowded around the dining room table for hours on end with only their brothers and sisters for companionship, homeschooled kids tend to be communicating with a variety of people in a wide range of ages. Most homeschooled children regularly accompany their parents on outings and errands, providing them the opportunity to be exposed to a variety of settings.

They learn to graciously answer the elderly gentlemen why they aren’t in school today or the nosy cashier who wants to quiz them on their maths levels.

And it is quite common for homeschooled kids to be part of cooperation, to take classes outside the home with other homeschooled kids, or to participate in sports, providing them with plenty of [occasions to interact with children](http://homeschooling.about.com/od/parents/fl/10-Ways-for-Homeschooled-Kids-to-Socialize.htm) and adults outside their immediate family.

Parents of children are responsible for guiding their children while homeschool parents are in a position to do so on a much more regular basis. Many people consider this sheltering, but actually it falls more under the heading of mentoring.

Because they are being mentored by adults, rather than same-aged peers, homeschooled kids often have the opportunity to learn better coping and interpersonal skills at an earlier age. But being able to guide our children doesn’t mean taking them as our appendant commanding them about. It doesn’t mean covering up for them or jumping in to fight their battles. It does mean that we must offer them a more mature horizon on developing skills to deal with difficult situations than their same age peers might offer.

Many traditionally-schooled teens graduate with the expectation of entering college to pursue their future career without having much time to [explore their passions](http://homeschooling.about.com/od/teens/fl/How-to-Turn-Your-Studentsrsquo-Interests-into-High-School-Electives.htm). While the high school years do offer many opportunities for teens in a traditional school setting, homeschooling often provides more time and opportunity to delve into areas of interest more fully. This is due to the fact that a homeschooled teen’s education can be highly tailored to their skills and interests.

In essence, coupling a well-designed education with the time management skills that homeschooling can provide often results in teens more prepared and better equipped for real world experiences than public perception may expect.

74. Homeschooled kids have enough interpersonal experience by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. learning communicating abilities from their brothers and sisters.

B. maintaining close relationship with their parents at home

C. dealing with questions raised by people of various backgrounds

D. establishing close link with former classmates from different schools.

75. What should parents do while guiding homeschooled kids?

A. Parents should judge for kids what people to have contact with.

B. Parents should help kids to form a developed attitude toward conflicts

C. Parents should participate more in various activities with kids.

D. Parents should monitor how kids command their affairs.

76. Homeschooled kids are more suitable for real world life because of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. more work introduction they get during the age of high school

B. enough work training they receive during home schooling

C. well-planned education and good time management ability

D. more interests and good habits they have developed

77. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A. Homeschooling: its pros and cons.

B. Homeschooling: its history and future.

C. Questions you may ask about homeschooling.

D. Homeschooling: a well-working form of education