2020高三专项练习（四）

语法

1.

A

Running is becoming increasingly popular in cities because it is a good way of keeping fit. More importantly, it (25) (signal) society’s awakening against the slavery imposed by the modern way of life, complete with the Internet, mobile phones, iPads and apps which make people lazy, says Liao Baoping in (26) article in Xinhua News Telegraph.

Not only are more people taking to running, but they are also using wearable devices and software on their cell phones to record the distance they cover and the amount of calories they burn. Besides, charting out ideal running routes in cities has become a popular topic of discussion among runners.

But apart from physical fitness and stress-relief, there are other reasons (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_ running has become so popular in China. (28) an activity is to become fashionable, says Liao, it has to satisfy people’s psychological needs.

The commute from home to office and back, or drive to a shopping mall, has become routine in today’s concrete jungles. Living in rooms (29) (equip) with air conditioners, many people don’t even feel the changes in the seasons. We are moving away from nature thanks to the knowledge and the technologies (30) \_\_\_\_\_ have been acquired and mastered so far, says Liao.

According to Liao, to some extent, running is an escape from the risks and boredom of modern life. It (31) be seen as people’s longing for a return to nature.

People desperately want to get rid of the restrictions of modern life. And a pair of running shoes and perseverance are (32) one needs to become a runner and get close to nature.

B

Americans are living longer, with our average life span longer than 78 years, up from less than 74 years in 1980. But we are not necessarily living (33) (healthily). The incidence of a variety of chronic diseases, (34)\_\_\_\_\_ diabetes and heart disease, has also been growing dramatically, especially among people who are not yet elderly.

The mix of those two developments (35) (lead) to what some researchers have identified as a “lengthening of morbidity(病态)”. (36) means we are spending more years living with chronic disease and ill health—not the outcome that most of us would hope for from a prolonged life span.

But a notable new study published in *Archives of Internal Medicine* suggests that a little advance planning could change that prospect. Being or becoming fit in middle age, the study found, (37) you haven’t previously bothered with exercise, appears to reshape the landscape in aging.

For the study, researchers gathered medical records for 18,670 middle-aged men and women who’d visited the Cooper Clinic for a checkup (38)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(begin) in 1970.

(39) they found was that those adults who had been the least fit at the time of their middle-age checkup also were the most likely (40) (develop) any of eight serious or chronic conditions early in the ageing process. These include heart disease, diabetes, Alzheimer’s, and colon or lung cancer.

2.

(A)

Most of time black and white appears as opposites. White means light and purity. Black is darkness and evil. But not always true. Sometimes the words are used differently. White hats and black hats represent the traditional meaning of the words. The hats are the symbols of the “good guys” and the “bad guys” in American western movies. Now the tradition of white hats and black hats is no longer a part of movie making, 25 you still hear the expression when people talk about good guys and bad guys. A black sheep is a person 26 does things that are not accepted and break tradition. A black sheep is rejected 27 he brings shame to his group. A family may have a member who 28 (think) of as a black sheep, a person who is not welcome at family gatherings. Black 29 (use) in some expressions is described as good things. Being “in the black” for example is a good situation for anyone. It is a business expression that means a company is earning money. When someone says his business is “in the red”, he means it is losing money. White usually means something good. A “white color” job, for example, is the kind of job many people seek. It is a job where you work at a desk, using your brain 30 \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ your muscles. Sometimes white is used in 31 expression that is not good. Whitewash is such an expression. At first whitewash meant to paint over something with a white paint to make 32 look better. But now “whitewash” has a different meaning: to hide or cover up mistakes or failures.

(B)

I was 9 years old when I found out my father was ill. It was 1994, but I can remember

33 my mother told me as if it were yesterday: "Kernel, I don't want you to take food from your father, because he has AIDS. Be very careful when you are around him."

AIDS wasn't something we talked about in my country when I 34 (grow) up. From then on, I knew that this would be a family secret. My parents were not together anymore, and my dad lived alone. For a while, he could take care of himself. But when I was 12, his condition got 35 (bad). My father's other children lived far away, so it fell to me to look after him.

We 36 not afford all the necessary medicine for him, and because Dad was unable to work, I had no money for school supplies and often couldn't even buy food for dinner. I would sit in class 37 (feel) completely lost, the teacher's words muffled as I tried to figure out how I was going to manage.

I did not share my burden with anyone. I had seen people reacted to AIDS. Kids laughed at classmates who had parents with the disease. And even adults could be cruel. When my father was moved to the hospital, the nurses would leave his food on the bedside 38 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he was too weak to feed himself.

I had known that he was going to die, but after so many years of keeping his condition a secret, I was completely unprepared 39 he reached his final days. Sad and hopeless, I called a woman at the nonprofit National AIDS Support. That day, she kept me on the phone for hours. I was so lucky 40 (find) someone who cared. She saved my life.

I was 15 when my father died. He took his secret away with him, having never spoken about AIDS to anyone, even me. He didn't want to call attention to AIDS. I do.

词汇题

1.

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| A. permission B. particularly C. experiencing D. contact  E. identified F. seek G. increasing H. obviously  I. responsible J. guarantee K. access |

Camping wild is a wonderful way to experience the natural world and, at its best, it makes little environmental influence. But with \_\_\_41\_\_\_ numbers of people wanting to escape into the wilderness, it is becoming more and more important to camp unobtrusively (不引人注目地) and leave no mark.

Wild camping is not permitted in many places, \_\_\_42\_\_\_ in crowded lowland Britain. Wherever you are, find out about organizations \_\_\_43\_\_\_ for managing wild spaces, and \_\_\_44\_\_\_ them to find out their policy on camping and shelter building. For example, it is fine to camp wild in remote parts of Scotland, but in England you must ask the landowner’s \_\_\_45\_\_\_, except in national parks.

Camping is about having relaxation, sleeping outdoors, \_\_\_46\_\_\_ bad weather, and making food without modern conveniences. A busy, fully-equipped campsite seems to go against this, so \_\_\_47\_\_\_ out smaller, more remote places with easy \_\_\_48\_\_\_ to open spaces and perhaps beaches. Better still, find a campsite with no road access: walking in makes a real adventure.

Finding the right spot to camp is the first step to \_\_\_49\_\_\_ a good night’s sleep. Choose a campsite with privacy and minimum influence on others and the environment. Try to use an area where people have \_\_\_50\_\_\_ camped before rather than creating a new spot. Always consider what influence you might have on the natural world. Avoid damaging plants. A good campsite is found, not made—changing it should be unnecessary.

2.

A. charge B. purchase C. questioning D. registered E. investigation F. authority

G. approved H. seek I. poisonous J. negligence K. achievement

You've used a kind of toothpaste for years and are used to it. But you are told one day that there might be something unhealthy, even \_\_1\_\_, in it. How would you feel?

You might have that disgusting feeling inside that stays with you for days until you\_\_2\_\_ comfort in the hope that the products you used might not be poisoned or the news might be wrong.

This kind of thing happens all the time.

Green Peace alleged that an instant rice powder for babies produced by Heinz HJ Co contains GM rice, which might be unsafe for little ones.

An Internet portal boss and lawyer brought the National Committee for Oral Health to court, \_\_3\_\_ its qualification and authority to certify products like toothpaste and gum for oral health.

A wood floorboard produced by Order was advertised as being a product from Germany, and the brochure issued by the producer says its headquarters is located in Germany. But \_\_4\_\_ has proved that is untrue.

Facing examples like these, what has been left for us to question is our own rights as consumers.

We have the right to know about the truth of what we buy, according to the law on consumers right and interest. But how can we know the truth about the commodities we\_\_5\_\_?

Can we expect a father to take a bag of rice powder to a specialized testing centre to make sure it doesn't contain any harmful ingredient before he buys it? Can we require a consumer to travel to Germany to confirm the floorboard is indeed a product of that European country?

When buying toothpaste or a pack of gum, a customer would be seen as too picky if he or she questioned the authenticity of the National Committee for Oral Health, which is neither a government institution nor a(n) \_\_6\_\_ non-governmental organization. It was originally\_\_7\_\_ by the Ministry of Health in late 1980s as a dental expert group to provide advice for policy-making on oral health. There are strict rules for an organization to use the word "national," which usually sends a message that the organization's \_\_8\_\_is certified by the central government. How can a consumer get to know that such an organization with the "national" label does not even have a legal identity?

We have enough reason to cry for the lack of intervention of relevant watchdogs, whose \_\_9\_\_ has put us in the dark about the truth of some commodities we buy.

We want to tell those relevant departments in \_\_10\_\_ of investigations that strict regulations are necessary to prevent similar things from happening again.

完型填空

Recent years have seen considerable growth in the number of children learning a second or foreign language, as the importance of being able to use a language other than one’s first language has become recognized in an increasingly globalized world. In Asia and Europe \_\_\_51\_\_\_, there has been a tendency to \_\_\_52\_\_\_ the age at which school children begin to learn a foreign language, since it is believed that the earlier a child starts to learn a foreign language, the greater the ultimate achievement will be.

In many countries, the language of education is not the same as the language of the home for\_\_53\_\_ children. Furthermore, in many countries, young language learners comprise the most rapidly growing segment of the elementary (primary) school population.

\_\_\_54\_\_ in some schools there is no extra support to help young language learners acquire the language of instruction, in most countries where there are large numbers of young learners, there is a \_\_\_55\_\_\_ awareness of their special needs. There is \_\_\_56\_\_\_ a need to identify the needs of young language learners, to \_\_\_57\_\_\_ what level, if any, of proficiency they have in the target language to diagnose their strengths and areas in need of improvement. Language \_\_\_58\_\_\_, whether this is informal, classroom- based, or large-scale, thus has a(n) \_\_59\_\_\_ role to play in gathering the information needed for these purposes.

Unfortunately, the vast majority of teachers who work with young language learners have had little or no \_\_\_60\_\_\_ training or education in language assessment. Teachers are involved in assessment on a daily basis, as they \_\_\_61\_\_\_ their pupils’ classroom performance, and as they develop formal classroom assessments. Assessment should therefore, wherever possible, be familiar and involve familiar adults, rather than \_\_\_62\_\_\_\_\_. The environment should be safe for the learner. Teachers responding\_\_\_63\_\_\_ to the child’s efforts is ideal for young learners. Such feedback maintains attention and \_\_\_64\_\_\_. As children grow, they are able to work more \_\_\_\_65\_\_\_ and for long spans of time without ongoing feedback.

51. A. in particular B. as a result C. for example D. in other words

52. A. shorten B. enlarge C. lower D. increase

53. A. the majority of B. the amount of C. the quantity of D. the number of

54. A. Before B. While C. As D. If

55. A. reducing B. watching C. growing D. slipping

56. A. however B. moreover C. instead D. therefore

57. A. discuss B. determine C. teach D. train

58. A. draft B. performance C. assessment D. arrangement

59. A. unnecessary B. uninteresting C. concrete D. critical

60. A. personal B. valuable C. professional D. approval

61. A. monitor B. master C. inspect D. control

62. A. students B. children C. strangers D. neighbors

63. A. quickly B. kindly C. rudely D. aggressively

64. A. friendship B. relationship C. quality D. confidence

65. A. independently B. dependently C. roughly D. carelessly

Actually, the artist’s picture books seem to be intended more for adult readers than for children. Unlike comic books, his works do not \_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ words to convey messages; \_\_\_51\_\_\_\_\_, images with bright colors and simple lines play the primary role in \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_\_ his feelings and thoughts. “You can understand what I am trying to say in my books without reading the \_\_\_53\_\_\_\_\_ that comes with the images,” says the artist, who always feels embarrassed when he is \_\_\_54\_\_\_\_ as a comic-book author. Nonetheless, the text, though usually quite short, has its \_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_. As a story develops in a series of interconnected images, the short sentences placed alongside them can easily intensify the reader’s \_\_\_\_56\_\_\_\_. Such feelings involve no profound realization or sudden awakening, but resemble pure emotions of joy and sadness caused by trivial matters. These matters are typically \_\_\_\_57\_\_\_\_ in our busy modern society, but magnified(放大) creatively through Jimmy’s drawing pen.

Had it been for the crisis he experienced in his early 30s that gave him new insights into life and art, Jimmy might not have \_\_\_\_58\_\_\_\_\_ such a great deal of success. By the time he \_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_ his third book in 1999, Jimmy had already become one of the best-known authors in Taiwan. Today, he has published over twenty best-selling picture books, many of which are also \_\_\_\_60\_\_\_\_\_ in German, Japanese, Italian, and Greek. His success \_\_\_\_61\_\_\_\_ much to his simple motivation for drawing and \_\_\_\_62\_\_\_\_ the feelings his works inspire. “I’m a child \_\_\_\_63\_\_\_\_ in the body of a middle-aged man,” he says. For an artist like Jimmy, who always keeps a low profile(低调), beauty lies in simplicity and in the sweet innocence of childhood. Without doubt, this is the \_\_\_\_64\_\_\_\_ behind the lasting charm of Jimmy’s picture books.

50. A. rely on B. take up C. insist on D. pick up

51. A. therefore B. instead C. moreover D. somehow

52. A. hiding B. explaining C. expressing D. resolving

53. A. text B. title C. heading D. context

54. A. matched with B. referred to C. focused on D. protested against

55. A. origin B. cause C. advantage D. function

56. A. thoughts B. feelings C. live D. emotions

57. A. ignored B. reminded C. interviewed D. shown

58. A. suffered B. endured C. rewarded D. enjoyed

59. A. published B. reviewed C. contracted D. translated

60. A. possible B. available C. preferable D. remarkable

61. A. contributed B. gathered C. owed D. stuck

62. A. in B. to C. for D. of

63. A. missing B. producing C. living D. spinning

64. A. secret B. message C. glory D. outline

**(C)**

Aisling’s mother died at midsummer. She had fallen sick so suddenly that some of the villagers wondered if the fairies had come and taken her, for she was still young and beautiful. She was buried three days later beneath the hawthorn tree(山楂树) behind the house, just as twilight was darkening the sky.

Maire Solanya, the village greenwitch, came that evening to perform the old ***rituals*** over the grave. She stood at the foot of the mound of black soil. Aisling and her father stood at the head of it, resting on the simple headstone, was the burning candle. Aisling’s father had lit it shortly after Elinor died, and it would burn all night. The gravestone was a plain piece of slate carved with her name: Elinor. Grass and tree roots would grow up around it as the years passed, until it would seem as if it had always been there.

Maire Solanya said in her low, clear voice, “Life to life, from breath to breath, we remember Elinor.” She held a round loaf of bread in her hands. She tore off a small piece and ate it, chewing deliberately, before handing the loaf to Aisling’s father. He pulled off his own piece, then passed it to his daughter. It was still warm, and it smelled like her mother’s kitchen after baking. But it hadn’t come from her mother’s hands, and that realization made a lump rise in her throat. The bread was tasteless.

Maire Solanya took the loaf from her, its crust(面包皮) gaping open, and placed it on the gravestone next to the candle. Aisling couldn’t shake the feeling that her mother had merely gone out on an errand and would come home at any moment and wonder what the three of them were doing. It didn’t seem possible that she was buried there, at the foot of the hawthorn tree, in the ground. It was easier to believe the village rumors than to sit with the ache inside herself.

She remembered those rumors now, while she stood with her father and Maire Solanya in a tense silence. Everyone had always said that Elinor had some magic in her, and everyone knew that fairies – if they existed – were drawn to that. So Aisling’s father had ordered all the old rituals, even though he did not believe in them, just in case. She was not entirely sure what she herself believed, but she knew that her mother would want them to do these rituals for her, and that was enough.

When the sun slipped below the horizon, the greenwitch said, “Sleep in peace, Elinor,”and scattered a gold powder over the grave to bind Elinor to the earth. On the freshly turned soil, the gold glittered like fairly dust.

73. Aisling and her family are most likely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. fairlies in disquise B. simple village folk

C. wealthy farmers D. experienced bakers

74. Maire Solanya performed the ***rituals*** in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. express thanks to the fairies B. protect the hawthorn tree

C. respect Elinor’s wishes D. capture Elinor’s spirit

75. Which of the following does not describe Elinor?

A. A believer in magic. B. Practical.

C. Skilled at baking. D. Youthful.

76. Which statement best describes Aisling’s belief in fairies?

A. She is uncertain and finds the idea unsettling.

B. She finds the idea comforting but is unsure.

C. She is certain they exist and wishes they would bring back her mother.

D. She believes strongly in the power of their rituals but not in their existence.

77. Why did Aisling find the bread “tasteless”?

A. It reminded her of her mother’s absence.

B. It was a terribly rude thing to eat at her mother’s funeral.

C. Solanya was really a poor baker in the village.

D. There had not been sufficient ingredients to make the bread.