2020高三专项练习（五）

语法

1.

(A)

Don’t Take the Fun Out of Youth Sports

When I joined a private football league a few years ago, the sport meant everything to me. My coach said I had lots of potential, and I became captain of my team. That was before all the fun (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) out of playing.

At first, everyone on the team got equal playing time. Then the team moved up to the top division after winning all its games, and the pressure started. Some parents, who (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pay) the coach extra (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_ return for their daughters’ private one-on-one training, got angry when she didn’t give them more playing time. The coach was replaced. The new coach, however, took all the fun out of the game: All we did during practice was run. We ran so much that, afterwards, we had trouble (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (breathe). Younger people shouldn’t be doing exercises (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (design) for 18-year-olds.

I was thin before I started football, but as a member of this team I wouldn’t eat much, because I thought to (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_ that I was afraid of being too full to run. Finally, I ended up leaving the football team. Four other girls did the same, two of (31)\_\_\_\_\_\_ stopped playing football completely. That’s sad because they had so much potential. They were just burned-out with all the pressure they felt from the coach or their parents.

I continued playing football at school and rediscovered my love for it. I joined a private team and the coach told me I needed to relax because I looked nervous. After I calmed down, I played better. When you enjoy something, it is a lot (32)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (easy) to do it well.

(B)

How to Be a Winner

Steven Redgrave—Winner of 5 Olympic Gold Medals

“In 2012 I was found to have developed lung disease. (33)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (believe) my career was over, I felt extremely low. Then one of the specialists said there was no reason why I should stop training and competing. That was it—the encouragement I needed. I could still be a winner (34)\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_34\_\_\_ \_\_\_34\_\_\_ I believed in myself. I am not saying that it isn’t difficult sometimes. But I wanted to prove to myself that hard (35)\_\_\_\_\_\_ the condition was, I wasn’t finished yet. Nothing is to stand in my way.”

Karen Pickering—Swimming World Champion

“I swim 4 hours a day, 6 days a week. I manage that sort of workload by putting it on top of my diary. This is the key to success—you (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_ not bear following a career in any field without being well-organized. List (37)\_\_\_\_\_\_ you believe you can achieve. Trust yourself, write down your goals for the day, however small they are, and you’ll be a step closer to achieving them.”

Kirsten Best—Poet & Writer

“When things are getting hard, a voice inside my head tells me I can’t achieve something. Then, there are other influencing factors, such as family or hobbies. The key is to concentrate, (38)\_\_\_\_\_\_ helps a lot to repeat words such as ‘calm’, ‘peace’ or ‘focus’, either out loud or silently in my mind when I feel tense. It makes me (39)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (feel) more in control and increases my confidence. This is a habit that can become second nature quite easily and is (40)\_\_\_\_\_\_ powerful psychological tool.”

2.

(A)

My husband, my four-month-old daughter and I set out on a five-day driving journey from California to Washington. We had to stop frequently (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (relax) ourselves.

One of our stops, once we crossed the Oregon border, was at a Black Bear Diner. Walking towards the front door we noticed a gentleman (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (stand) at one side. He was clearly untidy, without shoes and wearing worn clothing. We passed right by him and opened the restaurant door. Then something told me to go back.

Thinking the gentleman (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_ need something to eat, I turned around and said to the gentleman, “Sir. Are you hungry?” He said, “Yes.” I then asked, “May we buy you something to eat?” He responded with, “Sure, I can order something myself.”

My husband opened the door and the gentleman went straight to the counter. I told him to order (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_ he wanted. The manager of the restaurant came over quite quickly and looked frightened. I spoke before he had an opportunity to say anything. “This gentleman will have lunch with us today,” I said. “Please add his order (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_ our bill.” The manager said with a *frown* (皱眉), “Okay.” We turned to our table and the gentleman said, loudly and quickly, “Thank You!” Soon we seated ourselves at the table and upon finishing our meal we (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (hand) our bill. I asked my husband what the gentleman (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (order). One fresh orange juice, one coffee, one breakfast combination with a slide of hash browns.

When we left the restaurant I looked for the gentleman but didn’t see him, but that very small act just made my day. I hope in some small way we were able to bring some joy into his life, (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ it only lasted for a few minutes.

(B)

Every time you go to the supermarket, you come away with your purchases in plastic bags. But wouldn’t it be kinder to the environment (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_ you asked for paper bags instead?

(34) \_\_\_\_\_\_ answer is not as easy as it might seem. Environmentalists say there are disadvantages in using both plastic bags and paper bags.

Some experts believe that all these bags harm the environment. Plastic takes hundreds of years to break down and, as it does so, poisonous materials are released into the water and soil.

(35) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (far) damage is caused if plastic bags enter the sea. For example, endangered sea turtles cannot tell the bags from *jellyfish* (水母), their main source of food, and often *choke* (噎死) on them.

Floating plastic bags have been spotted as far north as the Arctic Ocean and as far south as the southern end of South America, (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_ has caused great concern among scientists.

However, this kind of bag does have its advantages.

“Plastic grocery bags are some of the most (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (reuse) things around the house,” explained Laurie Kusek of the American Plastics Council.

Although paper bags are believed to be more environment-friendly, the fact is unknown to some people (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_ paper bags use more energy when manufactured and create more wastes than plastic bags.

So you may ask (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_ what to do. One possible solution would be to use *biodegradable* (可降解的) plastic bags. But, it might be wiser to pack things you buy in reusable cloth bags (40)\_\_\_\_\_\_ biodegradable products become more reliable.

词汇题

1.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. revealed | B. counts | C. responsible | D. release |
| E. virtually | F. extent | G. annually | H. extinct |
| I. extends | J. monitor | K. realized |  |

In the time that records have been kept of bird populations, 20 percent of all species have gone 41 . More are likely to follow. In March the 42 of a large-scale, 24-year survey gave one of the clearest pictures yet of the decline of Australian and Asian shorebirds, including the long-distance *migrants* (候鸟) that are most difficult to 43 . The results of the survey are awful.

Every October for more than two decades, teams from the University of New South Wales in Australia counted birds from an airplane flown low over 130,000 square miles of wetlands in the eastern third of the continent. Their 44 showed a steady decline, beginning in the mid-1980s. By 2006 the number of migratory shorebirds had dropped by 73 percent and the number of Australia’s resident of shorebirds had fallen by 81 percent. “The 45 of the decline took us by surprise,” says evolutionary ecologist Silke Nebel of the University of Western Ontario in London, the lead author of the report.

The survey 46 that inland wetlands were more important to both resident and migratory birds than had been 47 , and that wetland loss from damming (筑坝) and the *diversion* (分散) of river water for irrigation was at least in part 48 for the shorebird decline in Australia. But wetlands are becoming smaller in countries all along the major flyway that 49 from eastern Siberia to New Zealand, the study’s authors note, so protecting the 8 million birds that use the corridor 50 will require an international solution.

2.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. efficiently | B. still | C. equally | D. balance | E. drag |
| F. angle | G. make | H. physically | I. approach | J. position K. allow |

We need more men in our hospital, not as doctors, but as nurses. Over the last few years, I have found that having male nurses is a real bonus, and they definitely have a place in our hospital. There are several reasons for wanting male nurses here, not only because half the population in our country is male. Men \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ excellent carers and are \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ good at taking care of others. In fact, many men take good care of their children, wives, parents, sisters, brothers, and even their nieces and nephews.

Another reason that men can become great nurses is that in general, men are \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ stronger than women. Male nurses can help \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ heavy objects, or if, for example, a patient cannot move from the waist down, male nurses can help move the patient into a comfortable \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_. Also, male nurses can be a great help in keeping patients \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_ while they receive painful treatment, such as when bandages covering wounds are changed. Another advantage to having male nurses is that they see things from a different \_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_ from women and bring a male way of thinking to problem-solving. This allows the hospital to work more effectively than if we only \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_ problems one way. Having a mix of male and female nurses also helps create a fun atmosphere, which helps patients recover faster.

Currently, only 7 percent of our nursing staff are men; this number is far too low, and the problem requires correction. Having more male nurses will help create a positive \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_ between male and female staff, and it will \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ patients the choice of a male or female carer. I am determined to take on more male nurses here at Central Hospital. I will be organizing an open day soon to allow interested young men to visit our hospital and find out more about nursing. Hopefully, we will have more male nurses in our hospital soon!

完型填空

The motor vehicle has killed and disabled more people in its brief history than any bomb or weapon ever invented. Much of the blood on the street flows essentially from uncivil behavior of drivers who refuse to respect the legal and moral rights of others. So the massacre (大屠杀) on the road may be regarded as a(n) 51 problem.

In fact, the enemies of society on wheels are rather harmless people, just ordinary people acting 52 , you might say. But it is a 53 both of law and common morality that carelessness is no excuse when one’s actions could bring death or damage to others. A minority of the 54 go even beyond carelessness to total irresponsibility.

Researchers have estimated that as many as 80 percent of all automobile accidents can be attributed to (归因于) the 55 condition of the driver. Emotional upsets can affect drivers’ reactions, slow their judgment, and blind them to dangers that might otherwise be 56 . The experts warn that it is 57 for every driver to make a conscious effort to keep one’s emotions under control.

Yet drivers are not the only ones to blame for the irresponsibility that accounts for much of the problem. Street walkers 58 break traffic regulations, they are at fault in most vehicle walker accidents; and many cyclists even 59 that they are not subject to the basic rules of the road.

Significant legal advances have been made towards safer driving in the past few years. Safety 60 for vehicle have been raised both at the point of manufacture and through periodic road-worthiness inspections. 61 , speed limits have been lowered. Due to these 62 , the accident rate has decreased. But the accident experts still worry because there has been little or no improvement in the way drivers behave. The only real and lasting 63 , say the experts, is to convince people that driving is a skilled task. It 64 constant care and concentration. Those who fail to do all these things present a(n) 65 to those with whom they share the road.

51. A. social B. practical C. emotional D. legal

52. A. strangely B. fearlessly C. carelessly D. selfishly

53. A. priority B. principle C. process D. system

54. A. survivors B. victims C. suspects D. killers

55. A. psychological B. current C. original D. different

56. A. impossible B. evident C. avoidable D. serious

57. A. abstract B. difficult C. unusual D. vital

58. A. accidentally B. consequently C. regularly D. rarely

59. A. accuse B. object C. acknowledge D. believe

60. A. records B. standards C. proposals D. belts

61. A. As a result B. No wonder

C. In addition D. On the other hand

62. A. measures B. rights C. experts D. warnings

63. A. effect B. solution C. change D. achievement

64. A. calls for B. aims at C. takes on D. turns to

65. A. result B. argument C. threat D. information

If you study medicine at university, chances are you’ll become a doctor. For music students, it’s less \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_ what job you’ll end up with… but it could be really fulfilling. The idea that options are \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_ and jobs are few for music graduates needs to \_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_.

It’s wrongly assumed that when it comes to jobs, music students are \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_ their field of study. \_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_, music graduates go on to do a wide range of jobs in a variety of different industries.

Alumni surveys from the University of Nottingham show that music graduates are employed across a varied range of \_\_\_\_56\_\_\_\_. As you might expect, a large proportion (50%) work in the creative industry, but the roles performed by graduates \_\_\_\_57\_\_\_\_ greatly.

Some music grads work with professional ensembles（歌舞团）, but not all are performing as \_\_\_\_58\_\_\_\_: — Music grads work in publishing, editing, media production, broadcasting, and marketing. And many work in management roles. Less anticipated but no less common is the employment of music graduates in finance and banking, legal and consultancy.

Dr. Robert Adlington, an associate professor of music at the University of Nottingham, \_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_ these successful and varied outcomes to the highly desirable \_\_\_\_60\_\_\_\_ developed by music students during their studies.

In 2011, the Confederate of British Industry outlined the seven skills that \_\_\_\_61\_\_\_\_ employability: self-management, team work, business and customer awareness, problem solving, communication, numeracy, and IT skills. Adlington says that music students develop all seven of these. By this measure, music graduates are among the most \_\_\_\_62\_\_\_\_ of all.

While some of these skills are obtained by students of all subjects — for example, team work, good communication, self-management — Adlington points out that music students have a(n) \_\_\_\_63\_\_\_\_. The experience of organising, hosting, and performing in events that are open to the public provides them with skills beyond those on other degree programmes. Few degrees require knowledge of customer awareness, or interaction with the public, for example.

Music graduates’ success is a(n) \_\_\_\_64\_\_\_\_ of how changes in the music industry allow artists to produce and publicise themselves. The internet means artists can publish, distribute, and promote their own work. These methods are nothing new, but if \_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_ professional knowledge and experience, it can be a winning, name-making recipe.

51. A. important B. urgent C. obvious D. satisfactory

52. A. tight B. narrow C. hollow D. strict

53. A. change B. liberate C. reflect D. function

54. A. contributed to B. related to C. lost to D. restricted to

55. A. In addition B. In turn C. In contrast D. In reality

56. A. contracts B. fields C. subjects D. majors

57. A. vary B. improve C. reverse D. multiply

58. A. musicians B. managers C. amateurs D. customers

59. A. devotes B. owes C. alerts D. adapts

60. A. options B. intervals C. characters D. skills

61. A. isolate B. regulate C. offer D. define

62. A. comfortable B. honorable C. reliable D. employable

63. A. benefit B. advantage C. chance D. resolution

64. A. reflection B. command C. potential D. knowledge

65. A. related to B. charged with C. exposed to D. combined with

**(C)**

Pretty in pink: adult women do not remember being so obsessed with the colour, yet it is widespread in our young girls’ lives. It is not that pink is inherently(内在地) bad, but it is such a tiny slice of the rainbow and, though it may celebrate girlhood in one way, it also repeatedly and firmly blends girls’ identity to appearance. Then it presents that connection, even among two-year-olds, between girls as not only innocent but as evidence of innocence. Looking around, I despaired at the extreme lack of imagination about girl’s lives and interests.

Girls’ attraction to pink may seem unavoidable, somehow **encoded** in their DNA, but according to Jo Paoletti, an associate professor of American Studies, it is not. Children were not colour-coded at all until the early 20th century: in the era before domestic washing machines all babies wore white as a practical matter, since the only way of getting clothes clean was to boil them. What’s more, both boys and girls wore what were thought of as gender-neutral dresses. When nursery colours were introduced, pink was actually considered the more male colour, a delicate version of red, which was associated with strength. Blue, with its intimations（暗示） of the Virgin Mary（圣母玛利亚）, constancy and faithfulness, symbolized femininity(女性化). It was not until the mid-1980s, when enlarged age and sex differences became a dominant children’s marketing strategy, that pink fully came into its own, when it began to seem inherently attractive to girls, part of what defined them as female, at least for the first few critical years.

I had not realized how profoundly marketing trends influenced our perception of what is natural to relatives, including our core beliefs about their psychological development. Taking the toddler as an example, I assumed that phase was something experts developed after years of research into children’s behaviour: wrong. It turns out, according to Daniel Cook, a historian of childhood consumerism, that it was popularized as a marketing trick by clothing manufacturers in the 1930s.

Trade publications counseled(劝告) department stores that, in order to increase sales, they should create a “third stepping stone” between infant wear and older kids’ clothes. It was only after “toddler”（学步的小孩） became a common shoppers’ term that it evolved into a broadly accepted developmental stage. Splitting kids, or adults, into ever-tinier categories has proved a safe way to boost profits. And one of the easiest ways to cut up a market is to magnify gender differences--or invent them where they did not previously exist.

73. By saying "it is...the rainbow"(Line 3, Para.1), the author means pink \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. should not be the only representation of girlhood

B. should not be associated with girls' innocence

C. cannot explain girls' lack of imagination

D. cannot influence girls' lives and interests

74. What does the word “**encode**” in Para.2 refer to?

A. discovered B. programmed C. marked D. sealed

75. The author suggests that our perception of children's psychological development was much influenced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the marketing of products for children

B. the observation of children's nature

C. researches into children's behavior

D. studies of childhood consumption

76. We may learn from Para.4 that department stores were advised to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. focus on infant wear and older kids' clothes

B. attach equal importance to different genders

C. classify consumers into smaller groups

D. create some common shoppers' terms

77. It can be concluded that girls' attraction to pink seems to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. clearly explained by their inborn tendency

B. fully understood by clothing manufacturers

C. mainly imposed by profit-driven businessmen

D. well interpreted by psychological experts