2020高三专项练习（六）

语法

1.

(A)

Left Handedness

What do Leonardo da Vinci, Marie Curie, and Albert Einstein have in common? They were all left-handed, along with other famous people including Barack Obama. In fact, an estimated 13 percent of the world’s population (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_ be left-handed.

Most people are right-handed. This fact also seems to have held true (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_ history. In 1977, scientists studied works of art made at various times starting with cave drawings from 15,000 B.C. and ending with paintings from the 1950s. Most of the people (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (show) in these works of art are right-handed.

Many researchers claim (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (find) relationships between left-handedness and various physical and mental characteristics. However, (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_ of these connections are very weak, and others have not been proven. What makes a person become right-handed rather than left-handed? As yet, no one really knows for sure. (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ reasons may be behind it, people’s attitudes toward left-handedness have changed a lot over the years. There are even a number of shops (31)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (specialize) in selling products for left-handed people, such as left-handed scissors, can openers, guitars, and even a left-handed camera. In 1976, Left-Handers International, a group of left-handed people in Topeka, Kansas, in the United States, decided to start (32)\_\_\_\_\_\_ annual event in order to clear up misunderstandings about left-handedness.

(B)

Motivating Students

(33)\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ a young child might be nervous about starting school, he or she is often excited on the first day of school. Perhaps that excitement lasts through the first few years of school. But over time, many children are much (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (excited) about going to school because school becomes a place of “all work and no play.” As the years go by, students

(35)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pressure) to do more work and to do it better, make better test scores, and have a higher class rank. It is therefore not surprising that by middle school many students lose interest in school and learning.

Teachers face a big challenge in such a situation. When they enter a classroom

(36)\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ most of the students do not want to be there and do not want to study, how can they teach? Some teachers may be tempted to focus their energy on the handful of students in the classroom who show an interest in (37)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (learn). Other teachers have to reward “good” students and punishing “bad” students in the hope (38)\_\_\_\_\_\_ this may somehow motivate all students to try harder.

Through his own teaching experience, Dr. Richard Lavoie became interested in the problem of motivating students. He (39)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wonder) what motivates some students to want to learn. In studying this question, Dr. Lavoie discovered that other people have done a lot of research into this question already. However, those people do not work in schools. The people who seemed to know the most about (40)\_\_\_\_\_\_ motivates kids were researchers who work for companies that were advertising products such as toys and music for children.

2.

(A)

The Supper

During the summer days my mother built her fire in the shadow of our cabin. In the early morning our simple breakfast (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (spread) upon the grass. The morning meal was our quiet hour. At noon, several (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chanced to be passing by stopped to rest, and to share our luncheon with us. I loved (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (well) the evening meal, for that was the time old stories were told.

I was always glad when the sun hung low in the west, for then my mother sent me to invite the neighboring old people to eat supper with us. “Yes, yes, gladly, gladly I shall come!” each replied. My mission done, I ran back, (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (skip) and jumping with delight.

At the arrival of our guests I sat close to my mother, and did not leave her side. I ate my supper in quiet, listening patiently to the talk of the old people, wishing all the time that they would begin the stories. At last, when I (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not wait any longer, I whispered in my mother’s ear, “(30)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ask) them to tell an Iktomi story, mother.”

Then my mother said aloud, “My little daughter is anxious to hear your stories.” As each in turn began to tell a story, I pillowed my head in my mother’s lap; and lying flat upon my back, I watched (31)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stars one by one. The increasing interest of the tale aroused me, and I sat up eagerly listening to every word. The old women made funny remarks, and laughed so heartily (32)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I could not help joining them.

(B)

The President Library

The 43rd U.S. president George W. Bush stepped back into the spotlight when a library and museum dedicated to him opened to the public on May 1. The George W. Bush Presidential Center is located (33)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the campus of Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas. The library and museum is plentiful with exhibits on the historical events. “About 3000,000 visitors (34)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (expect)”, said the library and museum spokesman.

Presidential libraries are not libraries in the traditional sense. People cannot go to the George W. Bush Presidential library (35)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (check) out a book. They are facilities that preserve documents and items of a president and his act of governing. (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is preserved at a presidential library is available to the public to see and study because presidential libraries and museums are public property (37)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (belong) to the American people.

The Presidential library system began in 1939 when Franklin D. Roosevelt, during (38)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ second term in office, donated his personal and presidential papers to the government. Up until that point, presidential papers were destroyed, sold for profit, ruined by poor storage conditions, (39)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were simply lost to the history.

Roosevelt believed that presidential documents were an important part of the nation’s heritage. He also donated a portion of his estate in Hyde Park, New York, (40)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his library and museum would be built. This began a tradition that would carry on with every president that followed.

词汇题

1．

A. cultivation B. farmed C. constant D. machinery E. plunged

F. lightning G. envy H. precious I. uncomfortable J. aircraft

K. consequence

Modern inventions have speeded up people’s loves amazingly. Motor-cars cover a hundred miles in little more than an hour, \_\_41\_\_ cross the world inside a day, while computers operate at \_\_42\_\_ speed. Indeed, this love of speed seems never-ending. Every year motor-cars are produced which go even faster and each new computer boasts of saving \_\_43\_\_ seconds in handling tasks.

All this saves time, but at a price. When we lose or gain half a day in speeding across the world in an airplane, our bodies tell us so. We get the \_\_44\_\_ feeling known as jet-lag; our bodies feel that they have been left behind on another time zone. Again, spending too long at computers results in painful wrists and fingers. Mobile phones also have their dangers, according to some scientists; too much use may send harmful radiation into our brains, a(n) \_\_45\_\_ we do not like to think about.

However, what do we do with the time we have saved? Certainly not relax, or so it seems. We are so accustomed to \_\_46\_\_ activities that we find it difficult to sit and do nothing or even just one thing at a time. Perhaps the days are long gone when we might listen quietly to a story on the radio, letting imagination take us into another world.

There was a time when some people’s lives were devoted simply to the \_\_47\_\_ of the land or the care of cattle. No multi-tasking there; their lives went on at a much gentler pace, and in a familiar pattern. There is much that we might \_\_48\_\_ a way of life like this. Yet before we do so, we must think of the hard tasks our ancestor faced: they \_\_49\_\_ with bare hands, often lived close to hunger, and had to fashion tools from wood and stone. Modern \_\_50\_\_ has freed people from that *primitive* (原古的) existence.

2.

|  |
| --- |
| A. definition B. comprehensive C. briefly D. unfamiliar E. exposed  F. understanding G. define H. obstacle I. develop J. similarly  K. note |

A good command of English vocabulary gives you countless advantages in school, work, and everyday life. Although you can’t just 1 a huge vocabulary overnight, you can expand your knowledge quickly and effectively if you follow these methods.

Choose a large dictionary rather than one which is “compact” or “concise”. You want one which is big enough to 2 words clearly and helpfully. Usually, a dictionary around 1,500 pages is considered to be a good size.

A more 3 dictionary will tell you that “impetuous” means “rushing with force and violence”, while another gives “liable to act without consideration”, and add to your 4 by giving the derivation (起源): “14th century, from later Latin impetuous = violent.” There are over 600,000 words in the Oxford English Dictionary.

Avoid dictionaries which send you round in circles by just giving synonyms. A pocket dictionary, which is quite small in size, might 5 suggest “impetuous = rash” while it is explaining the meaning of the word “impetuous”. In this case, the explanation seems to be meaningless.

6 , avoid dictionaries which use very complicated words or sentences to explain the term you’re looking up, leaving you struggling to understand half a dozen new words.

Improve your vocabulary by reading widely. The more you read, the more words you’ll be 7 to. As you read and uncover new words, use a combination of attempting to get the meaning from the context of the sentence as well as from looking up the 8 in a dictionary. Keep your dictionary at hand when you’re studying. Look up words 9 to you and work to understand what they mean. If you haven’t got your dictionary with you, 10 down words which you don’t understand and look them up later.

完型填空

It’s believed that intelligent people are better at learning languages. Most language learning skills, \_\_51\_\_, are habits, which can be formed through a bit of discipline and self-awareness. But, some of them are not good enough. Here are the three most common \_\_52\_\_ language learners make and how to correct them.

**Not listening enough**

There’s a school of language-teaching experts that believe language learning \_\_53\_\_ a “silent period”. Just as babies learn to produce language by hearing and parroting sounds, language learners need to practise listening in order to learn. This can develop learned vocabulary and structures, and help learners see patterns in language.

Listening is the communicative skill we use most in daily life, but it can be \_\_54\_\_ to practise unless you live in a foreign country or attend language classes. The solution? Find music, podcasts, TV shows and movies in the \_\_55\_\_ language, and listen, listen, listen, as often as possible.

**A single method**

Some learners are most comfortable with the listen-and-repeat drills of a language lab. Some need a grammar textbook to \_\_56\_\_ a foreign tongue. Each of these approaches is fine, but it’s a mistake to rely on only one. Language learners who use \_\_57\_\_ methods get to practise different skills and see concepts explained in different ways. What’s more, the \_\_58\_\_ can keep them from working in a situation that never changes. When choosing a class, learners should seek a course that \_\_59\_\_ the four language skills (reading, writing, listening and speaking). For self-study, try a \_\_60\_\_ of textbooks, audio lessons, and language learning apps.

**\_\_61\_\_**

It doesn’t matter how well a person can write in foreign script, or finish a vocabulary test. To learn, improve, and truly use our language, we need to speak. This is the stage when language students should calm down, and feelings of \_\_62\_\_ or insecurity *hinder* (阻碍) all their hard work. In Eastern cultures where saving face is a strong social value, EFL teachers often complain that students, despite years of studying English, simply will not speak it. They’re too \_\_63\_\_ making mistakes of the grammar or mispronouncing words in a way that would \_\_64\_\_ them.

The key is that those mistakes help language learners by showing them the limits of language, and correcting errors \_\_65\_\_ they become deep-rooted. The more learners speak and practise, the more quickly they improve.

51. A. however B. moreover C. furthermore D. therefore

52. A. successes B. wonders C. mistakes D. contributions

53. A. picks up B. begins with C. takes up D. meets with

54. A. efficient B. difficult C. easy D. ideal

55. A. national B. official C. sign D. target

56. A. make sense of B. make use of C. make profit of D. make fun of

57. A. common B. educational C. permanent D. multiple

58. A. variety B. change C. improvement D. alternative

59. A. postpones B. lacks C. assesses D. practises

60. A. selection B. preference C. combination D. replacement

61. A. **Complaints** B. **Fear** C. **Secure** D. **Diligence**

62. A. humor B. shyness C. achievements D. laughter

63. A. confident in B. comfortable with C. keen on D. afraid of

64. A. amuse B. inform C. remind D. embarrass

65. A. if B. before C. in case D. so that

Students and parents are sometimes asked to rate subjects according to their importance. When they do this, the arts are \_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ at the bottom of the list. Music is nice, people seem to say, but not important. Too often it is viewed as mere entertainment, but certainly not an education priority. This view is \_\_\_51\_\_\_. In fact, music education is \_\_\_52\_\_\_ and important for all students.

Music tells us who we are. Music reflects our \_\_\_53\_\_\_ and values because music is an expression of the beings who create it, and it \_\_\_54\_\_\_\_ their thinking and values, as well as the social environment it came from. Rock music represents a lifestyle just as surely as does a Schubert song. The jazz influence that George Gershwin and other \_\_55\_\_\_\_ introduced into their music is obviously American \_\_\_56\_\_\_ it came from American musical traditions.

Music provides a kind of perception (感知) that cannot be acquired any other way. Science can explain how the sun rises and sets. The arts \_\_\_57\_\_\_ emotive meaning of the same phenomenon. We need every possible way to discover and respond to our world for one simple but powerful\_\_\_58\_\_\_: no one way can get it all.

The arts are forms of thought as \_\_\_59\_\_\_ in what they communicate as mathematical and scientific symbols. They are ways we human beings “talk” to each other. They are the language of civilization through which we express our fears, our curiosities, our hungers, our discoveries, our hopes. The arts are ways we have to form our ideas and imagination \_\_\_60\_\_\_ they can be shared with others. When we do not give children \_\_61\_\_\_\_ to an important way of expressing themselves such as music, we \_\_\_62\_\_\_ them the meanings that music expresses. Science and technology do not tell us what they \_\_\_63\_\_\_ to humans. The arts do. Music is an important way we \_\_\_64\_\_\_ human suffering, happiness, the meaning and value of peace and love.

50. A. impossibly B. unavoidably C. unbelievably D. terribly

51. A. persuasive B. right C. acceptable D. shortsighted

52. A. meaningless B. popular C. beneficial D. valueless

53. A. anger B. importance C. location D. character

54. A. releases B. reflects C. reviews D. reverses

55. A. musicians B. architects C. representatives D. instructors

56. A. unless B. although C. because D. once

57. A. grasp B. explore C. conceal D. waken

58. A. method B. mission C. version D. reason

59. A. powerful B. sensitive C. strange D. various

60. A. in case B. for fear that C. the moment D. so that

61. A. symbol B. access C. imagination D. sign

62. A. get away from B. put away from C. take away from D. go away from

63. A. do B. improve C. mean D. make

64. A. express B. cause C. handle D. prevent

**(C)**

**Mapping Antarctica**

Antarctica was on the map long before anyone ever laid eyes on it. Nearly 2,400 years ago, ancient Greek philosophers such as Aristotle believed that a great continent must exist at the bottom of the world. They thought it was needed to balance out the continents at the top of the world. In the 1500s, mapmakers often included a fanciful continent they referred to as Terra Incognita (Latin for “unknown land”) at the bottom of their maps. But it was not until the 1800s ---- after explorers had sighted and set foot on Antarctica ---- that mapmakers got down to the business of really mapping the continent, which is one-and-a-half times the size of the U.S..

While the coastline could be mapped by ships sailing around the continent, it took airplanes ---- and later, satellites ---- to chart Antarctica’s vast *interior* (内陆). That job continues today. And it is a job that can still require a mapmaker, or cartographer, to put on boots and head out into the wild.

Cole Kelleher is familiar with that. He is a cartographer with the Polar Geospatial Center (PGC), which is based at the University of Minnesota and has a staff at McMurdo Station. PGC teamed up with Google to use the company’s Trekker technology to capture images of Antarctica for the Internet giant’s popular feature, Street View. A Trekker camera, which is the size of a basketball, is set about two feet above a backpack. The camera records images in all directions. “It weighs about 50 pounds. I was out for two and a half days, hiking 10 to 12 hours each day,” says Kelleher. It was hard work, but really an incredible experience.” According to Kelleher there are plans to use the technology to create educational apps for museums.

The PGC staff at McMurdo Station provides highly specialized mapmaking services for the U.S. Antarctic Program. For one project, Kelleher used satellite images to map huge cracks in the ice. That helped a team of researchers know whether they could safely approach their field camp on snowmobiles. Another recent project was to help recover a giant, high-tech *helium* (氦气) balloon used to carry scientific instruments high into the atmosphere. These balloons are launched in Antarctica because there is no danger that they will hurt anyone when they fall back down to Earth. Using satellite images, Kelleher and colleagues created maps of where the balloon could be found.

Antarctica may no longer be Terra Incognita, but it still holds countless mysteries. Cartographers and the maps they make will continue to be essential in helping scientists unlock those secrets.

74. From the passage, we can infer that Antarctic was on the map in the 1500s when \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. mapmakers knew it was much larger than the U.S.

B. Aristotle named the continent Terra Incognita

C. no one had ever seen or been to the continent

D. it was such an interesting continent as was often referred to

75. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

A. It needs much work for the mapmakers to head out into the wild.

B. The interior can only be mapped by planes and satellites.

C. It is relatively easy to map Antarctica’s coastline by ships.

D. Antarctic is a vast but still mysterious continent.

76. The Polar Geospatial Center (PGC) works with Google [initially](https://www.baidu.com/link?url=jmXa6RfaiZNTPRwQ2MZzoRuGykvKVeLEwglw4nnKVK6MhgVRcmPDisBM0wo0WICtBDwVcMHg2ktiDVTZJFKKj1pEDAeH8J65eOlWWc3otSW&wd=&eqid=afde1cdd000056970000000456650b10) \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to capture images of Antarctica for Street View

B. to test the company’s Trekker technology

C. to create educational apps for museums

D. to hike for an incredible experience

77. The fourth paragraph mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. satellite images which are used to map huge cracks in the ice

B. a high-tech helium balloon for carrying scientific instruments

C. how to safely approach the researchers’ field camp and the balloon

D. the specialized mapmaking services provided by the PGC staff