2020高三专项练习（七）

语法

1.

(A)

Positive thinking can help you win.

Some athletes can reach great goals such as the achievement of an Olympic gold medal. Others never live up to their promise. What kind of preparation before (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ race or other event makes the difference?

Everyone knows that athletes spare no effort (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (strengthen) their bodies. But researches show that strengthening the mind may be just as important. Careful study indicates that the best athletes win partly (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they think they can win.

Thinking positive thoughts seems to give the possibility for success in sports. People who say to themselves over and over “I know I (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do this. ” often find they have the advantage to win. On the other hand, people often fail who think “I can’t win.”

One procedure (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helps many athletes is creating pictures in the mind. They are told to think of each move they must do. Some use more fanciful pictures. One skater liked to imagine a star bursting inside her, (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fill) her with energy. Another athlete who wanted to feel calm pictured himself as a bird floating in the air.

Next time you want to make progress, try training your mind to help you. Perhaps a teacher or other instructor can help you plan your training. If you imagine yourself doing (31)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (well), you may soon see improvement in (32)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you really can do. Positive thinking and pictures created in your mind can help you win!

(B)

Two British colonies

Australia, the last continent, was discovered by ships belonging to some European nations in the 17th century. These nations were less interested in changing it into a colony than exploring it. As in the early history of the United States, it was the English (33)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ set up the settlements in America. This history and the geography of these two British colonies have some other things in common.

Australia and the United States are about equal in size, and neither of their western lands are rich in soil. It was along the eastern coast of Australia and America (34)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the English first settled, and both colonies soon began to develop towards the west. However, this Westward Movement took place more because the English (35)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (search) for better land than because the population was increasing. Settlements of the western part of both countries developed quickly after gold (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (discover) in America in 1849 and in Australia two years later.

Although the development of these two countries has a lot in common, there are some striking differences as well. The United States gained its independence from England by revolution while Australia won its independence without (37)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to war. Australia, firstly (38)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (turn) into a colony by English prisoners, was unlike the United States, and its economic development was in wheat growing and sheep raising. By 1922, for example, Australia had fifteen times more sheep than it had people, or almost half as many sheep as there are people now in the United States. Yet, (39)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these and other main differences, Australia and the United States have more in common with each other than either one (40)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) with the rest of the world.

2.

(A)

After 30 years (25)\_\_\_\_\_ a pilot, Captain Peter Elliott got to fly holiday-makers on a Thomas Cook flight from Birmingham, UK, to Tenerife, Spain with his daughter.

Senior First Officer Laura Elliott (26)\_\_\_\_\_(fly) for six years but has never before got to work with her father.  “It’s my dream to be able to fly with my Dad,” she said.

It had seemed unlikely that the pair would ever co-pilot (27)\_\_\_\_\_ same aircraft because Miss Elliott learned to fly on Airbus planes when she joined the company in 2009, and her father flew Boeings. However, after Peter Elliott, 59, retrained to fly Airbuses, their dream of flying together came true.

Miss Elliott, 30, became interested in flying when (28)\_\_\_\_\_(inspire) by her father with a trial flight as her birthday present. Miss Elliott said: “Becoming a pilot was never something I had considered. It was only when my Dad bought me a trial flight for my 18th birthday (29)\_\_\_\_\_ I considered following in my Dad’s footsteps.”

The pair finally sat in the *cockpit* (驾驶员座舱) together and Mr Elliott made an announcement to passengers (30)\_\_\_\_\_ the flight made it a special day for him as he was flying with his daughter.

Miss Elliott recalled the flight, (31)\_\_\_\_\_(say), “I was initially nervous and he kept asking (32)\_\_\_\_\_ I was nervous or not. It was like going for a driving lesson with him. Thankfully, everything went smoothly and the passengers loved it. If it ever happens again, I will definitely be a lot (33)\_\_\_\_\_(relaxed).”

(B)

Has the world just witnessed its first ever robot suicide? Boring housework was seemingly too much for one cleaning robot to take, when it apparently rebelled and decided to end it all.

The robot was given the tiresome task of cleaning up some spilt grain before it climbed on to a kitchen hotplate (34)\_\_\_\_\_ it destroyed itself, according to reports in Austria. It had reportedly grown tired of (35)\_\_\_\_\_(force) to clean the house every day and decided to become a *martyr*(殉道者) to the robot cause.

“Somehow it seems (36)\_\_\_\_\_(restart) itself again before it made its way along the work surface. Then it pushed a cooking pot out of the way and basically that was the end of it,” explained fireman Helmut Kniewasser, who (37)\_\_\_\_\_(call) to deal with the fire at Hinterstoder in Kirchdorf. “It pretty quickly started to melt underneath and then stuck to the kitchen hotplate. It then caught fire. (38)\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ we arrived, it had become just a pile of ash.” He added: “The entire building (39)\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_be *evacuated* (疏散) and there was severe smoke damage particularly in the flat in which the robot had been in use. “It’s a mystery how it came to be started and ended up making its way to the hotplate.” (40)\_\_\_\_\_ took an hour to clean and make the building safe. The homeowner plans to charge the robot’s manufacturer.

词汇题

1

|  |
| --- |
| A. competitors B. philosophy C. properly D. maximize E. enthusiastic  F. candidate G. mirrors H. background I. extremely J. conducted K. cultural |

When asked about one interview candidate who impressed her most, Christine, an HR manager at an investment company cited an example of a(n) 41 who had prepared well. “He seemed very prepared to work for our company during the interview. He 42 good research on the company’s core business and also the industry in general,” she said.

This suggests that HR managers expect candidates to do their homework 43 , but how? Here are some tips to 44 your chances of getting a job.

Search the Web and research the 45 of the company and the people who you think are going to be interviewing you. Learn exactly what it is that they do and how you would fit in with the company. Most importantly, try to understand the “culture” of the company, which is to say its underlying 46 ; the HR departments often state missions and give 47 statements. You need to communicate in a way that 48 their company standards; this will show that you can fit in that organization. Understand a little of what their 49 are doing. This will show that you’ve bothered to find out where their position in the market is.

Just as important is your own personal preparation. Think about the key things you want to communicate and why you would be ideal for the job. Think about how you can sound 50 without sounding desperate -- how you can sell yourself.

Generally, wear a suit (and also a tie for guys), but the dress code depends on the job you are going for. When you study the company culture, check what is expected in this area also.

2.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. investments | B. quality | C. unconditional | D. degree | E. loyalty |  |
| F. back | G. relevant | H. doubly | I. commitment | J. promoted | K. demonstrate |

Although many companies offer tuition repayment, most companies only repay employees for classes that are 41\_\_\_\_\_ to their position. This is a very limiting policy. A company that repays employees for all college credit courses—whether job related or not—offers a service not only to the employees, but to the entire company.

One good reason for giving employees 42 \_\_\_\_\_ tuition repayment is that it shows the company’s commitment to its employees. In today’s economy, where job security is a thing of the past and employees feel more and more expendable, it is important for a company to 43 \_\_\_\_\_ to its employees that it cares. The best way to do this is with concrete 44 \_\_\_\_\_ in them. In turn, this commitment to the betterment of company employees will create greater employee 45\_\_\_\_\_. A company that puts out funds to pay for the education of its employees will get its money 46\_\_\_\_\_ by having employees stay with the company longer. It will reduce employee turnover, because even employees who don’t take advantage of the tuition repayment program will be more loyal to their company just knowing that their company cares enough to pay for their education. Most importantly, the company that has an unrestricted tuition repayment program will have higher 47\_\_\_\_\_\_ employees. Although these companies do indeed run the risk of losing money on employees who go on to another job in a different company as soon as they get their 48\_\_\_\_\_, more often than not, the employee will stay with the company.

And even if employees do leave after graduation, it generally takes several years to complete any degree program. Thus, even if the employee leaves upon graduating, throughout those years, the employer will have a more sophisticated, more intelligent, and therefore more valuable and productive employee. And, if the employee stays, that education will 49\_\_\_\_\_ benefit the company: Not only is the employee more educated, but now that employee can be 50\_\_\_\_\_ so the company doesn’t have to fill a high-level vacancy from the outside. Open positions can be filled by people who already know the company well. Though unconditional tuition repayment requires a significant investment on the employer’s part, it is perhaps one of the wisest investments a company can make.

完型填空

1.

Kodak’s decision to file for *bankruptcy*（破产）protection is a sad, though not unexpected, turning point for a leading American corporation that 51 consumer photography and dominated the film market for decades, but finally failed to adapt to the digital revolution.

Although many people owe Kodak’s downfall to “*complacency* (自满)”, that 52 turns a blind eye to the long time which the company spent in reinventing itself. Decades ago, Kodak foresaw that digital photography would unavoidably 53 film — and in fact, Kodak invented the first digital camera in 1975 — but in a 54 decision, the company chose to 55 its new discovery and went on focusing on its traditional film business.

It wasn’t that Kodak was 56 to the future, but rather that it failed to carry out a strategy to face it, said Rebecca Henderson, a professor at Harvard Business School. By the time the company realized its 57 , it was too late.

Kodak is an example of a firm that was very much aware that they had to adapt, and spent a lot of money trying to do so, but 58 failed. Large companies have a difficult time 59

into new markets because they always attempt to put existing *assets* (资产) into the new businesses.

Although Kodak predicted the 60 rise of digital photography, its *corporate*（企业的） culture was too 61 the successes of the past. Therefore, it is impossible for them to make the clean break, which is necessary to fully embrace the future. They were a company stuck in time. Their history was so important to them. Now their history has become a burden.

Kodak’s downfall over the last several decades was 62 . In 1976, its products 63

90% of the market for photographic film and 85% of the market for cameras. But the 1980s brought new 64 from Japanese film company Fuji Photo, which defeated Kodak by offering lower prices for film and photo supplies. Kodak’s 65 not to pursue the role of official film for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics was a major miscalculation. The golden chance went to Fuji instead, which exploited its sponsorship to win a permanent foothold in the marketplace.

51. A. prepared B. preferred C. pioneered D. promised

52. A. result B. explanation C. purpose D. measure

53. A. charge B. overcome C. replace D. resist

54. A. fruitful B. fateful C. useful D. hopeful

55. A. share B. show C. shift D. shelve

56. A. sensitive B. blind C. accessible D. resistant

57. A. mistake B. decision C. fear D. concept

58. A. eventually B. necessarily C. flexibly D. naturally

59. A. switching B. looking C. falling D. plunging

60. A. critical B. reasonable C. inevitable D. essential

61. A. related to B. concerned about C. involved in D. trapped in

62. A. common B. average C. regular D. dramatic

63. A. decided on B. contributed to C. accounted for D. benefited from

64. A. chance B. competition C. hope D. means

65. A. decision B. effort C. regret D. access

2.

The term *culture* now is used to describe everything from the fine arts to the outlook of a business group or a sports team. In its original sense, however, culture \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ all identifying aspects of an ethnic(民族的) group, nation, or empire: its physical environment, history, and traditions; its social rules and economic structure; its religious beliefs and arts.

The central beliefs and customs of a group are handed down from one generation to another. It is for this reason that most people regarded culture as \_\_\_11\_\_\_\_ rather than inborn. People acquire a culture; they are not \_\_\_12\_\_\_\_ with one. The process by which a person develops a \_\_\_13\_\_\_\_ for regional foods, speech, or an outlook on the world over time, \_\_\_14\_\_\_\_, is known as *enculturation(文化适应)*.

Cultures are often identified by their \_\_\_15\_\_\_\_\_ ---images that are familiar and have meanings. Totem(图腾) poles carved with animal and creative figures suggests aspects of the Native American peoples of the Pacific Northwest but more accurately \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ specific families. In Asia and India, the color of yellow is identified with Buddhist and Hindu priests; in ancient China it was a color only for the family of the \_\_\_17\_\_\_\_. Thus, different cultures may respond to a symbol quite \_\_\_18\_\_\_\_\_. For example, to some a flag may represent pride, historical accomplishments, or ideals; to others, \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_\_, it can mean danger or oppression.

To individuals unfamiliar with cultures outside their own, the beliefs, behaviors, and artistic expression of other groups can seem \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ and even threatening. A society that \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_\_ all other cultures against its own standards is said to be *ethnocentric*(from the Greek *ethnos*, meaning “tribe” or “people,” and *kentros*, meaning “center”). A strongly ethnocentric society assumes also that what is different from its own culture is likely to be \_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ and, possibly, wrong or evil.

All people are ethnocentric to some degree, and aspects of ethnocentrism, such as national pride, \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ a well-functioning society. An appreciation for one’s own culture, however, does not preclude(排除) acceptance and respect for another culture. History documents the long-term vigor and success of multicultural groups in which people from numerous and diverse cultural backgrounds live and work together. Ethnocentrism, \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_, can lead to racism---the belief that it is race and ethnic origin that account for variations in human character or ability and that one’s own race is superior to all others.

10. A. benefits B. involves C. attracts D. neglects

11. A. learned B. created C. developed D. inherited

12. A. supplied B. exchanged C. carried D. born

13. A. style B. taste C. method D. culture

14. A. therefore B. besides C. otherwise D. nevertheless

15. A. religions B. symbols C. arts D. traditions

16. A. make up B. take over C. stand for D. bring up

17. A. minister B. maid C. prisoner D. emperor

18. A. appropriately B. positively C. differently D. similarly

19. A. furthermore B. however C. thus D. also

20. A. national B. normal C. pleasant D. strange

21. A. removes B. ranks C. controls D. abandons

22. A. inferior B. productive C. traditional D. industrial

23. A. belong to B. refer to C. turn to D. contribute to

24. A. in contrast B. in particular C. as a result D. on the whole

**(C)**

The family does not feature heavily in the culture of the Ik of Northern Uganda. In fact, as far as the Ik are concerned, the family means very little. This is because the Ik face a daily struggle to survive in the face of drought, famine and starvation. Anyone who cannot take care of himself or herself is regarded as a useless burden by the Ik and a threat to the survival of the others. So the old are abandoned to die. Sick and disabled children too are abandoned. The Ik attitude is that, as long as you keep the breeding group alive, you can always get more children.

Ik mothers throw their children out of the village compound when they are 3 years old, to defend for themselves. I imagine children must be rather relieved to be thrown out, for in the process of being cared for, he or she is reluctantly carried about in a hide sling(背婴儿带) wherever the mother goes. Whenever the mother is in her field, she loosens the sling and lets the baby to the ground none too slowly, and laughs if it is hurt. Then she goes about her business, leaving the child there, almost hoping that some fierce animals will come along and carry it off. This sometimes happens. Such behaviour does not endear children to their parents or parents to their children.

Many of you probably reacted to the Ik with some horror and shock. It is very tempting to conclude that these people are primitive, savage and inhuman, and that their concept of the ‘family’ is deeply wrong. However, sociologists argue that it is wrong to simply judge such societies and their family arrangements as unnatural and untypical. We need to understand that such arrangements may have positive functions. In the case of the Ik, with the exceptional circumstances they find themselves in—drought and famine—their family arrangements help ensure the survival of the tribe.

Moreover, some of you may have concluded that British family life and the Ik have some things in common. British family is not universally experienced as positive for all family members. For some members of our own society—for young and old alike—family life may be characterized by violence, abuse and isolation.

The problem with studying the family is that we all think we are experts. This is not surprising, considering that most of us are born in families and socialized into family roles and responsibilities. It is an institution most of us feel very comfortable with and regard as ‘natural’. For many of us, it is a cornerstone of our social world, a place to which we can retreat and take refuge from the stresses of the outside world. It is the place in which we are loved for who we are, rather than what we are. Family living and family events are probably the most important aspects of our lives. It is no wonder that we tend to hold very fierce, emotional, and perhaps irrational, views about family life and how it ought to be organized. Such ‘taken for granted’ views make it very difficult for us to objectively examine family arrangements that differ from our own experience—such as those of the Ik—without making critical judgements.

73. Which of the following ideas do the Ik hold according to the passage?

A. The family is the centre of their life.

B. The old are the luxuries they should treasure.

C. Their children should be abandoned when born.

D. The survival of the tribe is what they should strive for.

74. Which of the following will the author probably agree with in the case of Ik?

A. The children are a great burden to their family.

B. Mothers prefer to carry their children here and there.

C. The children enjoy warm relationship with their parents.

D. Many children should be left at the mercy of fierce animals in the field.

75. According to the author, both British family life and that of the Ik \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. contain negative elements B. ensure longevity

C. experience ups and downs D. endear family members

76. All of the following statements support “family is the cornerstone” EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. we turn to family as our harbour in heart

B. we find we love and are loved in the family

C. we believe family is the top priority in our life

D. we pour our bad mood upon our family members

77. The author writes this passage to tell us \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. family life has various positive functions

B. the idea of family is universally accepted

C. the family is evolving with the time at a high speed

D. we should examine the concept of family objectively