2020高三专项练习（九）

语法

1.

(A)

You took a midterm exam (25) \_\_\_\_ (hope) to get a 95 percent. When you got your test paper back, you see you received only a 70 percent. How do you handle the situation? Do you

1. make a study plan for (26) \_\_\_\_ (improve) your grade;
2. keep doing what you’re doing and hope for the best next time;
3. use a persuasive argument to try and convince your teacher to give you (27) \_\_\_\_ better grade?

Your answer to the above question shows your EQ, your emotional intelligence. What exactly is EQ? Psychologists Peter Salovey and John Mayer define it as the ability to understand your own feelings and emotions and (28) \_\_\_\_ of others.

Research supports the significance of EQ. A 40-year study of 450 boys found that IQ wasn’t the only thing that affected life success. The qualities that did were the ability (29) \_\_\_\_ (handle) frustration, control emotions and get along with other people.

Can you improve a low EQ? Yes! Start by noticing how you feel. That’s the first step in becoming more skillful at managing your feelings. Second, pay attention to how you behave when you feel certain emotions. Then analyze (30) \_\_\_\_ that affects your daily life. Next, take responsibility for your feelings and actions. They come from you and no one else. Then you (31) \_\_\_\_ (have) a higher EQ — and likely have a happier and more rewarding life as well.

(B)

Imagine shopping in another country and spotting a beautiful scarf. The salesperson tells you the price, (32) \_\_\_\_ it’s more than you want to pay. What do you do?

The answer depends largely on what part of the world you’re in. Are you visiting Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Latin America or Africa? In these places, prices often are not set in stone. In fact, customers (33) \_\_\_\_ (expect) to bargain before agreeing to a price.

On the other hand, in North America, Europe and Australia, bargaining is rare and often not allowed. The price (34) \_\_\_\_ (list) on a price tag cannot be changed.

Large stores and malls usually don’t allow bargaining. On the other hand, outdoor stalls and flea markets, even in Western countries, usually allow bargaining. When in doubt, consult a guidebook — or (35) \_\_\_\_ (good) yet, a local friend.

(36) \_\_\_\_ bargaining customs vary, a few rules of etiquette apply in most cultures. First, avoid wasting people’s time. If you don’t intend to make a purchase, don’t start bargaining. While bargaining, it is OK to walk away. But once you agree to a price, you (37) \_\_\_\_ buy the item.

Even in countries (38) \_\_\_\_ don’t allow bargaining, you may find plentiful opportunities to save money. Many stores sell old items on clearance. Others offer discount cards to regular customers. Some of these can function as credit cards (39) \_\_\_\_ the store, and a few can even be used elsewhere.

(40) \_\_\_\_ you go, understanding local customs can help you find good prices.

2.

(A)

The year was 1932. Amelia Earhart was flying alone from North America to England in a small single-engined airplane. At midnight, several hours after she had left Newfoundland, she ran into bad weather. To make things worse, her *altimeter* (高度表) failed and she didn’t know how high she (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (fly). At night, and in a storm, a pilot was in great difficulty without an altimeter. At times, her plane nearly plunged into the sea. Just before dawn, there was further trouble. Amelia noticed flames coming from the engine. With all the difficulties, Amelia Earhart wasn’t sure if she (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_ reach land. There was nothing to do but keep (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (go).

In the end, Amelia Earhart did reach Ireland. It was with the great courage (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_ she made the safe landing. And for the courage she had shown, she was warmly welcomed in England and Europe. When she returned to the United States, she (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (honor) by President Hoover at a special dinner in the White House. From that time on, Amelia Earhart was famous.

What was so important about her flight? Amelia Earhart was the first woman  
(30) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (fly) the Atlantic Ocean alone, and she had set a record of fourteen hours and fifty-six minutes.

In the years that followed, Amelia Earhart made several flights across the United States, and on each occasion she set a new record for flying time and was (31) \_\_\_\_\_ (skillful) than her previous flight. Amelia Earhart made these flights to show that women had a place in *aviation* (航空) and that air travel was useful. Her passion for flight lasted in her remaining life (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_ she mysteriously disappeared from public in the year 1937.

(B)

It has become acceptable for people to say that women work less than men and therefore deserve less! It may have been true in the past when women were expected to stay at home and look after children, but women have changed over the years. They have “come out”! Gone (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) the days when they *toiled* (辛苦) the kitchen stove all day long; they are now aware of their needs and are willing to fight for them. They expect to be given the respect they deserve, both at home and at work. They have realized (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_ intellectual potential and have determined to do something about it!

Women on two wheels have become (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_ familiar sight on the roads of most Asian countries during the past few years. It is common to find a woman (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) her children on her bicycle to school and then reaching her office in time.

“Super woman” (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_ she is, it is rather difficult to combine a career and a decent home life. She needs to feel (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (support). She may arrive at work feeling as if she has already done a full day’s job. (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_ colleagues doubt her passion to her job, she will feel sad. At the same time, women of today expect their partners to contribute towards childcare and household chores.

Today’s women are learning to avoid situations that make them feel more stressed and it is a hard struggle. (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_all this, the new woman, “the superpower” has arrived. She still believes in the power and value of a family unit and she holds it in high *esteem* (尊重).

词汇题

1.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. accurate | B. alteration | C. average | D. calculates | E. conceal |
| F. enormously | G. initial | H. intervals | I. merely | J. multiply |
| K. prediction |  |  |  |  |

Beyond two or three days, the world’s best weather forecasts are based on guesswork, and beyond six or seven they are worthless.

The Butterfly Effect is the reason. For small pieces of weather — and to a global forecaster, small can mean thunderstorms and snowstorms — any \_\_\_41\_\_\_ fails rapidly. Errors and uncertainties \_\_\_42\_\_\_, gathering upward through a chain of unstable features, from *dust devils* (尘旋风) and windstorms up to continent-size *eddies* (旋风) \_\_\_43\_\_\_ satellites can see.

The modern weather models work with a network of points of the order of sixty miles apart, and even so, some \_\_\_44\_\_\_ data has to be guessed, since ground stations and satellites cannot see everywhere. But suppose the earth could be covered with sensors spaced one foot apart, rising at one-foot \_\_\_45\_\_\_ all the way to the top of the atmosphere. Suppose every sensor gives perfectly \_\_\_46\_\_\_ readings of temperature, pressure, dampness, and any other quantity a *meteorologist* (气象工作者) would want. Exactly at noon a(n) \_\_\_47\_\_\_ powerful computer takes all the data and \_\_\_48\_\_\_ what will happen at each point at 12.01, then 12.02, then 12.03 …

The computer will still be unable to predict whether Princeton, New Jersey, will have sun or rain on a day one month away. At noon the spaces between the sensors will \_\_\_49\_\_\_ alterations that the computer will not know about, tiny variations from the \_\_\_50\_\_\_. By 12.01, those alterations will already have created small errors one foot away. Soon the errors will have multiplied to the ten-foot scale, and so on up to the size of the globe.

2.

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| --- |
| A. adapt B. natives C. identities D. cost-saving E. alert F. instead  G. established H. practically I. route J. enrolled K. significant |

Officials at Boston College have made what may be a critical decision: they’ve stopped giving out new email accounts to incoming students. The officials realized that the students had already established digital 41 by the time they entered college, so the new email addresses were just not being used, but, 42 , the college will offer *forwarding* (转发) services.

Starting next year, freshman 43 at Boston College won’t be given an actual email account complete with login and inbox, just an email address. This address, in the format of *johnsmith@bc. edu* will simply forward mail to the student’s already 44 inbox, be it Gmail, Windows Live Mail, Yahoo Mail, AOL, or whatever else they may be using.

The college reached a smart decision after first looking into *outsourcing* （外包） their email to the cloud. While the Boston College decision may have been made for 45 reasons more than anything, we can easily imagine this as being the start of a new trend.

Can you even imagine a U.S. college student who didn’t have an email address of their own by the time they were a freshman? It’s 46 unheard of. Today’s students are digital

47 *immersed* (浸润) in technology from the day they were born. It simply doesn’t make sense to give them yet another account to manage when they enter college.

By going this 48 , there are still some challenges to overcome, though. For example, a student who changes their email carrier will probably forget to 49 the institution to the change and could then miss out on 50 messages from the university with regard to their courses, scholarship, safety information, etc.

In the end, we think the decision Boston College made could easily be the start of a new trend. We’re sure the students like it, too.

完型填空

1.

Ecotourism is a combination of ecology (the study of systems of living things) and tourism. It is \_\_\_51\_\_\_ “responsible travel to natural areas that preserves the environment and improves the welfare of the local people” by the International Ecotourism Society. Actually, ecotourism can mean travel to far-off places of great natural beauty, but not always in a(n) \_\_\_52\_\_\_ way. It’s a big business, and the attraction of money can cause people to think about \_\_\_53\_\_\_ first. While ecotourism offers benefits to people and ecosystems, it leaves ecosystems open to negative effects, too.

Costa Rica, once a Spanish colony, and independent since 1821, has an ecotourism industry worth over one billion dollars yearly, and thousands of jobs have been \_\_\_54\_\_\_. Nearly 21 percent of the land is now protected national parks, \_\_\_55\_\_\_ thanks to ecotourism. Nevertheless, due to the number of people visiting the country’s natural places, some damage to the ecosystem has occurred.

While \_\_\_56\_\_\_ can have a negative impact on ecosystems, the same areas might have been \_\_\_57\_\_\_ by industries such as farming, logging, or mining if there were no ecotourism industry. *Shelters* (庇护所) have been created \_\_\_58\_\_\_, keeping the ecosystem protected. And, by visiting beautiful rainforests and seeing rare animals, visitors get a sense of their \_\_\_59\_\_\_, and of gratitude for them. Tour guides can also be educators who train people to love and care for the environment. Visitors can take these \_\_\_60\_\_\_ with them to their home countries.

Unfortunately, while their effect may not be \_\_\_61\_\_\_ in the off-season, the constant parade of visitors in the high season can be damaging. At one national park in Costa Rica, wild monkeys now feed on garbage left by the tourists. \_\_\_62\_\_\_, ecotourists tend to seek out places with the rarest animals and plants, \_\_\_63\_\_\_ the most delicate living things.

It is easy to be critical of the ecotourism industry, but it is important to be \_\_\_64\_\_\_ as well. Ecotourism can never be “pure”. We can’t expect zero negative effects on the ecosystem. It is also \_\_\_65\_\_\_ to suppose that humans won’t go anywhere accessible to them. If protection efforts are maintained and increased, those remaining places of undisturbed nature may be stressed, but they won’t be destroyed.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51. | A. defined as | B. made up of | C. applied to | D. combined with |
| 52. | A. attractive | B. natural | C. different | D. responsible |
| 53. | A. effects | B. nature | C. profits | D. economy |
| 54. | A. lost | B. created | C. abandoned | D. shifted |
| 55. | A. mainly | B. comparatively | C. unfortunately | D. barely |
| 56. | A. tourists | B. environment | C. manufacturers | D. politics |
| 57. | A. fertilized | B. destroyed | C. reserved | D. stimulated |
| 58. | A. equally | B. regularly | C. instead | D. though |
| 59. | A. freedom | B. hardness | C. welfare | D. value |
| 60. | A. ecosystems | B. lessons | C. animals | D. trainers |
| 61. | A. uncertain | B. noticeable | C. healthy | D. special |
| 62. | A. For instance | B. On the contrary | C. In addition | D. As a whole |
| 63. | A. appreciating | B. discovering | C. sheltering | D. pressuring |
| 64. | A. positive | B. creative | C. effective | D. sensitive |
| 65. | A. feasible | B. reasonable | C. unrealistic | D. inevitable |

2.

Napping for a while at daytime is a very smart and healthy move. The Mayo Clinic says naps

51 relaxation, better mood and alertness, and a sharper working 52 . A 2008 British study found that compared to getting more nighttime sleep, a mid-day nap was the best way to

53 the mid-afternoon sleepiness.

According to the Harvard Health Letter, several studies have shown that people 54 new information better when they take a nap shortly after learning it. And, most 55 , a 2007 study of nearly 24,000 Greek adults in the Archives of Internal Medicine found that people who napped

56 had a 37 percent reduced risk of dying from heart disease compared to people who didn’t nap.

Of course, napping isn’t 57 for everyone. If you’re suffering from inability to sleep, naps that are too long or taken too late in the day can 58 with your ability to fall or stay asleep at night.

But for most, naps can make you feel sharper and happier. Naps provide different benefits

59 on how long they are. A 20-minute nap will boost alertness and concentration; a 90-minute *snooze*（小睡）can 60 creativity.

According to prevention.com, you 61 a natural dip in body temperature between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. A short nap at this time can boost alertness for several hours and, for most people, shouldn’t 62 being able to fall asleep at night.

Pick a dark, cozy place that’s not too warm or too chilly. Prevention.com 63 napping on the couch instead of in bed, so you’re less 64 to snooze for too long.

Surprisingly, the best place to take a nap may be a *hammock*（吊床）if you have one. A Swiss study 65 last year found that people fell asleep faster and had deeper sleep when they napped in a hammock than in a bed. That same rocking motion that puts babies to sleep works wonders for grown-ups, too.

51. A. relieve B. promote C. operate D. support

52. A. feeling B. frame C. sense D. mind

53. A. cope with B. put aside C. talk about D. carry upon

54. A. remark B. consider C. remember D. concern

55. A. reportedly B. unbelievably C. constantly D. frankly

56. A. regularly B. enormously C. heavily D. strongly

57. A. exact B. correct C. right D. accurate

58. A. connect B. deal C. compete D. interfere

59. A. focusing B. depending C. relying D. basing

60. A. enlarge B. engage C. enhance D. enroll

61. A. explore B. experience C. exercise D. implement

62. A. produce B. handle C. affect D. urge

63. A. postpones B. discourages C. acknowledges D. recommends

64. A. obliged B. tempted C. adopted D. attracted

65. A. pronounced B. published C. discovered D. cultivated

**(C)**

What we know of prenatal development makes all this attempt made by a mother to mold the character of her unborn child by studying poetry, art, or mathematics during pregnancy seem totally impossible. How could such extremely complex influences pass from the mother to the child? There is no connection between their nervous systems. Even the blood vessels of mother and child do not join directly. An emotional shock to the mother will affect her child, because it changes the activity of her glands (腺体) and so the chemistry of her blood. Any chemical change in the mother's blood will affect the child for better or worse. But we can not see how a looking for mathematics or poetic genius can be dissolved in blood and produce a similar liking or genius in the child.

In our discussion of instincts we saw that there was reason to believe that whatever we inherit must be of some very simple sort rather than any complicated or very definite kind of behavior. It is certain that no one inherits a knowledge of mathematics. It may be, however, that children inherit more or less of a rather general ability that we may call intelligence. If very intelligent children become deeply interested in mathematics, they will probably make a success of that study.

As for musical ability, it may be that what is inherited is an especially sensitive ear, a peculiar structure of the hands or the vocal organs connections between nerves and muscles that make it comparatively easy to learn the movements a musician must execute, and particularly vigorous emotions. If these factors are all organized around music, the child may become a musician. The same factors, in other circumstance might be organized about some other center of interest. The rich emotional equipment might find expression in poetry. The capable fingers might develop skill in surgery. It is not the knowledge of music that is inherited, then nor even the love of it, but a certain bodily structure that makes it comparatively easy to acquire musical knowledge and skill. Whether that ability shall be directed toward music or some other undertaking may be decided entirely by forces in the environment in which a child grows up.

74.Which of the following statements is not true?

A. Some mothers try to influence their unborn children by studying art and other subjects

during their pregnancy.

B. It is totally impossible for us to learn anything about prenatal development.

C. The blood vessels of mother and child do not join directly.

D. There are no connection between mother's nervous systems and her unborn child's.

1. A mother will affect her unborn baby on the condition that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. she is emotionally shocked

B. she has a good knowledge of inheritance

C. she takes part in all kind of activities

D. she sticks to studying

1. According to the passage, a child may inherit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. everything from his mother

B. a knowledge of mathematics

C. a rather general ability that we call intelligence

D. her mother’s musical ability

1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?  
   A. Role of Inheritance

B. An Unborn Child

C. Function of instincts

D. Inherited Talents