五年高考练

Ⅰ.阅读理解

A



(2020全国Ⅲ,A,)

Journey Back in Time with Scholars

Classical Provence(13 days)

Journey through the beautiful countryside of Provence, France, with Prof. Ori Z. Soltes. We will visit some of the best-preserved Roman monuments in the world. Our tour also includes a chance to walk in the footsteps of Van Gogh and Gauguin. Fields of flowers, tile-roofed(瓦屋顶)villages and tasty meals enrich this wonderful experience.

Southern Spain(15 days)

Spain has lovely white towns and the scent(芳香)of oranges, but it is also a treasury of ancient remains including the cities left by the Greeks, Romans and Arabs. As we travel south from Madrid with Prof. Ronald Messier to historic Toledo, Roman Mérida and into Andalucia, we explore historical monuments and architecture.

China's Sacred Landscapes(21 days)

Discover the China of “past ages”, its walled cities, temples and mountain scenery with Prof. Robert Thorp. Highlights(精彩之处)include China's most sacred peaks at Mount Tai and Hangzhou's rolling hills, waterways and peaceful temples. We will wander in traditional small towns and end our tour with an exceptional museum in Shanghai.

Tunisia(17 days)

Join Prof. Pedar Foss on our in-depth Tunisian tour. Tour highlights include the Roman city of Dougga, the underground Numidian capital at Bulla Regia, Roman Sbeitla and the remote areas around Tataouine and Matmata, unique for underground cities. Our journey takes us to picturesque Berber villages and lovely beaches.

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| 1.treasury *n.*宝库2.remains *n.*古代遗物;古迹;遗迹3.sacred *adj.*神圣的4.exceptional *adj.*杰出的;优秀的;卓越的5.picturesque *adj.*优美的;古香古色的;生动的 |
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1.What can visitors see in both Classical Provence and Southern Spain?

A.Historical monuments.

B.Fields of flowers.

C.Van Gogh's paintings.

D.Greek buildings.

2.Which country is Prof. Thorp most knowledgeable about?

A.France.

B.Spain.

C.China.

D.Tunisia.

3.Which of the following highlights the Tunisian tour?

A.White towns.

B.Underground cities.

C.Tile-roofed villages.

D.Rolling hills.

B



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　　Should we allow modern buildings to be built next to older buildings in a historic area of a city?In order to answer this question,we must first examine whether people really want to preserve the historic feel of an area.Not all historical buildings are attractive.However,there may be other reasons—for example,economic(经济的)reasons—why they should be preserved.So,let us assume that historical buildings are both attractive and important to the majority of people.What should we do then if a new building is needed?

In my view,new architectural styles can exist perfectly well alongside an older style.Indeed,there are many examples in my own home town of Tours where modern designs have been placed very successfully next to old buildings.As long as the building in question is pleasing and does not dominate(影响)its surroundings too much,it often improves the attractiveness of the area.

It is true that there are examples of new buildings which have spoilt(破坏)the area they are in,but the same can be said of some old buildings too.Yet people still speak against new buildings in historic areas.I think this is simply because people are naturally conservative(保守的)and do not like change.

Although we have to respect people's feelings as fellow users of the buildings,I believe that it is the duty of the architect and planner to move things forward.If we always reproduced what was there before,we would all still be living in caves.Thus,I would argue against copying previous architectural styles and choose something fresh and different,even though that might be the more risky choice.

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| 1.preserve *v.*保护;维护;维持……的原状2.assume *v.*认为;假定3.alongside *prep.*与……一起4.attractiveness *n.*吸引力5.reproduce *v.*复制;再造;复印;重演6.risky *adj.*有危险(或风险)的 |
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4.What does the author say about historical buildings in the first paragraph?

A.Some of them are not attractive.

B.Most of them are too expensive to preserve.

C.They are more pleasing than modern buildings.

D.They have nothing to do with the historic feel of an area.

5.Which of the following is true according to the author?

A.We should reproduce the same old buildings.

B.Buildings should not dominate their surroundings.

C.Some old buildings have spoilt the area they are in.

D.No one understands why people speak against new buildings.

6.By “move things forward”in the last paragraph, the author probably means “　　　.”

A.destroy old buildings

B.put things in a different place

C.choose new architectural styles

D.respect people's feelings for historical buildings

7.What is the main purpose of the passage?

A.To explain why people dislike change.

B.To warn that we could end up living in caves.

C.To admit how new buildings have ruined their surroundings.

D.To argue that modern buildings can be built in historic areas.

Ⅱ.语法填空



(2020全国新高考Ⅰ,)

Many people have the hobby of collecting things, e.g. stamps, postcards or antiques. In the 18th and 19th centuries, 　1　 (wealth) people travelled and collected plants, historical objects and works of art. They kept their collection at home until it got too big 　2　 until they died, and then it was given to a museum. The 80,000 objects collected by Sir Hans Sloane, for example, 　3　(form) the core collection of the British Museum 　4　 opened in 1759.

The parts of a museum open to the public 　5　(call)galleries or rooms. Often, only a small part of a museum's collection 　6　(be) on display. Most of it is stored away or used for research.

Many museums are lively places and they attract a lot of visitors. As well as looking at exhibits, visitors can play with computer simulations (模拟) and imagine 　7　 (they)living at a different time in history or 　8　 (walk) through a rainforest. At the Jorvik Centre in York, the city's Viking settlement is recreated, and people experience the sights, sounds and smells of the old town. Historical 　9　 (accurate) is important but so is entertainment. Museums must compete 　10　 people's spare time and money with other amusements. Most museums also welcome school groups and arrange special activities for children.

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| 1.postcard *n.*明信片2.antique *n.*文物;古物;古董3.gallery *n.*展览馆4.lively *adj.*充满趣味的;精力充沛的5.accurate *adj.*精确的;准确的 |
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五年高考练

Ⅰ.A

◎语篇解读　本文为应用文,主题语境是人与自然,主题语境内容为与学者们一起探寻过去的旅程。文章介绍了四个与学者们一起旅行的路线。本文旨在培养学生获取细节信息的能力。

1.A　细节理解题。本题题干意为:游客们在Classical Provence和Southern Spain都可以观赏到什么?根据Classical Provence部分第二句We will visit some of the best-preserved Roman monuments in the world.和Southern Spain部分第二句中we explore historical monuments and architecture可知A项正确。

2.C　细节理解题。本题题干意为:哪个国家是Thorp教授最了解的?根据China's Sacred Landscapes部分第一句可知C项正确。

3.B　细节理解题。 本题题干意为:以下哪一项突出了突尼斯之旅?根据Tunisia部分第二句中unique for underground cities可知B项正确。

B

◎语篇解读　本文为议论文,讨论了现代建筑如何与古建筑和谐共存。在作者看来,既要保证城市的发展,又要保护古建筑不被破坏,两者是可以和谐共存的。

4.A　细节理解题。根据第一段第三句Not all historical buildings are attractive.可知选A。

5.C　细节理解题。根据第三段第一句可知古建筑有时候也会与其所处的环境不协调。故选C。

6.C　词义猜测题。根据画线部分后面的两句话,特别是关键词“choose something fresh and different”可知答案选C。

7.D　主旨大意题。根据全文可知作者认为:在有历史意义的地区,既要保证城市的发展又要保护古建筑不被破坏,两者是可以和谐共存的。所以D项正确。

Ⅱ.◎语篇解读　本文是一篇说明文,主题语境是人与社会,主题语境内容为文化遗产。本文介绍了博物馆藏品的由来、藏品的展览方式以及博物馆给人们提供的各种体验。本文旨在拓宽学生的知识层面,让学生了解更多的外界事物。

1.wealthy　考查形容词。句意:在18世纪和19世纪,富裕的人们旅游的同时也收集植物、有历史意义的东西和艺术品。设空处作people的定语,此处用形容词作定语,故填wealthy。

2.or　考查连词。句意:他们把自己的藏品留在家里,直到藏品变得太大或者他们去世,然后这些藏品被捐给一家博物馆。根据句意可知,设空处前后两个时间状语从句为选择关系,故用or。

3.formed　考查动词时态。句意:例如,Hans Sloane爵士收集的八万件藏品成了大英博物馆的核心藏品,该博物馆于1759年开放。设空处作谓语,根据语境可知应使用一般过去时,主语objects与动词form之间为主动关系,故填formed。

4.which/that　考查定语从句。设空处为引导定语从句的关系词,先行词是the British Museum,将先行词代入定语从句后为:The British Museum opened in 1759,关系词在定语从句中作主语,故填which或that。

5.are called　考查动词的时态、语态和主谓一致。句意:博物馆对公众开放的部分被称为展览馆或展览室。设空处作谓语,因为陈述客观事实,所以应该使用一般现在时。主语the parts of a museum和动词call之间为被动关系且表示复数概念,故填are called。

6.is　考查时态和主谓一致。句意:通常,只有一小部分博物馆的藏品被展出。设空处作谓语,因为陈述客观事实,所以应该使用一般现在时。主语为单数概念,故填is。

7.themselves　考查代词。句意:除了观赏展品,游客(还)可以玩电脑模拟(游戏),想象他们自己生活在一个不同的历史时期或漫步在热带雨林中。设空处作imagine的宾语,当主语visitors 和宾语是同一群人时,要用反身代词作动词imagine的宾语。故填themselves。

8.walking　考查非谓语动词。设空处与前面的living是并列结构。故填walking。

9.accuracy　考查名词。句意:历史的准确性很重要但是娱乐也很重要。设空处在句中作主语,故填accuracy。

10.for　考查介词。句意:为了(获取)人们的空闲时间和金钱,博物馆必须和其他娱乐活动展开竞争。compete for意为“为了……竞争/对抗”。故填for。