五年高考练

Ⅰ.阅读理解



(2019课标全国Ⅲ,C,)

Before the 1830s, most newspapers were sold through annual subscriptions in America, usually $8 to $10 a year. Today $8 or $10 seems a small amount of money, but at that time these amounts were forbidding to most citizens. Accordingly, newspapers were read almost only by rich people in politics or the trades. In addition, most newspapers had little in them that would appeal to a mass audience. They were dull and visually forbidding. But the revolution that was taking place in the 1830s would change all that.

The trend, then, was toward the “penny paper”—a term referring to papers made widely available to the public. It meant any inexpensive newspaper; perhaps more importantly it meant newspapers that could be bought in single copies on the street.

This development did not take place overnight. It had been possible(but not easy) to buy single copies of newspapers before 1830, but this usually meant the reader had to go down to the printer's office to purchase a copy. Street sales were almost unknown. However, within a few years, street sales of newspapers would be commonplace in eastern cities. At first the price of single copies was seldom a penny—usually two or three cents was charged—and some of the older well-known papers charged five or six cents. But the phrase “penny paper” caught the public's fancy, and soon there would be papers that did indeed sell for only a penny.

This new trend of newspapers for “the man on the street” did not begin well. Some of the early ventures(企业) were immediate failures. Publishers already in business, people who were owners of successful papers, had little desire to change the tradition. It took a few youthful and daring businessmen to get the ball rolling.

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| 1.subscription *n.*订阅;订购　2.forbidding *adj.*令人生畏的;冷峻的　3.revolution *n.*革命;大变革 |
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1.Which of the following best describes newspapers in America before the 1830s?

A.Academic. B.Unattractive.

C.Inexpensive. D.Confidential.

2.What did street sales mean to newspapers?

A.They would be priced higher.

B.They would disappear from cities.

C.They could have more readers.

D.They could regain public trust.

3.Who were the newspapers of the new trend targeted at?

A.Local politicians. B.Common people.

C.Young publishers. D.Rich businessmen.

4.What can we say about the birth of the penny paper?

A.It was a difficult process.

B.It was a temporary success.

C.It was a robbery of the poor.

D.It was a disaster for printers.

Ⅱ.语法填空



(2020全国Ⅱ,)

Decorating with Plants, Fruits and

Flowers for Chinese New Year

Chinese New Year is a 　1　(celebrate) marking the end of the winter season and the beginning of spring. This is why decorating with plants, fruits and flowers 　2　(carry) special significance. They represent the earth 　3　(come) back to life and best wishes for new beginnings.

These are some of the most popular in many parts of the country:

Oranges: Orange trees are more 　4　 decoration; they are a symbol of good fortune and wealth. They make great gifts and you see them many times 　5　(decorate) with red envelopes and messages of good fortune.

Bamboo: Chinese love their “Lucky Bamboo” plants and you will see them often in their homes and offices. 　6　(certain) during the holiday period, this plant is a must. Bamboo plants are associated 　7　 health, abundance and a happy home. They are easy 　8　(care) for and make great presents.

Branches of Plum Blossoms(梅花): The　9　(beauty) long branches covered with pink-colored buds(蓓蕾) make fantastic decorations. The plum trees are 　10　 first to flower even as the snow is melting(融化). They represent the promise of spring and a renewal of life.

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五年高考练

Ⅰ.◎语篇解读　本文是一篇说明文。主题语境为人与社会,主题语境内容是社会进步。文章介绍了报纸走向街头,走向大众的过程。文章侧重对学生历史和社会文化素养的培养。

1.B　细节理解题。本题题干意为:下面哪个选项对19世纪30年代之前美国报纸状况的描述是最准确的?根据文章第一段的描述可知,当时的报纸很昂贵,只有富人才能买得起。同时,当时的很多报纸对大众没有吸引力。因此B项(没有吸引力的)符合题意。A:学术的;C:便宜的;D:机密的。

2.C　推理判断题。本题题干意为:街头销售对报纸来说意味着什么?根据文章第二段的描述,当报纸开始在街头销售之后,价格很低,容易买到,所以C项(它们会有更多的读者)符合题意。A:它们的定价将会更高;B:它们将从城市消失;D:它们将重获公众的信任。

3.B　细节理解题。本题题干意为:新趋势下报纸的目标群体是哪些人?根据文章第二段和第三段对报纸改革的描述,尤其是第二段的The trend,then, was toward the “penny paper”—a term referring to papers made widely available to the public.可知,新的趋势为报纸大众化。故B项(普通人)符合题意。

4.A　推理判断题。本题题干意为:我们可以如何评价“一分报纸”的诞生?根据文章对“一分报纸”发展历程的描述,尤其是最后一段的This new trend of newspapers for “the man on the street” did not begin well.(这种面向街头普通人的报纸的新趋势一开始发展得并不好。)可知,A项(这是一个艰难的过程)符合题意。B:这是暂时的成功;C:这是对贫穷者的掠夺;D:这对印刷工人来说是灾难。

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| 原句　Publishers already in business, people who were owners of successful papers, had little desire to change the tradition.分析　本句为主从复合句。主干为Publishers already in business had little desire to change the tradition。其中people为publishers的同位语,who were owners of successful papers为定语从句,修饰先行词people。句意　已经开始营业的出版商,即那些拥有成功报纸的人,并不想改变这一传统。 |

Ⅱ.◎语篇解读　本文是说明文,主题语境为人与社会,主题语境内容为中华民族的传统节日——春节。文章介绍了中国的新年标志着冬季的结束和春季的开始。因此春节期间用植物、水果、花朵装饰皆有特殊意义。文章还介绍了三种在中国受欢迎的植物:橘子树、竹子、梅花。

1.celebration　考查词性转换。句意:中国新年是一个标志着冬季结束和春季开始的庆祝活动。根据句子结构可知,设空处被前面的冠词a限定,作表语,需要用所给词的名词形式。故填celebration。

2.carries　考查主谓一致。句意:这就是用植物、水果和鲜花装饰具有特殊意义的原因。根据句子结构可知,设空处在从句中作谓语。由上下文可知,此处应使用一般现在时,且该从句的主语为前面的动名词短语“decorating with plants, fruits and flowers”,属于第三人称单数概念。故填carries。

3.coming　考查非谓语动词。句意:它们代表着大地的复苏和对新开端的最好的祝愿。根据句子结构可知,设空处在句中作谓语动词represent的宾语,需使用所给词的动名词形式,the earth是其逻辑主语。故填coming。

4.than　考查固定搭配。句意:橘子树不仅仅是装饰品……。根据句子意思可知,设空处与前面的more连用,表示“不只是”。故填than。

5.decorated　考查非谓语动词。句意:它们是很好的礼物,你会经常看到它们被红包和好运的信息装饰着。根据句子结构可知,设空处与后面的介词短语一起作宾语them的补足语。them与所给词decorate之间为被动关系,需用过去分词。故填decorated。

6.Certainly　考查词性转换。句意:当然在假日期间,这种植物是必不可少的。根据句子结构可知,设空处作状语,修饰后面整句话,需用所给词的副词形式,故填Certainly。

7.with　考查固定搭配。句意:竹子与健康、富足和幸福的家庭联系在一起。设空处与前面的are associated连用,表示“与……相关联的”。故填with。

8.to care　考查非谓语动词。句意:它们很容易被打理,也很适合作为礼物。“be+表示难、易、好、坏等的形容词”,后面需用不定式的主动形式(to do)表示被动意思。故填to care。

9.beautiful　考查词性转换。句意:美丽的长枝上覆盖着粉红色的花蕾,这是极好的装饰。根据句子结构可知,设空处与long一起修饰后面的名词“branches”,需用所给词的形容词形式。故填beautiful。

10.the　考查定冠词用法。句意:正当雪融化时,梅花树是第一个开花的。the first to do sth.表示“第一个去做……的”,需填定冠词the。