五年高考练

阅读理解



(2017课标全国Ⅰ,C,)

Some of the world's most famous musicians recently gathered in Paris and New Orleans to celebrate the first annual International Jazz Day. UNESCO(United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)recently set April 30 as a day to raise awareness of jazz music, its significance, and its potential as a unifying(联合)voice across cultures.

Despite the celebrations, though, in the U.S. the jazz audience continues to shrink and grow older, and the music has failed to connect with younger generations.

It's Jason Moran's job to help change that. As the Kennedy Center's artistic adviser for jazz, Moran hopes to widen the audience for jazz, make the music more accessible, and preserve its history and culture.

“Jazz seems like it's not really a part of the American appetite,”Moran tells National Public Radio's reporter Neal Conan.“What I'm hoping to accomplish is that my generation and younger start to reconsider and understand that jazz is not black and white anymore. It's actually color, and it's actually digital.”

Moran says one of the problems with jazz today is that the entertainment aspect of the music has been lost.“The music can't be presented today the way it was in 1908 or 1958. It has to continue to move, because the way the world works is not the same,”says Moran.

Last year, Moran worked on a project that arranged Fats Waller's music for a dance party,“just to kind of put it back in the mind that Waller is dance music as much as it is concert music,”says Moran.“For me, it's the recontextualization. In music, where does the emotion(情感)lie?Are we, as humans, gaining any insight(感悟)on how to talk about ourselves and how something as abstract as a Charlie Parker record gets us into a dialogue about our emotions and our thoughts?Sometimes we lose sight that the music has a wider context,”says Moran,“so I want to continue those dialogues. Those are the things I want to foster.”

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| 1.annual *adj.*每年的;年度的2.awareness *n.*兴趣;意识3.accessible *adj.*可接近的;可进入的4.preserve *v.*保护;维护5.appetite *n.*强烈欲望;食欲;胃口6.accomplish *v.*完成7.present *v.*展现;显示;表现8.abstract *adj.*抽象的9.foster *v.*促进;抚育 |
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1.Why did UNESCO set April 30 as International Jazz Day?

A.To remember the birth of jazz.

B.To protect cultural diversity.

C.To encourage people to study music.

D.To recognize the value of jazz.

2.What does the underlined word “that”in paragraph 3 refer to?

A.Jazz becoming more accessible.

B.The production of jazz growing faster.

C.Jazz being less popular with the young.

D.The jazz audience becoming larger.

3.What can we infer about Moran's opinion on jazz?

A.It will disappear gradually.

B.It remains black and white.

C.It should keep up with the times.

D.It changes every 50 years.

4.Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

A.Exploring the Future of Jazz

B.The Rise and Fall of Jazz

C.The Story of a Jazz Musician

D.Celebrating the Jazz Day

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◎语篇解读　本文为说明文。联合国教科文组织把4月30日定为国际爵士乐日,以此提高人们对爵士乐的认识,突出它的重要性。

1.D　细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句话 “...to raise awareness of jazz music, its significance, and...”可知,联合国教科文组织把这一天定为国际爵士乐日是为了提高人们对爵士乐的认识,突出它的重要性,即让人们认可它的价值,所以答案为D项。

2.C　推理判断题。根据第二段中的描述:在美国,爵士乐的听众越来越少,年纪也越来越大,这种音乐和年轻一代失去了联系。改变这一点正是Jason Moran的工作。由此可知答案为C项。

3.C　推理判断题。根据第五段中的 “It has to continue to move, because...”可知,Moran认为爵士乐需要不断地前进,因为当今的世界和以前已经不一样了。由此推断出Moran对爵士乐的看法应该是:爵士乐应该跟上时代的脚步。所以答案为C项。

4.A　主旨大意题。第一段作者提到为了让人们认可爵士乐的价值而设立了国际爵士乐日;后面描述了爵士乐的现状,指出了为什么现在的年轻人不接受它;再结合最后一段中的“so I want to continue those dialogues.Those are the things I want to foster.”可知,本文的主题就是探索爵士乐的未来,答案为A项。