

五年高考练

I.完形填空

(2019 课标全国III,★★☆)

The small town of Rjukan in Norway is situated between several mountains and does not get direct sunlight from late September to mid-March—1 six months out of the year.

“Of course, we 2 it when the sun is shining,” says Karin Ro, who works for the town’s tourism office. “We see the sky is 3, but down in the valley it’s darker—it’s like on a 4 day.”

But that 5 when a system of high-tech 6 was introduced to reflect sunlight from neighboring peaks(山峰) into the valley below. Wednesday, residents(居民) of Rjukan 7 their very first ray of winter sunshine: A row of reflective boards on a nearby mountainside were put to 8. The mirrors are controlled by a computer that 9 them to turn along with the sun throughout the 10 and to close during windy weather. They reflect a concentrated beam(束) of light onto the town’s central 11, creating an area of sunlight roughly 600 square meters. When the light 12, Rjukan residents gathered together.

“People have been 13 there and standing there and taking 14 of each other,” Ro says. “The town square was totally 15. I think almost all the people in the town were there.” The 3,500 residents cannot all 16 the sunshine at the same

time. 17, the new light feels like more than enough for the town's 18 residents.

“It’s not very 19,” she says, “but it is enough when we are 20.”

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|----------------|--------------|----------|----------|
| 1.A.only | B.obviously | | |
| C.nearly | D.precisely | | |
| 2.A.fear | B.believe | C.hear | D.notice |
| 3.A.empty | B.blue | C.high | D.wide |
| 4.A.cloudy | B.normal | | |
| C.different | D.warm | | |
| 5.A.helped | B.changed | | |
| C.happened | D.mattered | | |
| 6.A.computers | B.telescopes | | |
| C.mirrors | D.cameras | | |
| 7.A.remembered | B.forecasted | | |
| C.received | D.imagined | | |
| 8.A.repair | B.risk | C.rest | D.use |
| 9.A.forbids | B.directs | | |
| C.predicts | D.follows | | |
| 10.A.day | B.night | C.month | D.year |
| 11.A.library | B.hall | C.square | D.street |
| 12.A.appeared | B.returned | | |
| C.faded | D.stopped | | |

13.A.driving B.hiding

C.camping D.sitting

14.A.pictures B.notes

C.care D.hold

15.A.new B.full

C.flat D.silent

16.A.block B.avoid

C.enjoy D.store

17.A.Instead B.However

C.Gradually D.Similarly

18.A.nature-loving B.energy-saving

C.weather-beaten D.sun-starved

19.A.big B.clear C.cold D.easy

20.A.trying B.waiting

C.watching D.sharing

词汇积累

1.be situated+*prep.*位于..... 2.reflect *v.*反射

3.roughly *adv.*大约;大致

II.语法填空

(2019 课标全国III,★☆☆)

On our way to the house, it was raining 1 hard that we couldn't help wondering how long it would take 2 (get) there. It was in the middle of Pearl City.

We were first greeted with the barking by a pack 3 dogs, seven to be exact. They were well trained by their masters 4 had great experience with caring for these animals. Our hosts shared many of their experiences and 5 (recommend) wonderful places to eat, shop, and visit. For breakfast, we were able to eat papaya(木瓜) and other fruits from their trees in the backyard.

When they were free from work, they invited us to local events and let us know of an interesting 6 (compete) to watch, together with the story behind it. They also shared with us many 7 (tradition) stories about Hawaii that were 8 (huge) popular with tourists. On the last day of our week-long stay, we 9 (invite) to attend a private concert on a beautiful farm on the North Shore under the stars, 10 (listen) to musicians and meeting interesting locals.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

词汇积累

- 1.can't help doing sth.忍不住做某事 2.greet v.迎接
3.private *adj.* 私人的

答案全解全析

五年高考练

I. 语篇解读 本文为说明文。主题语境为人与自然,主题语境内容为人与环境。

挪威一个叫 Rjukan 的小镇一年中几乎有半年的时间得不到直射的太阳光。现在借助于一套高科技的镜子,生活在这个山谷的居民终于能在冬季享受太阳光了。本文有助于培养学生的文化意识。

1.C 考查副词。从 9 月下旬到第二年的 3 月中旬,差不多(nearly)有半年的时间 Rjukan 都得不到太阳光的直射。A:仅,只有;B:明显地,显然;D:准确地。

2.D 考查动词。根据下文中的 We see the sky 可知此处表达我们注意到(notice)。A:害怕;B:相信;C:听到,听说。

3.B 考查形容词。当阳光照耀时天空是蔚蓝色的(blue)。A:空的;C:高的;D:宽的。

4.A 考查形容词。根据 it' s darker 可知选 A(cloudy)。B:正常的;C:不同的;D:温暖的。

5.B 考查名词。一套高科技设备被应用以来,这种情况就改变了(changed)。A:帮助;C:发生;D:要紧。

6.C 考查名词。从山峰往山谷底下反射太阳光,应该是采用了一套高科技的镜子(mirrors)。A:电脑;B:望远镜;D:照相机,摄像机。

7.C 考查动词。周三,Rjukan 的居民接收到了(received)他们冬季里的第一束太阳光。A:记起;B:预报,预测;D:想象,设想。

8.D 考查名词。安装在附近山坡上的一排反光板被投入使用。be put to use 被投入使用。A:维修,修理;B:风险;C:休息。

9.B 考查动词。这些镜子受电脑控制,电脑指示(directs)这些镜子随着太阳转动。

A:禁止;C:预言;D:跟随。

10.A 考查名词。太阳是在白天出来,所以这些镜子整个白天(day)都在电脑的指示下转动。B:晚上;C:月;D:年。

11.C 考查名词。这些镜子把一束集中的光线反射到镇中心的广场(square)上,形成一块面积大约为 600 平方米的日光区。A:图书馆;B:大厅;D:街道。

12.A 考查动词。当光线出现(appeared)时,这里的居民就聚集在一起。B:回来;C:褪色;D:停止。

13.D 考查动词。人们坐在(sitting)那里、站在那里并相互拍照。A:开车;B:隐藏,躲避;C:露营,宿营。

14.A 考查名词。根据语境此处应该表达“相互拍照”。

15.B 考查形容词。由下文中几乎镇上所有的人都来到了这里可知选 B(充满的)。A:新的;C:平坦的;D:沉默的。

16.C 考查动词。句意:这里的 3,500 名居民不能同时都享受到(enjoy)太阳光。A:阻塞;B:避免;D:储存。

17.B 考查连接性副词。设空处前后在意思是转折关系,故选 B 项。A:反而,代替;C:逐渐地;D:类似地。

18.D 考查形容词。结合前文内容可知,这里的居民非常缺乏太阳光,故选 D 项。A:热爱大自然的;B:节能的;C:受日晒雨淋的。

19.A 考查形容词。根据语境可知此处表达阳光区面积并不是很大。B:清楚的;C:寒冷的;D:容易的。

20.D 考查动词。此处表达镇上的居民共同分享(sharing)这难得的阳光。A:尝试;B:等待;C:观看。

II.语篇解读 本文为记叙文。主题语境为人与社会,主题语境内容为社会交往。

作者一行人冒雨来到了游玩的目的地。在这里作者受到了主人的热情接待。本文旨在培养学生的文化意识。

1.so 考查副词。此处为“so+adv.+that...”结构,意为:如此……以至于……,其中 that 引导结果状语从句。

2.to get 考查非谓语动词。It takes (sb.) some time to do sth.做某事花费(某人)多长时间。故填 to get。

3.of 考查介词。首先迎接我们的是一群狗的叫声。a pack of dogs 一群狗。

4.who 考查定语从句。设空处引导定语从句,修饰先行词 their masters。将先行词代入定语从句后为:Their masters had great experience with caring for these animals.由此可知关系词在从句中作主语,所以要用关系代词 who。

5.recommended 考查动词的时态。设空处与前面的 shared 是并列连词 and 连接的两个并列的谓语动词,也应用一般过去时。

6.competition 考查名词。设空处作 know of 的宾语,结合空前的 an interesting 可知,此处应该用所给词的名词形式 competition。

7.traditional 考查形容词。设空处修饰后面的名词,故用所给词的形容词形式 traditional。

8.hugely 考查副词。设空处修饰后面的形容词,故用程度副词 hugely。

9.were invited 考查动词的时态和语态。设空处是句子的谓语动词,由语境可知时态应为一般过去时,该动作与主语 we 之间是被动关系,故填 were invited。

10.listening 考查非谓语动词。设空处在此处作状语,表示伴随状况。该动作与主语 we 之间在逻辑上是主动关系,故填 listening。另外,由此处与 and 后的 meeting 的并列关系也可快速判断出此处应用现在分词形式。