**五年高考练**

Ⅰ.阅读理解



(2016课标全国Ⅲ,C,id:2147486490;FounderCES)

If you are a fruit grower—or would like to become one—take advantage of Apple Day to see what’s around. It’s called Apple Day but in practice it’s more like Apple Month. The day itself is on October 21, but since it has caught on, events now spread out over most of October around Britain.

Visiting an apple event is a good chance to see, and often taste, a wide variety of apples. To people who are used to the limited choice of apples such as Golden Delicious and Royal Gala in supermarkets, it can be quite an eye opener to see the range of classical apples still in existence, such as Decio which was grown by the Romans. Although it doesn’t taste of anything special, it’s still worth a try, as is the knobbly(多疙瘩的)Cat’s Head which is more of a curiosity than anything else.

There are also varieties developed to suit specific local conditions. One of the very best varieties for eating quality is Orleans Reinette, but you’ll need a warm, sheltered place with perfect soil to grow it, so it’s a pipe dream for most apple lovers who fall for it.

At the events, you can meet expert growers and discuss which ones will best suit your conditions, and because these are family affairs, children are well catered for with apple-themed fun and games.

Apple Days are being held at all sorts of places with an interest in fruit, including stately gardens and commercial orchards(果园). If you want to have a real orchard experience, try visiting the National Fruit Collection at Brogdale, near Faversham in Kent.



1.take advantage of利用

2.catch on流行

3.in existence存在的,现存的,现有的

4.curiosity *n.*好奇,好奇心

id:2147486504;FounderCES

1.What can people do at the apple events?

A.Attend experts’ lectures.

B.Visit fruit-loving families.

C.Plant fruit trees in an orchard.

D.Taste many kinds of apples.

2.What can we learn about Decio?

A.It is a new variety. B.It has a strange look.

C.It is rarely seen now. D.It has a special taste.

3.What does the underlined phrase“a pipe dream”in Paragraph 3 mean?

A.A practical idea. B.A vain hope.

C.A brilliant plan. D.A selfish desire.

4.What is the author’s purpose in writing the text?

A.To show how to grow apples.

B.To introduce an apple festival.

C.To help people select apples.

D.To promote apple research.

Ⅱ.完形填空



(2019浙江,id:2147486518;FounderCES)

There are lots of ways to raise awareness for a cause. Usually, the　1　the idea is, the more it gets noticed. And that’s precisely why one　2　Frenchman has caught our attention.

Baptiste Dubanchet is biking across Europe, surviving　3　on discarded(丢弃)food. The three-month, 1,900-mile journey from Paris to Warsaw is Dubanchet’s 　4　of raising awareness of food waste in Europe and throughout the world.

As you can 　5　, the trip is no piece of cake. While restaurants 　6　 tons of food each year, much of it remains inaccessible because of 　7　 garbage containers, health regulations, or business policies. Only about one in ten places 　8　 him food that would otherwise be discarded. For legal 　9　, most restaurants have a policy against 　10　 food waste. “Some people have even 　11　 their jobs by giving me food, ”Dubanchet said.

What’s 　12　 interesting is the attitude various cities have toward Dubanchet’s cause. Berlin has been the 　13　 while the most difficult was the Czech town of Pilsen. There, he had to 　14　at some 50 different stores or restaurants before finding food. The 　15　 is all the more serious when you consider the 　16　 exercise required to bike from France to Poland.

“I have to get food 　17　 because after all the biking I am tired and I need the 　18　,”Dubanchet explained. “Is my 　19　 full or empty?That is the most important thing, not what I am eating.”

He aims to 　20　 his journey by mid-July. With any luck, he’ll turn a few more heads in the process.



1.precisely *adv.*正是,精确地

2.no piece of cake 不是非常容易的事

3.inaccessible *adj.*难以达到的,不可得到的

4.policy *n.*政策

id:2147486532;FounderCES

1.A.cleverer B.older

C.stranger D.simpler

2.A.garbage-eating B.sports-loving

C.food-wasting D.law-breaking

3.A.secretly B.finally

C.entirely D.probably

4.A.purpose B.way C.opinion D.dream

5.A.observe B.imagine

C.suggest D.remember

6.A.store B.cook

C.shop for D.throw away

7.A.locked B.damaged

C.connected D.abandoned

8.A.bought B.offered C.ordered D.sold

9.A.reasons B.rights C.fees D.aids

10.A.begging for B.giving away

C.hiding D.causing

11.A.did B.kept

C.accepted D.risked

12.A.hardly B.usually

C.particularly D.merely

13.A.easiest B.nearest C.biggest D.richest

14.A.work B.shout C.ask D.jump

15.A.competition B.conversation

C.conflict D.challenge

16.A.adequate B.rewarding

C.demanding D.suitable

17.A.again B.alone C.later D.fast

18.A.spirit B.energy C.time D.effort

19.A.stomach B.hand

C.pocket D.basket

20.A.arrange B.restart

C.report D.finish

Ⅲ.语法填空



(2020全国Ⅱ,id:2147486546;FounderCES)

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.



1.significance *n.*意义;重要性

2.must *n.*必须做(或看、买等)的事

3.be associated with与……相关联的

4.abundance *n.*充裕,丰盛

id:2147486560;FounderCES

1.　　　 2.　　　 3.　　　 4.　　　 5.

6.　　　 7.　　　 8.　　　 9.　　　 10.

五年高考练

Ⅰ.◎语篇解读　本文是说明文,介绍了苹果节的有关情况。在苹果节期间,你可以品尝到各种苹果。文中还提及了一些特殊的品种和苹果节的一些特色活动。

1.D　细节理解题。根据第二段第一句Visiting an apple event is a good chance to see,and often taste,a wide variety of apples.可知可以品尝到很多品种的苹果。故选D。

2.C　细节理解题。根据第二段中的it can be quite an eye opener to see the range of classical apples still in existence,such as Decio which was grown by the Romans可知选C。

3.B　词义猜测题。根据you􀆳ll need a warm,sheltered place with perfect soil to grow it可知种此种苹果不易,故选B。

4.B　推理判断题。通读全文,可以知道作者的目的是介绍苹果节。

Ⅱ.◎语篇解读　本文是一篇记叙文。主题语境为人与社会,主题语境内容为公益事业。一个法国人为了提高人们对全球食物浪费问题的意识,有了一个奇怪的想法:在骑自行车穿越欧洲时只吃被丢弃的食物。本文旨在培养学生的文化意识。

1.C　考查形容词。根据后文描述可知,这个人在骑自行车穿越欧洲时只吃被丢弃的食物以引起人们对食物浪费问题的关注,这个想法是十分奇特的。句意:通常情况下,想法越奇特(stranger),它得到的关注就越多。A:更聪明;B:更老;D:更简单。

2.A　考查形容词。由第二段第一句话可知,他这一路上是靠吃被丢弃的食物生存下来的。由此可知,他是一个吃垃圾的(garbage-eating)法国人。B:喜爱运动的;C:浪费食物的;D:违法的。

3.C　考查副词。他骑车穿越欧洲,完全(entirely)靠吃被丢弃的食物生存。A:秘密地;B:最后;终于;D:很可能。

4.B　考查名词。way of doing sth.做某事的方式。A:目的;意图;C:观点;主张;D:梦想。

5.B　考查动词。句意:正如你能想象到(imagine)的那样,这趟旅行可不是一件轻而易举的事。A:观察;遵守;庆祝;C:建议;表明;D:记住;牢记。

6.D　考查动词(短语)。尽管每年饭店会扔掉(throw away)许多食物,但是其中的大部分人们是得不到的。A:储存;储藏;B:烹调;C:采购。

7.A　考查形容词。人们得不到被扔掉的食物的一个原因就是盛放这些食物的容器被锁上了,故选A项。B:被损坏的;C:连接的;D:被遗弃的。

8.B　考查动词。句意:只有大约十分之一的地方会给他提供(offered)食物。要不然这些食物就会被丢弃。A:买;C:点菜;命令;D:卖。

9.A　考查名词。句意:因为法律方面的原因(reasons),大多数饭店都有一个反对赠送餐厨垃圾的政策。B:权利;C:费用;D:帮助;援助。

10.B　考查非谓语动词。此处表示饭店反对把剩下的食物赠送(giving away)给别人,故选B项。A:祈求;C:隐藏;D:导致;引起。

11.D　考查动词。此处表示“有些人甚至会冒着丢掉工作的危险(risked)给我食物”。A:做;B:保持;保存;C:接受。

12.C　考查副词。句意:特别(particularly)有趣的事是不同的城市对待Dubanchet的事业的态度。A:几乎不;B:通常;D:仅仅。

13.A　考查形容词。柏林是最容易(easiest)得到食物的城市,而捷克的比尔森市是最难得到食物的城市。the easiest与the most difficult对应。B:最近的;C:最大的;D:最富有的。

14.C　考查动词。在那里,他不得不询问大约50家不同的商店或者饭店才能找到食物。A:工作;B:呼喊;喊叫;D:跳起来。

15.D　考查名词。上文描述了向商店或饭店要剩下的食物所遇到的困难,再加上骑车穿越欧洲,挑战(challenge)就更严峻了。A:竞赛;比赛;B:对话;交谈;C:矛盾;冲突。

16.C　考查形容词。骑车从巴黎到波兰对体能要求很高(demanding)。A:充足的;B:有益的;值得做的;D:适当的。

17.D　考查副词。在“我”骑车长途跋涉后,“我”必须很快(fast)得到吃的东西。A:再次;又;B:单独;独自;C:后来。

18.B　考查名词。因为在长途骑行后“我”很疲惫,所以需要从食物中得到能量(energy)。A:精神;心灵;C:时间;D:努力。

19.A　考查名词。“我”只关心“我”的胃(stomach)里有没有东西,不关心“我”吃的是什么。

20.D　考查动词。句意:他的目标是在7月中旬之前完成(finish)这次旅程。A:安排;B:重新开始;C:报道。

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| 原句　While restaurants throw away tons of food each year, much of it remains inaccessible because of locked garbage containers, health regulations, or business policies.  分析　这是一个主从复合句。主干部分为:much of it remains inaccessible,第一个逗号前是While引导的让步状语从句,介词短语because of表示原因。  句意　尽管每年饭店都会扔掉许多食物,但是由于锁上的垃圾箱、卫生法规或者商业政策,大部分被扔掉的食物仍然是无法得到的。 |

Ⅲ.◎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……。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,这种植物是必须的。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)表示被动意义。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,这是极好的装饰品。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“第一个去做某事的”,需填定冠词the。

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| 原句　The plum trees are the first to flower even as the snow is melting(融化).  分析　这是一个主从复合句。主句是“The plum trees are the first to flower”,其中to flower为the first的后置定语。后面的even as引导时间状语从句。  句意　正当雪融化时,梅花树是第一个开花的。 |