

名师导学·高考二轮总复习·英语专题小综合(四)

时间:90 分钟 满分:100 分

班级_____ 姓名_____ 学号_____ 得分_____

第一部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Broken Wings

1-4 Aug.: Musical adaptation of the poet Kahlil Gibran's 1912 masterpiece. Set in New York in 1923, it transports you to turn-of-the-century Beirut.

7:30 p. m. (& 2:30 p. m. 4 Aug.) Tickets: £10-£96. www.trh.co.uk. Theatre Royal Haymarket, Haymarket, SW1Y 4HT. Tel: 020-7930-8800. E7. Station: Piccadilly Circus.

Chicago the Musical

Martin Kemp stars as Billy in this jazz musical based on real murder cases which shocked Chicago in the 1920s.

Mon.-Sat. 7:30 p. m.; Wed. & Sat. 2:30 p. m. Tickets: £25-£150. www.phoenixtheatrelondon.co.uk.

Phoenix Theatre, 110 Charing Cross Rd, WC2H 0JP. Tel: 0843-316-1082. E7. Station: Tottenham Court Road.

Dreamgirls

Musical about a female singing group from Chicago. Classic songs include *And I Am Telling You I'm Not Going*, *I Am Changing*, *Listen* and *One Night Only*. Join these friends as they go on a musical rollercoaster ride through a world of fame, fortune and the ruthless realities of show business, testing their friendships to the very limit.

Mon.-Sat. 7:30 p. m.; Wed. & Sat. 2:30 p. m. Tickets: £15-£75. www.savoytheatre.com.

Strand WC2R 0ET. Tel: 0844-871-7687. E8. Station: Covent Garden.

Everybody's Talking about Jamie

This feel-good musical is set in a council estate in Sheffield, northern England, and tells the story of 16-

year-old Jamie and how he overcomes bullies and prejudice. This is inspired by a true bully story.

Mon.-Sat. 7:30 p. m.; Wed. & Sat. 2:30 p. m. Tickets: £20-£85. www.everybodystalkingaboutjamie.co.uk.

Apollo Theatre, 31 Shaftesbury Ave W1D 7ES Tel: 0330-333-4809. E7. Station: Piccadilly Circus.

()1. Which number can one call to get more information on the musical about a murder story?

- A. 020-7930-8800.
- B. 0843-316-1082.
- C. 0844-871-7687.
- D. 0330-333-4809.

()2. Which one of the musicals isn't set in the U.S.?

- A. Dreamgirls.
- B. Chicago the Musical.
- C. Broken Wings.
- D. Everybody's Talking about Jamie.

()3. If one wants to enjoy classic songs, which website should he visit to book tickets?

- A. www.trh.co.uk.
- B. www.phoenixtheatrelondon.co.uk.
- C. www.savoytheatre.com.
- D. www.everybodystalkingaboutjamie.co.uk.

B

A biologist once criticized for stealing eggs from the nests of the rarest bird in the world has been awarded the "Nobel Prize" of conservation after his methods saved nine species from extinction.

Professor Carl Jones won the 2016 Indianapolis Prize—the highest accolade in the field of animal conservation—for his 40 years of work in Mauritius, where he saved an endangered kestrel from becoming the next Great Auk.

When the 61-year-old first travelled to the east African island in the 1970s, he was told to close down a project to save the Mauritius kestrel. At the time there

were just four left in the wild, making it the rarest bird on Earth. However, he stayed, using the techniques of captive breeding(人工繁殖), which involved snatching eggs from the birds' nests and hatching(孵化) them under incubators, prompting the mothers to lay another set of eggs in the wild.

A decade later, the number of Mauritius kestrels had soared to over 300 and today there are around 400 in the wild. The biologist has also been necessary in efforts to bring other rare species back from the edge of extinction, including the pink pigeon, echo parakeet and Rodrigues warbler.

Prof Jones was awarded the \$ 250, 000 (£ 172,000) prize at a ceremony in London.

“As a young man in my 20s, I certainly didn't enjoy the stress and the tension of the criticism I received,” reflecting on the start of his career, he said the Mauritius kestrel project had been seen as a “dead loss” at the time. In the 1970s there was fierce opposition to the captive breeding techniques, with critics arguing that they were too risky and took the emphasis off breeding in the wild.

Prof Jones has devoted his whole life to his work, only becoming a father for the first time eight years ago, at 53. He said receiving the prize was particularly important to him, because it proved that his work to save birds was right.

()4.What does the underlined word “accolade” mean in Paragraph 2?

- A. Return.
- B. Level.
- C. Honor.
- D. Research.

()5.According to the passage, Great Auk is _____.

- A. an endangered bird
- B. an extinct bird
- C. a popular bird
- D. a fierce bird

()6.What can we know from the figures in Paragraph 4?

- A. Taking eggs from the nests has worked well.
- B. The wild environment for kestrel has changed a lot.
- C. Kestrel has adapted to the life in the wild.
- D. It's difficult to protect kestrel.

()7.Prof Jones' idea of taking eggs from the birds' nests _____.

- A. was proved of no use
- B. was widely accepted
- C. was promoted officially
- D. was criticized by some people

C

Stephen Hawking's final fear was that DNA manipulation would lead to a master race of superhumans. The physicist, who died aged 76 in March, 2018, thought the development could destroy the rest of human beings. His last prediction is revealed in a new book of his collected articles and essays called *Brief Answers to Big Questions*.

Hawking feared rich people would soon be able to edit their children's DNA to improve attributes like memory and disease immunity. And he said that would pose a crisis for the rest of the world even if politicians tried to illegalize the practice. In an extract (摘录) published by *The Sunday Times*, he wrote: “I am sure that during this century people will discover how to modify both intelligence and instincts such as aggression. Laws will probably be passed against genetic engineering with humans. But some people won't be able to resist the temptation to improve human characteristics, such as memory, resistance to disease and length of life.” And he said that would cause huge problems for humans who have not undergone the same process, leaving them unable to compete. The professor even warned it could lead to the extinction of humanity as we know it. He said of normal humans: “Presumably they will die out, or become unimportant. Instead, there will be a race of self-designing beings who are improving at an ever-increasing rate.” The author of *A Brief History of Time* also refers to techniques like Crispr, which enables scientists to modify harmful genes and add in others. And although such procedures could be a boost for medical science, some critics are worried that they could cause a eugenics-style(优生方式) movement, where the weak are weeded out of society.

The new book, published by Hodder & Stoughton on Tuesday, also collects his writings on what he

thought were the big questions facing science and wider society. In it, he examines whether aliens exist, colonize space and whether humans will ever go beyond our Solar System.

- ()8. Stephen Hawking's views don't include _____.
A. DNA manipulation could lead to the extinction of human beings
B. there exist techniques to modify harmful genes and add in good genes
C. people cannot resist the temptation to improve human characteristics
D. humans who haven't undergone genetic engineering may die out
- ()9. Which one is the book published by Hodder & Stoughton?
A. *Brief Answers to Questions*.
B. *The Sunday Times*.
C. *A Brief History of Time*.
D. *Solar System*.
- ()10. What's Stephen Hawking's attitude towards human genetic engineering?
A. Supportive. B. Impartial.
C. Favorable. D. Concerned.
- ()11. What does the text mainly want to tell us?
A. Crispr can enable scientists to get harmful genes changed.
B. DNA manipulation will create a master race of superhumans.
C. Humans will colonize space and go beyond our Solar System.
D. DNA manipulation may lead to the extinction of human beings.

D

I read a newspaper article about a new concept. The idea is simple, but revolutionary(革命性的): combining a residential home for the elderly with a nursery school in the same building. The children and the residents(住户) eat lunch together and share activities such as music, painting and gardening. In the afternoons, the residents enjoy reading stories to the children and, if a child is feeling sad or tired, there is always a kind lap to sit on and a hug.

Nowadays there is less and less contact between the old and the young. There are many reasons for this, including the breakdown of the extended family, working parents with no time to care for ageing relations, and smaller flats with no room for grandparents. But the result is the same: increasing numbers of children without grandparents and old people who have no contact with children. It's a major problem in many societies.

That's why intergenerational(跨代的) programs are growing in popularity all over the world. There are examples of successful actions all over the world. Using young people to teach IT skills to older people is one obvious example. Using old people as volunteer assistants in schools is another. One successful scheme in London pairs young volunteers with old people who are losing their sight. The young people help with practical things such as writing letters, reading bank statements and helping with shopping, and the older people can pass on their knowledge and experience to their young visitors. For example, a retired judge may be paired with a teenager who wants to study law.

But it isn't only the individuals concerned who gain from intergenerational activities. The advantages to society are huge too. If older people can understand and accept the youth of today, there will be less conflict in a community. And we can use the strengths of one generation to help another. Then perhaps getting old won't be so sad after all.

- ()12. Why does the author mention the newspaper article he read?
A. To argue for a new concept.
B. To show his interest in the topic.
C. To introduce the topic of the text.
D. To draw our attention to a social problem.
- ()13. What is the purpose of the inter-generational programs?
A. To provide a good job opportunity for the young.
B. To bring the old and the young together.
C. To teach the young to respect the old.
D. To ask the old to care for the young.

- () 14. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?
- A. The reasons why intergenerational programs enjoy popularity in the world.
- B. The intergenerational programs' benefits to individuals.
- C. The intergenerational programs all over the world.
- D. The examples of intergenerational activities.
- () 15. What may be the best title to the text?
- A. Building bridges for the old and the young
- B. A new concept in caring for the old is born
- C. Offering a warm home to the young
- D. Being old is no more sad

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Most of today's Chinese Americans are the descendants(后代) of some of the early miners and railroad workers. From the start, the Chinese had lived apart in their own separate neighborhoods. 16. _____. In each of them the residents organized an unofficial government to make rules for the community and to settle disputes.

Chinese Americans keep many aspects of their ancient culture, even after having lived here for several generations. For example, 17. _____. Members of the family lend each other moral support and also practical help when necessary. At a very young age, the old values and attitudes, including respect for their elders and a feeling of responsibility to the family, are passed from the older generation to the young. 18. _____.

The high regard for education, which is deeply rooted in Chinese culture, and the willingness to work very hard to gain advancement, are other noteworthy characteristics of theirs. 19. _____.

Chinese Americans make up only a tiny part of American population; there are fewer than a million, living chiefly in California, New York, and Hawaii. As American attitudes toward minorities and ethnic differences have changed in recent years, 20. _____.

- A. the Chinese Americans have gained wide acceptance
- B. their family ties continue to be remarkably strong
- C. This explains why so many descendants of uneducated laborers have succeeded in becoming doctors, lawyers, and other professionals
- D. saving money and passing down their fortune to their young is always the custom
- E. This helps to explain why there is so little juvenile delinquency(青少年犯罪) among them
- F. Later those came to be known as "Chinatowns"
- G. Nowadays, kids are living separately, far away from their parents

第二部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

This happened just a few minutes ago and now I want to share it with you. It was not a big 21, but it made me feel very grateful.

I 22 to my local store, which is located at a petrol station. As I entered the forecourt, I noticed that all the pumps were blocked off with tape. I 23 they had just run out of fuel. I went into the store and noticed that the refrigerated and frozen sections were 24.

Something was definitely off, but I briefly stopped to 25 with the cashier as usual and 26 that a cleaner earlier on the day had 27 tripped the wrong fuse(保险丝). I grabbed what I 28 and went to pay, but even the card reader didn't 29. I tried again and again without any luck.

I 30 the cashier that I would go outside to use their ATM, but it was also 31. I could only go back to the store where the cashier was dealing with the second 32. He looked up and gave me an inquiring 33. I told him that the ATM had broken down. I suggested leaving the goods there and 34 home to grab some cash.

To my 35, the second customer insisted on 36 the cost of my goods and sending me on my way. It wasn't a massive amount, but what 37 me

the most was that he offered assistance to a 38 stranger. He said it was 39 to help someone out. Thanks to him, I didn't have to run back home, back to the 40 and back home again.

- ()21. A. issue B. deal
 C. action D. business
- ()22. A. headed B. turned
 C. replied D. stuck
- ()23. A. assessed B. declared
 C. admitted D. figured
- ()24. A. sold B. clear
 C. robbed D. empty
- ()25. A. chat B. argue
 C. bargain D. exchange
- ()26. A. gave out B. set out
 C. ran out D. found out
- ()27. A. occasionally B. accidentally
 C. constantly D. directly
- ()28. A. needed B. expected
 C. ordered D. intended
- ()29. A. use B. act
 C. work D. perform
- ()30. A. suggested B. told
 C. warned D. reminded
- ()31. A. out of order B. out of work
 C. out of date D. out of sight
- ()32. A. passenger B. visitor
 C. customer D. consultant
- ()33. A. accent B. judgement
 C. look D. instruction
- ()34. A. running B. walking
 C. driving D. calling
- ()35. A. delight B. amusement
 C. surprise D. satisfaction
- ()36. A. taking B. covering
 C. spending D. involving
- ()37. A. inspired B. attracted
 C. influenced D. touched
- ()38. A. curious B. nervous
 C. perfect D. funny
- ()39. A. generous B. nice
 C. willing D. wise

- ()40. A. street B. courtyard
 C. station D. store

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Calligraphy is a visual art 41. _____ (relate) to writing. It is the design and execution of lettering with a broad tip instrument, brush, or other writing instruments.

In China, calligraphy is referred to 42. _____ *shufa*. Chinese calligraphy has 43. _____ long tradition, and is today regarded as one of the arts in the countries 44. _____ it is practiced. Chinese calligraphy 45. _____ (focus) not only on methods of writing but also on cultivating one's character.

Chinese calligraphy is a form of aesthetically pleasing writing. This type of expression has been widely practiced in China and has been 46. _____ (general) held in high esteem across East Asia.

Calligraphy 47. _____ (consider) as one of the four best friends of ancient Chinese literati(文人士), along with playing stringed musical instrument, the board game "Go", and painting. There are some general standardizations of the 48. _____ (vary) styles of calligraphy in this tradition.

Chinese calligraphy and ink and wash painting are closely related: they are accomplished 49. _____ (use) similar tools and techniques, and have a long history of shared artistry. Distinguishing features of Chinese painting and calligraphy include an emphasis on motion charged with dynamic life. Calligraphy has also led to the development of many 50. _____ (form) of art in China, including seal carving, ornate paperweights, and inkstones.

第三部分 写作(共两节,满分 25 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修
的词。

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

I am more than delighted to sincerely invite you to be a judge for a speech contest. I hope you can agree to come. For your reference, I will share with you the details as follow. First of all, this contest focuses on “Man and Nature”, that is scheduled to start at 2 p.m., and ends at 4 p.m., next week in Classroom 301. Ten players will attend the contest, give their prepared speeches. In my opinion, not only can you provide us with our professional judgment, but also you can enjoy scenery around our school. You will surely have a good time in this beautiful spring day.

Jenny

假设你叫李华,现在英国曼彻斯特大学留学,受到邀请,你准备参加“东方文化俱乐部”举办的用英语讲故事活动,让世界了解中国文化。你故事的主题是“凿壁偷光”。内容包括:

1. 概述故事的含义;
2. 谈谈个人感想。

2. 可适当发挥,使文章内容充实,行文连贯;
3. 文中不能出现考生的具体信息。

[illegible]