



高一下必做题

一、单选

- 1 (1分) The traffic is heavy these days. I _____ arrive a bit late, so could you save me a place?

A. can B. must C. need D. might

答案 D

解析 考查情态动词。句意：交通这些天太差了，我或许会晚到一些，你能帮我保留一个地方吗？can能够，可以，must必须一定，need需要，might或许，可能。这里是说因为交通不好或许会晚到，只是一个不确定的推测。选择D。

考点 一语言知识运用
└ 情态动词

- 2 (1分) If the sun's rays were entirely _____, there would be dramatic changes in the climate in the earth, and result could be disastrous to the human race.

A. covered out B. broken out C. blocked out D. left out

答案 C

解析 考查固定搭配辨析。如果太阳光线完全是挡住了，地球的气候会有戏剧性的变化，人类可能有灾难性伤害。block out 挡住光线，故答案选C。

考点 一语言知识运用
└ 固定搭配

- 3 (1分) The government tried its best to _____ the people's needs, but the people were still not _____. In fact, what the government did was not _____.

A. satisfy; satisfied; satisfying B. satisfy; satisfying; satisfied
C. satisfied; satisfied; satisfying D. satisfying; satisfied; satisfied



答案 A

解析 考查动词及形容词. 本题第一空是固定词组satisfy one's needs满足某人的需求,故用动词satisfy. 第二空主语是人,故用形容词satisfied,表示"(人)感到满意的". 第三空主语是物,故用形容词satisfying,表示"令人满意的". 句意: 政府尽最大的努力满足人们的需求,但人们仍不满意. 事实上,政府所做的令人不满意. 故A正确.

考点 一语言知识运用

形容词与副词

形容词与副词的词义辨析

动词

实义动词

4 (1分) ---Where does your little daughter want to go during her holiday?

---She is always looking forward to _____ to the Wu Yi Mountain.

A. take B. taking C. being taken D. be taken

答案 C

解析 look forward to 是固定短语,to是介词,后加动词ing,所以排除AD,句中意思是她盼望着有人带她去Wu Yi Mountain. 是被带. 所以用被动语态,选C

考点 一语言知识运用

介词及介词短语

介词

固定搭配

5 (1分) _____ he will come to help us is not clear.

A. That B. Whether C. Either D. What

答案 B

解析 本题考查名词性从句中引导词的运用. 题干中is前为主语从句,空格处需要的是引导主语从句的引导词,either不引导名词性从句,故排除C; 由下文中not clear判断句中需要疑问意义的引导词,that不表示疑问,故排除A; What在从句中做主语或宾语,但是本题主语从



句中成分完整, 所以用不担任成分的whether表示"是否", 故选B.

考点

一语言知识运用

—名词性从句

—主从句

6 (1分) Up to now, the program _____ thousands of children who would otherwise have died.

A. would save

B. saves

C. had saved

D. has saved

答案

D

解析

考查现在完成时。句意为：截止到现在，这个项目已经挽救了成千上万的本来会死去的孩子的生命。up to now是现在完成时态的标志，所以空格处使用现在完成时态。故选择D。

考点

一语言知识运用

—动词的时态

—现在完成时

7 (1分) It's surprising that your brother _____ Russian so quickly—he hasn't lived there very long.

A. picked up

B. looked up

C. put up

D. made up

答案

A

解析

考查动词短语辨析。pick up捡起，收拾，不费力地学会（偶然学会），开车接送；look up仰望，查阅；put up举起，提供……住宿；make up组成，弥补，化妆，编造。动词短语和介词短语，是一个长期积累也可由短时期内提升的知识点。以pick up为例，它的“(偶然地)发现；得到(知识、利益等)；(自然而然)耳闻而学会”的这层意思，多次在各省市的高考真题中出现，还有如make up诸多的意义项“组成；弥补；化妆；编造”最好是“一层意思+一个例子+一道真题”进行整理，如果你不知道有这些意思，那么你的基础有待夯实；如果你不会用这层意思造句，那么你需要更勤奋地动一下手找一下动一下笔写一下；如果你觉得懂了意思背了抄了例句，考不到没意思，没有真题没意思，那么请多做题，你总会遇到的，那个时候记得把它抄录进来。本题选择



A。

考点

一语言知识运用

—动词

—动词及短语辨析

8 (1分) By the latter half of the 14th century, English was _____ by all classes in England.

A. adapted

B. adapting

C. adopting

D. adopted

答案

D

解析

本题考查被动语态和动词辨析。adapt—改编，适应；adopt—采纳，接受。根据句意“到14世纪后半叶为止，英语被英国的各个阶级接受了”，所以用被动语态，故选择D。

考点

一语言知识运用

—动词

—实义动词

—被动语态

9 (1分) Sorry, I am too busy now. If I _____ time, I would certainly go for an outing with you.

A. have had

B. had had

C. have

D. had

答案

D

解析

【命题意图】考查虚拟语气 【解题思路】句意：不好意思我现在太忙了。假如我有时间的话我肯定会和你出去散步的。if引导的条件状语从句可以分为两类：真实条件句和虚拟条件句。凡是假设的情况发生性可能很大，就是真实条件句；当假设是不大可能实现时，就是虚拟条件句。当表示虚拟条件句时，表示与现在事实相反的情况。其句子结构为：“从句：if + 主语+ 动词的过去式(be用were) +...主句：主语+ would (should, could, might) + 动词原形+...” 根据题意，现在“我”没有时间，所以是虚拟条件句，所以应该选D。 【易错点拨】如果不能判断好if后的从句，容易误选C。

考点

一语言知识运用



虚拟语气

10 (1分) _____ you don't lose heart, I'm sure you can pass the coming examination.

- A. Unless B. As long as C. If not D. Although

答案 B

解析

【命题意图】考查连词和连词短语 【解题思路】句意：只要你不失去信心，我确信你会通过接下来的考试的。本题考查的是几个选项的意思。unless意为“除非”；as long as意为“只要”；if not意为“如果不，不然的话”；although意为“虽然，尽管”。根据题意，应该选择as long as，即选项B。需要注意的是lose heart意为“失去信心”，而lose one's heart to意为“倾心于...；爱上...”。【易错点拨】弄清楚四个选项的意思，就容易选出。需要注意下lose heart和lose one's heart的区别。

考点

一语言知识运用

└─ 连词

└─ 并列连词

11 (1分) ---You _____ back to your mother like that. It was awfully impolite.

---You are right. I must have hurt her deeply.

- A. shouldn't talk B. shouldn't have talked
C. couldn't talk D. couldn't have talked

答案 B

解析

【命题意图】考查情态动词 【解题思路】句意：——你不能那么跟你妈妈说话，这是特别不礼貌的。——你说的有道理。我一定深深的伤了她的心。couldn't = could not 不能（表示能力，做不到）；shouldn't = should not 不应该（shouldn't have done表达本不应该做而做了）。【易错点拨】注意情态动词的含义以及使用方法。Should have done表示本应该做却没做。Could表示能力。不要误选。

考点

一语言知识运用

└─ 情态动词

12 (1分)



The man had expected to see all his relatives when in hospital, but _____ came to see him.

- A. none B. no one C. someone D. anyone

答案 A

【命题意图】考查代词 【解题思路】句意：那个男人曾期望在住院的时候看到他所有的亲人，但是没有一个人来看他。none表示三者以上以上的否定，none和no one的区别在于none既可以指人也可以指物，而且通常有一定范围限制；句中指的是他的亲人一个都没来看她，所以选A。no one只能指人，且不能与of连用。此外，none与数量有关，可回答how many，表示“一个也没有”；而no one表示“什么人也没有”，可回答who。 【易错点拨】分清楚各代词的区别。否则容易误选。

考点 一语言知识运用

—代词
—不定代词

13 (1分) The picture brought the place back to him _____ he worked for a long time.

- A. that B. which C. when D. where

答案 D

【命题意图】定语从句。 【解题思路】这道题的先行词其实是place。在从句部分主谓俱全不缺失基本成分，考虑缺失状语。所以选择D。表示地点。 【易错点拨】判断先行词和从句部分缺失的成分。

考点 一语言知识运用

—定语从句
—限制性定语从句

14 (1分) Not until some students failed in the exam _____ how much time they had wasted.

- A. didn't they realize B. did they realize C. they didn't realize D. they realize

**答案** B

解析 【命题意图】考查特殊句型。【解题思路】句意：知道一些学生考试不及格，他们才意识到他们浪费了多少时间。考查not until常用句型：not until的用法，如：The boy did not go to bed until his mother came back.倒装句是not until位于居首，句子要倒装例如，Not until she came back did I know she was OK.强调句是对not until 强调，例如 It was not until 11 o'clock that he returned to his home.这里考查not until在句首句子要倒装。【易错点拨】注意上述的not until的用法，尤其是倒装的使用：not until位于居首，句子要倒装例如，Not until she came back did I know she was OK.

考点 一语言知识运用
└─特殊句式
└─倒装句

- 15 (1分) I' d try even if I may fail _____ sit there worrying in time of trouble.
A. rather than B. other than C. more than D. less than

答案 A

解析 【命题意图】考查特殊句型【解题思路】句意：遇到麻烦时与其坐着担心，即使失败我也要尝试。would....rather than... 宁愿.....而不.....other than：除了。more than: 多于.....less than：少于.....

考点 一语言知识运用
└─特殊句式
└─固定搭配

- 16 (1分) What _____ me most, during my stay in America, was my host family' s enthusiasm for Chinese culture.
A. struck B. hit C. beat D. attacked

答案 D

解析 【命题意图】动词辨析。【解题思路】A 打动、攻击；B 击打；C 连续击打；D 攻击。根据题意：让我感动的是我的美国宿主家庭对中国文化的热情，选A。【易错点拨】根



据题意选择合适动词。

考点

一语言知识运用

—动词

—实义动词

—动词的时态

—一般过去时

- 17 (1分) The wrong you've done to him is terrible _____ you should apologize to him.
A. in which B. to whom C. for which D. of which

答案

C

解析

【命题意图】定语从句。【解题思路】要注意定语从句中关系词和介词的搭配。从句部分apologize for为固定搭配，介词前置后面必须加which。所以这道题选择C。【易错点拨】从句中出现固定搭配。

考点

一语言知识运用

—定语从句

—限制性定语从句

- 18 (1分) The head teacher _____ the students how to organize the activity since 9 a.m.
A. has told B. has been telling C. is telling D. has been told

答案

B

解析

【命题意图】时态问题。【解题思路】出现since做时间状语，一般选择现在完成时，这道题选择B。【易错点拨】根据时间状语选时态。

考点

一语言知识运用

—动词的时态

—现在完成进行时

19



(1分) The air quality in the city, _____ is shown in the report is getting worse.

- A. that B. as C. which D. what

答案 B

解析 【命题意图】非限定性定语从句。【解题思路】as和which之间的区别是as能翻译出正如的意思来，根据题意，正如报告所述，城市空气质量正在恶化。选B。【易错点拨】as和which的区别。

考点 一语言知识运用

—定语从句

—非限制性定语从句

20 (1分) _____ that you've never travelled abroad, I think I'd tell you a bit about travel in South Africa.

- A. To know B. Known C. Being known D. Knowing

答案 D

解析 【命题意图】非谓语动词。【解题思路】逻辑主语I和Know之间的关系是主动地，并且两句话之间没有明显的先后时间顺序，所以选择D。【易错点拨】非谓语动词的用法。

考点 一语言知识运用

—非谓语动词

—动名词

二、阅读理解

21 (10分)

A

In October 2010, I left my hometown and family in Virginia and moved to Iowa so I could be coached by Liang Chow. I'd been dreaming of an Olympic gold medal since I was eight-but gradually, that dream seemed like a million miles away.

On January 2, 2012, while Mon was visiting me in Iowa, I told her, "I don't like gymnastics anymore, I want to try dancing, or become a singer, I can get a job in Virginia,



I just want to come home."

Mom's eyes narrowed and her expression turned to stone. "You're breaking my heart, Brie," she said. "You've been doing gymnastics for ten years, and now you want to quit? Have you lost your mind?"

I hadn't lost my mind, but I had lost my fire. It's an entirely different thing to push toward that dream when you feel alone.

"I'm not trying to break your heart, Mom," I said. "I just don't want to do it anymore."

"I know you miss home. But you've signed a contract that says you will represent your country to the best of your ability. You've got a responsibility to your teammates. And now you just want to walk away? I will not let you be dishonorable. If you don't like gymnastics, then at the very least, you will finish the season."

The next afternoon as I dragged myself into Chow's gym, I thought of the efforts Mom had made in order to pay for my training. I thought of my two sisters: Arielle, who gave up ballroom dancing, and Joyelle, who stopped ice skating so that our single mom could afford to keep me in gymnastics.

For now, here's what you need to know: Exactly 210 days before I ever attempted my first vault (跳跃) in the London Summer Olympics, my leap of faith came this close to ending in a crash of disaster.

(1) (2分) The author wanted to give up gymnastics because _____.

- A. she thought she loved music more
- B. she was overcome with homesickness
- C. an Olympic gold was beyond her reach
- D. the training for the Olympics was too hard

(2) (2分) How did the author's mother feel on hearing her words?

- A. Heart-broken B. Sympathetic. C. Helpless D. Calm.

(3) (2分) We can infer from the passage that the author _____.

- A. was born into an athletic family B. realized her Olympic dream
- C. changed her mind in the end D. had a bad childhood

(4) (2分) What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. A Quitter B. My Mother
- C. My Leap of Faith D. A Dream Come True

(5) (2分) Who will be interested in the passage?

- A. A medical student who will graduate from university.
- B. A gymnastic player who wants to give up competition.
- C. A marketing professional who is looking for customers.



D. A healthcare professional who will give a lecture on cancer.

答案 (1) B

(2) A

(3) C

(4) C

(5) B

- 解析**
- (1) 细节理解题。根据第二段的"I just want to come home."，第四段的"It's an entirely different thing to push toward that dream when you feel alone."和第六段的"I know you miss home."可知，作者独在异乡，因太想家而产生了放弃的念头。故答案选B。
- (2) 推理判断题。根据第三段 "You are breaking my heart" 可知道作者伤害了她妈妈的心。故答案选A。
- (3) 推理判断题。母亲的话让作者想起家人为她所做出的牺牲。文章最后一段 "Exactly 210 days before I ever attempted my first vault (跳跃) in the London Summer Olympics" 说明作者改变了最初的想法，选择了坚持。故答案选C。
- (4) 主旨大意题。作者最初想放弃体操，但最后选择了坚持。B项标题概括了文章的主旨并与文章最后一段的 "my leap of faith came this close to ending in a crash of disaster" 呼应。故答案选C。
- (5) 推理题。结合本文的主旨：作者因为想家想放弃体操训练，但母亲的一席话让她最终选择了坚持。由此可推知，本文适合和作者有同样想法的人去读，体会更深刻。故选B项。

考点 一阅读

└ 阅读理解

22 (10分)

B

Maurice Sendak's children's book, *Where the Wild Things Are*, published in 1963, has become very successful throughout the years and was made into a movie earlier this year.

The book's main character is a boy named Max who gets into trouble with his mother and is sent to bed without any supper. Before long, Max's room magically becomes a forest, and he sails away to a land where monsters live. Max isn't scared, though, and becomes king of the wild things, but after a while, he begins feeling homesick. Max sails



back home and his supper is still hot when he arrives in his bedroom.

Many teachers and professors like this story and use it to help children develop creativity and imagination. Melina Davis, an education professor, said she likes how the book contains a couple of pages that have only pictures on them, "This allows children to shape the story themselves," she said.

The book contains a few of larger words that some parents worry may confuse children, but experts say those words help improve children's reading skills and challenge them.

Davis said the book is well written which helps kids get involved-in the story. "The book talks about what all children go through, like 'I was naughty but my mommy still loves me,'" Davis said.

The book also encourages children to face their fears. "I think it's really good to show that Max is friends with the monsters," Davis said. "Kids can find out monsters aren't always the thing under the bed that's going to scare them. I think this is good because it shows that the children can go to scary places but still have a positive experience."

Since the book has been successful throughout the years, a movie was recently made and many people are excited to see it. Davis said she thinks the movie will be wonderful but it might be a little scary for younger children. "You don't want bad dreams over a book that's extremely wonderful," Davis said.

(1) (2分) Teachers and professors like the book *Where the Wild Things Are* because it helps children ____ .

- A. develop more quickly
- B. understand their own fear
- C. learn to draw their own pictures
- D. become more imaginative

(2) (2分) What is the intention of using the larger words in the book ?

- A. To cause the children some confusion.
- B. To help children get involved in the story.
- C. To help challenge the children's reading skills.
- D. To add to the difficulty while children are reading.

(3) (2分) Which of the following is TRUE about the book?

- A. It is suitable for people of all ages.
- B. Max was sent to the forest as punishment.
- C. The character Max is brave enough in the story.
- D. It is the most popular children's book ever published.

(4) (2分) What does Davis think of the movie?

- A. She thinks children of all ages will love it.
- B. She encourages children to see it to fight against their fear.



C. She worries that it might be too frightening for children than the book.

(5) (2分) What's the author's purpose in writing the passage?

A. To comment on a famous children's book.

B. To encourage children to read scary stories.

C. To suggest ways to improve children's reading.

D. To introduce a movie based on a children's book.

答案

(1) D

(2) C

(3) C

(4) C

(5) A

解析

(1) 细节题。由第三段 "Many teachers and professors like this story and use it to help children develop creativity and imagination." 可知，此书可以培养孩子的创造力。故答案选D。

(2) 细节题。由第四段中的 "...experts say those words help improve children's reading skills and challenge them." 可知，生词的使用是为了提高孩子的阅读能力。故答案选C。

(3) 推断题。第二段讲述了Max isn't scared，所以他很勇敢；Max和母亲吵架而被罚不能吃晚饭，不是被罚去森林，故B错；此书为儿童读物，并不一定适合所有人；电影还未上映，不能视为已取得成功，故D错。故答案选C。

(4) 细节题。由最后一段中 "Davis said she thinks the movie will be wonderful but it might be a little scary for younger children." 可知，她担心太小的孩子仍然会被电影吓到，故答案选C。

(5) 主旨题。文章第一段就提出了话题，即为该儿童读物。之后的自然段都是从不同角度介绍这本书，最后一段才谈到根据此书改编的电影，所以作者的写作意图是评论图书而非电影，故答案选A。

考点

一阅读

└ 阅读理解

23 (6分)

C

Decision-making under Stress



A new review based on a research shows that acute stress affects the way the brain considers the advantages and disadvantages, causing it to focus on pleasure and ignore the possible negative(负面的) consequences of a decision.

The research suggests that stress may change the way people make choices in predictable ways.

"Stress affects how people learn," says Professor Mara Mather. "People learn better about positive than negative outcomes under stress."

For example, two recent studies looked at how people learned to connect images(影像) with either rewards or punishments. In one experiment, some of the participants were first stressed by having to give a speech and do difficult math problems in front of an audience; in the other, some were stressed by having to keep their hands in ice water. In both cases, the stressed participants remembered the rewarded material more accurately and the punished material less accurately than those who hadn't gone through the stress.

This phenomenon is likely not surprising to anyone who has tried to resist eating cookies or smoking a cigarette while under stress—at those moments, only the pleasure associated with such activities comes to mind. But the findings further suggest that stress may bring about a double effect. Not only are rewarding experiences remembered better, but negative consequences are also easily recalled.

The research also found that stress appears to affect decision-making differently in men and women. While both men and women tend to focus on rewards and less on consequences under stress, their responses to risk turn out to be different.

Men who had been stressed by the cold-water task tended to take more risks in the experiment while women responded in the opposite way. In stressful situations in which risk-taking can pay off big, men may tend to do better, when caution weighs more, however, women will win.

This tendency to slow down and become more cautious when decisions are risky might also help explain why women are less likely to become addicted than men: they may more often avoid making the risky choices that eventually harden into addiction.

(1) (2分) We can learn from the passage that people under pressure tend to ____.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. keep rewards better in their memory | B. recall consequences more effortlessly |
| C. make risky decisions more frequently | D. learn a subject more effectively |

(2) (2分) According to the research, stress affects people most probably in their ____.



- A. ways of making choices B. preference for pleasure
C. tolerance of punishments D. responses to suggestions

(3) (2分) The research has proved that in a stressful situation, ____.

- A. women find it easier to fall into certain habits
B. men have a greater tendency to slow down
C. women focus more on outcomes
D. men are more likely to take risks

答案

(1) A

(2) A

(3) D

解析

- (1) 细节题。由题干的people under pressure可定位至第三段："Stress affects how people learn," says Professor Mara Mather. People learn better about positive than negative outcomes under stress. A选项的keep... in memory, rewards, better分别和这一段中的learn, positive outcomes, better相对应, 是对原文的同义改写, 所以正确。另外一处依据是第四段最后一句话: In both cases, the stressed participants remembered the rewarded material more accurately and the punished material less accurately than those who hadn't gone through the stress.
- (2) 细节题。由题干的stress affect people可定位到第六段第一句话: The research also found that stress appears to affect decision-making differently in men and women. A选项对应于这一句话中的decision-making, 所以正确。另外, 在全文最后一段中也出现了make choices.
- (3) 推理题。用排除法即可做出此题。A项是无中生有。B项张冠李戴, tend to slowdown说的是women。C项也是错误的, 依据是第六段第二句话的前半句: While both men and women tend to focus on rewards and less on consequences。所以选D项。

考点

一阅读

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