



高二下必做题

一、单选

- 1 (1分) He hesitated for a moment before kicking the ball; otherwise he _____ a goal.
A. had scored B. scored C. would score D. would have scored

答案 D

解析 【命题意图】考查虚拟语气 【解题思路】句意：在踢球之前他犹豫了一会，否则他就会得分了。根据主语的时态可以断定otherwise之后是对过去的虚拟，故形式为would/could/should/might + have done 【易错点拨】含蓄虚拟，表示对过去事情的虚拟，主句用would/could/should/might + have done。

考点 一语言知识运用
└─ 虚拟语气

- 2 (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

- 3 (1分) John invited about 40 people to his wedding, most of _____ are family members.



A. them

B. that

C. which

D. whom

答案 D

解析 考查定语从句。先行词为40 people，定语从句中缺少主语，且在介词of后面，故使用whom。介词之后不能用that，应予以排除；which指先行词为物；them为人称代词，应用于并列句中。故答案为D。

考点 一语言知识运用

—定语从句

—非限制性定语从句

4 (1分) Do you think _____ an English Evening tomorrow evening?

A. there is

B. there is going to have

C. there is going to be

D. there was

答案 C

解析 考查there be句型，明天晚上即将有一个英语夜晚，所以是there is going to be。

考点 一语言知识运用

—特殊句式

—Therebe句型

5 (1分) By the time 2009, they _____ most parts of the project.

A. have finished

B. had finished

C. will have finished

D. finished

答案 B

解析 考查过去完成时，到2009年，是过去的过去，所以是过去完成时。

考点 一语言知识运用

—动词的时态

—过去完成时



- 6 (1分) Don't lose heart. _____ you study hard, you'll make great progress.
A. Although B. As long as C. Even if D. Unless

答案 A

解析 考查关联词，although是虽然，但是的意思。

考点 一语言知识运用
└─连词

- 7 (1分) Pressed from his parents, and ___ that he has wasted too much time, the boy is determined to stop playing video games.

A. realizing B. realized C. to realize D. being realized

答案 A

解析 考查非谓语动词。句意：男孩在父母的压力下，意识到自己浪费了太多的时间，决定停止玩电子游戏。逻辑主语the boy与动词realize构成主动关系，句子谓语部分完整，根据句意可知这里应该用现在分词作原因状语。故选A。

考点 一语言知识运用
└─非谓语动词
└─动名词

- 8 (1分) There are four bedrooms in the flat, _____ with its own bathroom.

A. all B. every C. each D. either

答案 C

解析 【命题意图】不定代词。【解题思路】根据题意：公寓里有四个房间，每个都有独立浴室。every 不能单独使用，并且根据its可判断空格要使用表示单数的单词，either 用于两者之间，所以只能选C。【易错点拨】区分不定代词的用法。

考点 一语言知识运用
└─代词



| 不定代词

9 (1分) Who does that shop assistant think he is? He behaves as if he ____ the grocery .

- A. own B. owned C. will own D. has owned

答案 B

解析 考查虚拟语气。as if和wish的虚拟语气的用法相同。与现在事实相反的用were或者did。根据主句的behave的时态可以判断是与现在事实相反。故选B。

考点 一语言知识运用
└ 虚拟语气

10 (1分) Eye doctors recommend that a child's first eye exam _____ at the age of six months old.

- A. was B. were C. is D. be

答案 D

解析 考查虚拟语气。recommend的宾语从句用(should)do.

考点 一语言知识运用
└ 虚拟语气

11 (1分) Coming into the room, I found them _____ at the table, playing chess.

- A. seated B. to be seated C. to seat D. seating

答案 A

解析 【命题意图】考查非谓语动词之过去分词。【解题思路】句意：一进到屋子里，我就发现他们坐在桌子旁玩棋。根据句意“坐在桌子旁”，seat的用法为seat oneself, them和seat为被动关系，所以用过去分词，seated选择A。【易错点拨】掌握一些常见的过去分词表主动的词。

考点 一语言知识运用



—非谓语动词
└分词

12 (1分) With a lot of difficult problems _____, the manager felt like a cat on hot bricks.

- A. settling B. to settle C. being settled D. settled

答案 B

解析 【命题意图】考查非谓语动词至不定式 【解题思路】句意：有那么多问题要解决，经理感觉自己想热锅上的蚂蚁的蚂蚁。根据后面说的：像热锅上的蚂蚁，由此可见问题还没有解决，因此用不定式表示将来要去解决的问题。 【易错点拨】不定式表示动作未发生。

考点 一语言知识运用
└非谓语动词
└不定式

13 (1分) I had wanted to help you last night but I couldn't spare any time, for I _____ a composition which I have to hand in this morning.

- A. wrote B. had written C. was writing D. would write

答案 C

解析 【命题意图】考查时态之过去进行时 【解题思路】句意：我本想帮你但我没有时间，因为那时我在写今早要交的作文。根据句意，当时当刻说话者正在做某事，故用过去进行时。 【易错点拨】注意题干的时间词。

考点 一语言知识运用
└动词的时态
└过去进行时
└特殊句式
└主谓一致

14 (1分) I didn't like the hotel. I wish we _____ to stay there.



- A. haven' t decided B. hadn' t decided C. didn' t decide D. wouldn' t decide

答案 B

解析 【命题意图】考查虚拟语气 【解题思路】句意：我不喜欢那家宾馆，真希望当时没选它。根据句意，希望的内容是对过去的假定，且是非真实假定，故用虚拟语气。【易错点拨】对过去的虚拟，将时态倒退为过去完成时。

考点 一语言知识运用
└─ 虚拟语气

- 15 (1分) _____ I explained on the phone, your request will be considered at the next meeting.

- A. Which B. That C. What D. As

答案 D

解析 【命题意图】考查非限制性定语从句。【解题思路】句意：就像我在电话里理解的那样，你的请求将在下次会议中讨论。As表示正如.....，指代your request will be considered at the next meeting整个句子，引导非限定性定语从句，去掉从句不会影响句意的完整。【易错点拨】非限制性定语从句连词位于句首用as.

考点 一语言知识运用
└─ 定语从句
└─ 非限制性定语从句

- 16 (1分) You are saying that everyone should be equal, and this is _____ I disagree.

- A. when B. where C. what D. how

答案 B

解析 【命题意图】考查表语从句 【解题思路】句意：你说应该人人平等，这就是我不同意的地方。根据句子，I disagree为this is的表语成分，故为表语从句；根据句意，应选地点副词where。【易错点拨】C不选，原因为：空格处应填入副词性词语，而不是名词性词语。



考点 一语言知识运用

└─名词性从句

└─表语从句

17 (1分) ---Why does the Lake smell terrible?

---Because large quantities of water _____ .

A. have polluted

B. is being polluted

C. has been polluted

D. have been polluted

答案 D

解析

考查完成时、被动语态和动词一致性。句意：——这湖水怎么这么难闻？——因为大量的水已经被污染了。根据句意，水被污染了，water和pollute为被动关系，故排除A项；B现在进行时表示“正被污染”，排除B项。Large quantities后加名词，谓语动词应于quantities保持一致，故答案为D项。

考点 一语言知识运用

└─动词的时态

└─被动语态

18 (1分) I _____ on vacation this year. I am too busy.

A. won' t afford

B. don' t afford to

C. can' t afford to

D. can' t afford

going

go

go

going

答案 C

解析

【命题意图】考查动词。【解题思路】句意：我今年不能去度假，我太忙了。afford to do sth 意思是“有足够的钱/时间去做某事”。当然也可以直接说成：afford sth. afford to do sth中，afford还是及物动词，不定式to do sth做其宾语。如：I can't afford to buy this car.= I can't afford this car. 我没有足够的钱来买这辆小汽车。【易错点拨】此题易误选D，afford to do不是doing。注意固定搭配。

考点 一语言知识运用

└─动词

└─实义动词



—非谓语动词
└不定式

19 (1分) By the end of this month, we _____ in this school for 21 months.

A. will have studied B. will study C. am to study D. have studied

答案 A

解析 【命题意图】考查将来完成时的时态。【解题思路】句意：这个月末，我们将已经在学校学习了21个月。根据句意这是这个月末发生的事情，意思是截止月末我们将要学习了21月，应该是将来完成时表示在将来已经完成的事情。B是将来时不能反映过去的21个我们都在这个学校学习，C是将来we am不合语法，D是完成时，显然现在没到月末，不能选择。【易错点拨】此题易误选D，但是没有到这月末，时态不合语境。

考点 一语言知识运用
└动词的时态
└将来完成时

20 (1分) If you _____ to Shanghai Expo in the summer vacation, you _____ the tickets by now.

A. should go; should book B. had gone; should book
C. were to go; should have booked D. went; are to book

答案 C

解析 【命题意图】考查虚拟语气。【解题思路】句意：如果你在暑假要去上海世博会，你应该提前订票。考查虚拟语气，是对将来的虚拟，如果将来要如何，就本应该提前订票。should have done 本应该。【易错点播】此题易误选B，但是should do不是虚拟语气，不能选，只能选择C

考点 一语言知识运用
└虚拟语气

二、阅读理解



21 (6分)

A

Welcome to Adventureland!

Everyone loves Adventureland! The Parks and Exhibitions were built for you to explore, enjoy, and admire their wonders. Every visit will be an unforgettable experience. You will go away enriched, longing to come back. What are you going to do this time?

The Travel Pavilion

Explore places you have never been to before, and experience different ways of life. Visit the Amazon jungle village, the Turkish market, the Tai floating market, the Berber mountain house and others. Talk to the people there who will tell you about their lives, and things they make. You can try making a carpet, making nets, fishing...

The Future Tower

This exhibition shows how progress will touch our lives. It allows us to look into the future and explore the cities of the next century and the way we'll be living then. Spend some time in our space station and climb into our simulator (模拟装置) for the Journey to Mars!

The Nature Park

This is not really one park but several.

In the Safari Park you can drive among African animals in one of our Range Cruisers: see lions, giraffes, elephants in the wild. Move on to the Ocean Park to watch the dolphins and whales. And then there is still the Aviary to see...

The Pyramid

This is the center of Adventureland. Run out of film, need some postcards and stamps? For all these things and many more, visit our underground shopping center. Come here for information and ideas too.

(1) (2分) What is The Travel Pavilion built for?

- A. To help visitors realize the importance of travelling.
- B. To help visitors become familiar with mountain countries.
- C. To help visitors learn how to make things such as fishing nets.
- D. To help visitors learn something about different places in the world.

(2) (2分) If you are interested in knowing about what people's life will be, where you may visit?

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| A. The Travel Pavilion. | B. The Future Tower. |
| C. The Safari Park. | D. The Pyramid. |

(3) (2分) If you want to get a toy lion to take home, where will you most likely go?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. The Pyramid. | B. The Nature Park. |
| C. The Future Tower. | D. The Travel Pavilion. |



- 答案**
- (1) D
- (2) B
- (3) A

- 解析**
- (1) 细节题。根据第二段第一句 "Explore places you have never been to before, and experience different ways of life." 可知，目的是为了体验不同的生活，也就是了解世界上不同的地方。故选D。
- (2) 细节题。根据第三段第二句 "It allows us to look into the future and explore the cities of the next century and the way we'll be living then." 可知，The Future Tower这里能让我们了解未来的生活。故选B。
- (3) 推断题。根据最后一段第三句 "For all these things and many more, visit our underground shopping center." 只有此处提到购物中心，所以如果要去买东西，应该去The Pyramid。故选A。

考点 一阅读
└ 阅读理解

22 (8分)

B

Tom Brennan was working in a Philadelphia office building when he noticed a black bag. The bag contained a book.

This chance discovery ended a 12-day search by the Library Company of Philadelphia for a historical treasure --- a 120-page diary kept 190 years ago by Deborah Logan, "a woman who knew everybody in her day," James Green, the librarian told the magazine American Libraries.

Most of the diary is a record of big events in Philadelphia. It also includes a description of British soldiers burning Washington, D.C. in the war of 1812. She describes President James Madison on horseback as "perfectly shaking with fear" during the troubled days. George Washington, she writes, mistook her for the wife of a French man, and praised her excellent English.

The adventure of the lost book began September 4 when Cory Luxmoore arrived from England to deliver the diary of his ancestor to the Library Company, which he and his wife considered to be the best home for the diary.

Green told American Libraries he had the diary in his possession "about five minutes" when Luxmoore took it back because he had promised to show it to one other person. On returning to his hotel after showing the precious book to Green, Luxmoore was shocked



to realise that he had left it in the taxi.

Without any delay, Green began calling every taxi company in the city, with no luck. "I've felt sick since then," Luxmoore told reporters.

According to Green, no one has yet learned how the diary came to the office building. Tom Brennan received a reward of \$1,000, Philadelphia gained another treasure for its history, and Luxmoore told reporters, "It's wonderful news. I'm on high."

(1) (2分) What does the article mainly talk about?

- A. A lost diary.
- B. Deborah Logan.
- C. Cory Luxmoore.
- D. The Library Company.

(2) (2分) Why Philadelphia is thought to be the best home for the diary?

- A. Because it was written in Philadelphia.
- B. Because it tells stories about Philadelphia.
- C. Because people in the city are interested in old things.
- D. Because the British and the Americans once fought in Philadelphia.

(3) (2分) Which of the following shows the right order of what happened to the diary?

- a — Tom Brennan found the book in an office building.
- b — The book was shown to James Green.
- c — Cory Luxmoore arrived from England.
- d — The book was left behind in a taxi.

- A. a, b, c, d
- B. c, b, d, a
- C. a, c, d, b
- D. c, a, b, d

(4) (2分) What did Cory Luxmoore mean when he said "I'm on high" ?

- A. I'm rich.
- B. I'm famous.
- C. I'm excited.
- D. I'm lucky.

答案

(1) A

(2) B

(3) B

(4) C

解析

(1) 主旨题。全篇文章主要内容是关于日记的运送，丢失和失而复得的过程。故选A。

(2) 细节题。根据第三段第一句话 "Most of the diary is a record of big events in Philadelphia." 可知，这篇日记讲述的是有关Philadelphia的故事。故选B。

(3) 细节题。通读全文，正确的顺序是：Cory Luxmoore从英国到达Philadelphia、将日记给James Green看，日记被遗留在一辆出租车的后部、Tom Brennan在办公大楼发现了日记。故选B。



(4) 猜词题。Cory Luxmoore负责运送日记,而日记失而复得,所以他感到激动。
故选C。

考点

一阅读

└ 阅读理解

23

(8分)

C

If you ask people to name the person who had the greatest effect on the English language, you will get answers like "Shakespeare", "Samuel Johnson" and "Webster", but none of these men had any effect at all compared to a man who didn't even speak English --- William the Conqueror.

Before 1066, in the land we now call Great Britain lived peoples belonging to two major language groups. In the west-central region lived the Welsh, who spoke a Celtic language, and in the north lived the Scots, whose language, though not the same as Welsh, was also Celtic. In the rest of the country lived the Saxons, actually a mixture of Anglos, Saxons, and other Germanic and Nordic peoples, who spoke what we now call Anglo-Saxon(or Old English), a Germanic language. If this state of affairs had lasted, English today would be close to German. But this state of affairs did not last. In 1066 the Normans led by William defeated the Saxons and began their rule over England. For about a century, French became the official language of England while Old English became the language of peasants. As a result, English words of politics and the law come from French rather than German. In some cases, modern English even shows a distinction between upper-class French and lower-class Anglo-Saxon in its words. We even have different words for some foods, meat in particular, depending on whether it is still out in the fields or at home ready to be cooked, which shows the fact that the Saxon peasants were doing the farming, while the upper-class Normans were doing most of the eating.

When Americans visit Europe for the first time, they usually find Germany more "foreign" than France because the German they see on signs and advertisements seems much more different from English than French does. Few realize that the English language is actually Germanic in its beginning and that the French influences are all the result of one man's ambition.

(1) (2分) What were the two major languages spoken in what is now called Great Britain before 1066?

A. Welsh and Scottish.

B. Nordic and Germanic.

C. Celtic and Old English.

D. Anglo-Saxon and Germanic.



- 答案

- ### 解析

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考点

一阅读

└ 阅读理解