



高三必做题

一、单选

- 1 (1分) _____ warm at night, I would fill the wood stove, then set my alarm clock for midnight so I could refill it.

A. Staying B. stayed C. To stay D. Stay

答案 C

解析 考查非谓语动词。句意：为了保暖，我给添满炉子，然后将闹表设定在午夜，这样我可以再添满炉子。根据句意，空白处表示目的，所以用动词不定式。故选C。

考点 一语言知识运用
└ 非谓语动词

- 2 (1分) I want to be liked and loved for _____ I am inside.

A. who B. where C. what D. how

答案 C

解析 【命题意图】考查宾语从句引导词。【解题思路】句意：我希望因为我的内在而被人喜欢和爱戴。"what" 引导宾语从句，在从句中作表语，意为 "我是一个什么样的人"。【易错点拨】"who" 作为易错选项，"who I am inside" 强调我内心里什么样的人，而 "what I am inside" 强调了人的内涵，与原句的意思更为贴切。故选C。

考点 一语言知识运用
└ 名词性从句
└ 宾语从句

- 3 (1分) The police asked the passers-by if they _____ the accident happen.

A. have seen B. saw C. had seen D. would see



答案 C

解析 考查动词时态。根据句意，警察询问路人是否见到了事故发生的过程，事故发生在过去的过去，应使用过去完成时，因此选C。

考点 一语言知识运用
├ 动词的时态
└ 过去完成时

4 (1分) _____ your aunt was so busy, why didn't she employ someone to help her look after the baby?

A. In case B. Now that C. As long as D. As if

答案 B

解析 考查状语从句，句意为：既然你姑姑这么忙，为什么她不雇个人帮她照看孩子呢？这里是条件状语从句，A表示假如、以防，B表示既然，A表示只要，D表示好像、仿佛。因此选B。

考点 一语言知识运用
├ 状语从句
└ 让步状语从句

5 (1分) He noticed that he _____ by a stranger when he was walking in the street.

A. was being followed B. was following
C. had followed D. followed

答案 A

解析 考查动词时态和语态。根据句意和提示词when he was walking in the street，可知这里指的是过去某个时刻正在发生的事情，应使用过去进行时；他注意到自己被跟随，应使用被动语态，因此选A。

考点 一语言知识运用
├ 动词的时态



└─过去进行时
└─被动语态

6 (1分) I have a desire to take up teaching as my profession when I _____ from the university.

A. will graduate B. graduate C. have graduated D. would graduate

答案 B

解析 考查动词时态。句意为：当我大学毕业后，我希望能够以教师为职业。划线处所在分句为时间状语从句，从句中应使用一般现在时表示将来，因此选B。

考点 一语言知识运用

└─动词的时态
└─一般现在时

7 (1分) — What sort of house do you want to have? Something big?

— Well, it _____ be big—that's not important.

A. needn't B. mustn't C. can't D. won't

答案 A

解析 考查情态动词。句意：你想要什么样的房子呢？大些的？答语是：没必要大的，那不重要。分析句子，答语有that's not important，则说明前面的条件没有必要，因此选A。

考点 一语言知识运用

└─情态动词

8 (1分) The movie couldn't be more boring. I wish I _____ to it.

A. had not been B. have not been C. did not go D. have not gone

答案 A

解析



考查虚拟语气的用法,wish后接的宾语从句要用虚拟语气,句中表达的是与过去事实相反的,要用过去完成时,故选A。

考点

一语言知识运用

—动词的时态

—过去完成时

—虚拟语气

- 9 (1分) Last week, only two people came to look at the house, _____ wanted to buy it.
A. none of them B. neither of them C. none of whom D. neither of whom

答案

D

解析

考查定语从句,这里前面两个人,所以用neither,后面又有一句话所以是从句。

考点

一语言知识运用

—定语从句

—非限制性定语从句

- 10 (1分) Bill was doing a lot of physical exercise to build up his _____.
A. ability B. force C. mind D. strength

答案

D

解析

考查名词辨析。句意:比尔在做体育锻炼,目的是增强体力。strength是力气, mind想法, force力量, ability能力。

考点

一语言知识运用

—名词

—名词的词义辨析

- 11 (1分) —Oh dear! Look at the terrible smog these days!
—Everyone's effort counts. We _____ fireworks on New Year's Eve!
A. needn't have played B. couldn't have played



C. mustn't have played

D. shouldn't have played

答案 D

解析 考查虚拟语气。Shouldn't+have done是虚拟语气的固定句型，意思是本来不该做的事情而做了，根据句意：我们不应该在除夕放烟火的。实际情况是放了。D项符合题意。needn't have played不必要放；couldn't have played一定没有放；mustn't have played禁止放。故选D。

考点 一语言知识运用
└─虚拟语气

12 (1分) Researchers haven't _____ how bird flu spreads from human to human worldwide.

A. figured out

B. turned out

C. put out

D. checked out

答案 A

解析 figure out理解、明白；turn out结果是、证明是；put out扑灭；check out结账离开，检验。根据句意，研究人员还没有弄明白禽流感是怎么在全世界内通过人与人传播的，A选项figured out更能使句意通顺，故选A。

考点 一语言知识运用
└─动词
└─动词及短语辨析

13 (1分) It was John who broke the window. Why are you talking to me as if I ____ it?

A. had done

B. have done

C. did

D. am doing

答案 A

解析 【命题意图】考查动词时态。

【解题思路】句意：是约翰打破了窗户。为什么你和我说话，好像是我打破了窗户似的。根据第二句话可知，这件事情不是真的，是虚拟语气，根据前一句的was可知这件事是在过去发生的，所以是对过去的虚拟，所以用过去完成时，选择A项。



【易错点拨】有as if出现的时候要考虑虚拟语气，对现在虚拟用过去式（be动词用were），对过去虚拟用过去完成时，对将来虚拟用过去将来时。然后是对过去，现在，还是将来的虚拟，然后选出正确的形式。

考点 一语言知识运用

└─ 虚拟语气

14 (1分) When it comes to _____ in public, no one can match him.

- A. speak B. speaking C. being spoken D. be spoken

答案 B

解析 考查特殊句式。when it comes to 是特殊句式，意为“当谈到……”，to 是介词，后面可以接名词，当接动词时需要使用动名词。故答案选B。

考点 一语言知识运用

└─ 固定搭配

15 (1分) It's said that the power plant is now _____ large as what it was.

- A. twice as B. as twice C. twice much D. much twice

答案 A

解析 考查倍数表达法。句意：据说这个发电厂现在是以前的两倍大。倍数表达法有多种，此处考查的是“倍数+ as...as”结构，故选A项。

考点 一语言知识运用

└─ 形容词与副词
└─ 倍数表达法

16 (1分) If you _____ that film late last night, you wouldn't be so sleepy now.

- A. didn't see B. hadn't seen
C. wouldn't have seen D. haven't seen

答案 B



解析

本题考查混合虚拟条件句。主句中动词用 "would/should /could/might+do" 和now说明主句是与现在事实相反的假设;与过去事实相反的虚拟条件句中往往用过去完成时,故选B。

考点

一语言知识运用

—动词的时态

—过去完成时

—虚拟语气

17 (1分) His knowledge of French was _____ for the job, although he was not fluent in the language.

A. adequate

B. abstract

C. available

D. appropriate

答案

A

解析

本题考查形容词词义辨析。A.充足的,足够的;B.抽象的;C.可获得的,可利用的;D.合适的。根据句意,他的法语足够使他适合这项工作,故选A。

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

18 (1分) Nowadays, it is common to see people staring at their mobile phones instead of reading a real book, _____ many experts are worried.

A. when

B. for which

C. about which

D. where

答案

C

解析

本题考查 "介词+关系代词"。题干中逗号后面是非限制性定语从句,从句中关系代词指代整个主句;从句完整的表达是 "Many experts are worried..." ;可见从句中缺少的是介词about 和about 的宾语which,其中which指代主句,故选C。

考点

一语言知识运用

—介词及介词短语

—介词



—定语从句
—非限制性定语从句

19 (1分) _____ more and more people may turn to the Internet for the latest news, it is unlikely that the newspaper will disappear.

- A. When B. Because C. Since D. While

答案 D

解析 when 在.....时候,引导时间状语从句;because 因为,引导原因状语从句;since 意思是 "自从.....以来" 时,引导时间状语从句;意思是 "既然" 时,引导原因状语从句;while表示 "当.....的时候",引导时间状语从句;意为 "尽管、虽然",引导让步状语从句,意为 "而、但是",引导比较状语从句。分析可知前后两句话之间是逻辑上的 "让步" 关系,再结合句子所表达的意思,故选D。

考点 一语言知识运用

—状语从句
—让步状语从句

20 (1分) _____ enough money, the young man was unable to buy his girlfriend expensive jewelry.

- A. Not to save B. Not saving C. Not having D. Not saved
saved

答案 C

解析 选项中save 与主语the young man 之间构成主谓关系,要用主动;句意表达的是save动作发生在buy之前,要用完成时分词的否定,直接在分词前加not。故选C。

考点 一语言知识运用

—非谓语动词
—分词
—动词的时态
—现在完成时



二、阅读理解

21 (6分)

A

Top Five Events for Kids This Autumn

Autumn in London means crisp leaves, deep puddles, pumpkins and a whole new variety of fun for kids . The leaves, the conkers and the rain are falling; our picnic days are over . Never fear, there's still plenty of family fun to be had in London's top five museums for kids .

London's Night Owls Sleepover

Explore the Museum of London by torchlight at these special after-hours events for ages seven to eleven.

Pillows and Paintbrushes

Kids aged seven to thirteen can embark on a very arty overnight at the Dulwich Picture Gallery on its first ever sleepover .

Michael Rosen's Bear Hunt, Chocolate Cake and Bad Things

Much-loved children's author Michael Rosen is behind this interactive family exhibition which reveals the inspiration behind his writing . Younger children will explore a Bear Hunt trail, while older kids can go on a mission to find facts which they can use for inspiration to write their very own poem to take home .

Free Range Urban Kids

Children aged three to five can be dropped off for a forest adventure that might include den building, mini-beast-hunting, foraging, wildlife spotting, singing and free play (tots aged two to three can attend with a parent).

The Comedy of Errors

"The Comedy of Errors" returns to the National Theatre, this time in a new production for ages eight to twelve by Ben Power. It should be a short, sweet and fun version of the tale of two sets of identical twins that get separated and then reunited .

(1) (2分) Kim has two children, aged 4 and 11 respectively, so he will probably choose _____ .

- A. Free Range Urban Kids
- B. Pillows and Paintbrushes
- C. London's Night Owls Sleepover
- D. Michael Rosen's Bear Hunt, Chocolate Cake and Bad Things

(2) (2分) In Free Range Urban Kids, children can enjoy the following EXCEPT _____ .



- A. wildlife-hunting B. foraging C. den building D. singing

(3) (2分) Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Ben Power is a children's writer.
B. Michael Rosen is an inspiring painter.
C. Kids aged 8-12 can join in Pillows and Paintbrushes.
D. Kids who explore the Museum of London should carry a torchlight .

答案 (1) D
(2) A
(3) C

解析 (1) 细节题。根据第三个标题下的 "Younger children will explore a Bear Hunt trail, while older kids can go on a mission to find facts which they can use for inspiration to write their very own poem to take home ." 可知年幼点的孩子和年长点的孩子都有相对应的项目可以玩。故答案选D。
(2) 细节题。根据第四个标题下的 "den building, mini-beast-hunting, foraging, wildlife spotting, singing and free play" 可知只有A选项的wildlife-hunting是没有的, 原文的是mini-beast-hunting. 故答案选A。
(3) 细节题。由第一个标题 "Kids aged seven to thirteen" 可知8-12岁是复合范围的。故答案选C。

考点 一阅读
└ 阅读理解

22 (10分)

B

An 80-year-old man was sitting on the sofa in his house along with his 45-year-old highly educated son. Suddenly a crow (乌鸦) perched on the tree near their window. The father asked his son, "What is this?" The son replied, "It is a crow." After a few minutes, the father asked his son the second time, "What is this?" The son said, "Father, I have just now told you 'It's a crow'." After a little while, the old father again asked his son the third time, "What is this?" "It's a crow, a crow, a crow." said the son loudly. A little after, the father again asked his son the fourth time, "What is this?" This time the son shouted at his father, "Why do you keep asking me the same question again and again? 'IT IS A



CROW'. Are you not able to understand this?"

A little later the father went to his room and came back with an old diary, which he had kept since his son was born. On opening a page, he asked his son to read that page. When the son read it, the following words were written in the diary:

"Today my little son aged three was sitting with me on the sofa, when a crow was there on the window. My son asked me 23 times what it was, and I replied to him all 23 times that it was a crow. I hugged him lovingly each time he asked me the same question again and again for 23 times. I did not at all feel annoyed; I rather felt affection for my innocent child."

- (1) (2分) What does the underlined word "perched" mean in the passage?
A. dropped B. struck C. rested D. knocked
- (2) (2分) In what tone did the son say to his Father "It's a crow, a crow, a crow." ?
A. impatient. B. hurried. C. worried. D. surprised.
- (3) (2分) Why did the Father ask the same question again and again?
A. Because he wanted to see the reaction of his son.
B. Because he was too old to remember anything.
C. Because he wanted to make his son angry.
D. Because he couldn't understand what his son said.
- (4) (2分) How old was the old man when his son asked him 23 times "What is this" ?
A. 80 years old. B. 45 years old. C. 38 years old. D. 42 years old.
- (5) (2分) The writer mainly intends to _____.
A. tell us the function of a diary B. teach us what a crow is
C. call on us to love our parents D. introduce a pair of son and father

答案 (1) C

(2) A

(3) A

(4) C

(5) C

解析 (1) 词义猜测题。后文提到老父亲问儿子：那树上是什么？可以推测这只乌鸦是停在树上，故选C。

(2) 细节理解题。根据第二段 "It's a crow, a crow, a crow, 可知父亲问了三次让儿子很不耐烦。impatient没有耐心的；worried担忧的；hurried匆忙的；



surprised惊讶的。故选A。

(3) 推理判断题。由最后一段可知父亲的日记记录了儿子3岁的时候问了相同的问题，但是父亲没有生气，所以父亲想试试儿子的耐心。故选A。

(4) 推理判断题。儿子今年45岁，日记中3岁，所以今年80岁的父亲42年前是38岁。故选C。

(5) 写作意图题，全文讲述相同的事情父亲和儿子不同的反应，表现的是父亲对于儿子的爱，作者写这篇的目的是要呼吁我们爱我们的父母亲，故选C。

考点

一阅读

└ 阅读理解

23 (8分)**C**

A 12-year-old with end stage cancer, the child's parents had recently moved her from the hospital to her home in the suburbs of Los Angeles. Some days later the girl's breath quickened, and her father phoned the family's hospice nurse.

The nurse knew the visit would require more than four hours of her time: a two-hour drive in each direction, plus her time with the girl. "Why don't we connect over FaceTime?" she asked. The father agreed, and they connected.

The nurse asked the father to move his daughter gently to her side, then to her back, to lift the child's shirt. The nurse would ask: what do you see, what concerns you, and the father would explain. In this fashion the pair examined the girl — the nurse on her computer, the father his iPad. Together they decided that the nurse's presence was not necessary, that the child had more time.

Later, the father reported feeling comforted by the nurse. He appreciated her availability, the fact that she could see what he saw, and their ability to discuss it in real time.

Telemedicine has become a trend in America. Some hospitals have gone so far as to specially design telemedicine clinics. The room is staged like an office but with better lighting. There's a nice desk for the clinician to sit behind, a computer situated stage left, and books in the background. A physician taking a video call from home might wear a pair of headphones, equipped with a mic — to ensure whatever the patient says isn't broadcast to anyone off-camera.

However, there is something more than the technology bit. According to David, the head of the telemedicine pilot the girl's family had been part of, there are some people who are great in person and you put them on camera they're a dead fish.



"Some physicians are camera shy, and thus usually seem ignorant of patients' feelings. For others, the physical isolation can actually help them be more empathetic." He adds.

"My experience is that, once you get past some initial hurdles, you can maintain an intimate, immediate connection with patients that in some cases may be more useful than even in-person interactions." David says.

- (1) (2分) In the case mentioned by the writer, we learn that _____.
A. a physician was arranged after the nurse knew it would take a long time
B. the nurse successfully diagnosed the girl with an Ipad over FaceTime
C. the girl's father showed satisfaction and thought highly of the service
D. the 12-year-old girl was dying and should be sent to hospital in no time
- (2) (2分) What do we know about the rooms for telemedicine?
A. Better lights are provided for a comfortable environment.
B. Headphones with mics are equipped to protect privacy of patients.
C. Professional books are in place for immediate consultation.
D. The room with a computer is situated in the doctor's home.
- (3) (2分) What challenges may clinicians face in telemedicine?
A. They are afraid of being isolated from patients.
B. They could not examine the patients carefully.
C. They are required to deal with in-person interactions.
D. They may not feel quite themselves in front of a camera.
- (4) (2分) What does the underlined word "empathetic" in paragraph 6 probably mean?
A. understanding B. independent C. indifferent D. confident

答案

- (1) C
(2) B
(3) D
(4) A

解析

- (1) 细节题，根据第四段第二句He appreciated her availability, the fact that she could see what he saw, and their ability to discuss it in real time.可知这位父亲感谢这位护士的帮助，感激护士可以看到他看到的并和他进行实时讨论，因此这位父亲高度赞扬这样的服务。所以选C。
- (2) 细节题，根据倒数第三段最后一句wear a pair of headphones, equipped with a mic — to ensure whatever the patient says isn't broadcast to anyone off-camera.可知远程治疗室配备了麦克风是为了保护病人的隐私。所以选B。



- (3) 推断题。根据倒数第二段的句子....there are some people who are great in person and you put them on camera they're a dead fish. "Some physicians are camera shy, and thus usually seem ignorant of patients' feelings. For others, the physical isolation can actually help them be more empathetic." He adds.可知一些内科医生在镜头面前是害羞的，因此推断在远程治疗时，医生在镜头面前会感到不舒服，所以选D。
- (4) 猜词题。根据文章的句意，对于一些病人来说，这样的视频治疗方式确实可以帮助他们懂得更多的，所以选A。

考点

一阅读

└ 阅读理解