(英语)高三英语情态动词专项训练 100(附答案)含解析

一、单项选择情态动词

1 . The professor w	varned the students that on no account	t use mobile
phones in his class.		
A . should they	B . they should	
C . dare they	D . they dare	
【答案】A		
【解析】		
【详解】		
	动词。句意:这位教授警告学生们,在他的意为"决不",否定词放在句首,句子使原选 A。	
2 . —Did you atten	nd the meeting for the experiment proje	ect yesterday?
—Yes, but I don't	think I because my director was th	nere.
A . need to have	B . need to C . needed to	D . need have

【答案】D

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】

考查情态动词+have done。句意:——你昨天参加实验项目的会议了吗?——是的,但我想我(本来)不需要,因为我的主管在那里。Think/suppose 等宾语从句中如果有否定词时,要把从句的否定词 not 前移,即"否定前移"。所以 not 是从句中的否定词。"need have done"意为"本来有必要做而未做";"needn't have done"指过去本来没必要做而做了。根据上一句时间状语"yesterday"可知本句指的是过去发生的事。结合第二句"because my director was there(我的主管)在"可推断出,我本来不必要去。故选 D。

3 . Our English te	acher is considerate, helpful, and warm-hearted, k	but
sometimes she	be angry at our silly mistakes.	

A . should

B . must

C . can

D . shall

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】

考查情态动词。句意:我们的英语老师很体贴、乐于助人、热心肠,但有时她可能为我们愚蠢的错误而发火。can 表示一种客观的可能性,但不一定会发生,故 C 项正确。

4. —It's already 11 o'clock, and he _____ have been here half an hour ago.

—Maybe he got caught in the rain.

A . must

B . ought to

C . may

D . can

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】

考查情态动词。句意:已经 11 点了,他半小时前就该到了。A. must have done 必定做了…(表示对过去的推测);B. ought to have done 本应该做的;C. may have done 可能已经做过某事;D. can have done 本来可以做的(但没有做),根据题意,故选 B。

5. —Daddy, would you please buy me an iPhoneX?

—If you can pass this midterm examination, you _____ have one as a reward.

A . must B . need

C . would D . shall

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】

考查情态动词。句意:爸爸,你可以给我买部 iPhone X 吗?--如果你通过考试,你就会得到一部作为奖励。A. must 一定; B. need 必要; C. would 将,会; D. shall 会。根据语境可知,这句话是父亲对子女的允诺,故选 D。

【点睛】

shall 的用法。

- 1. shall 作为助动词,一般用于第一人称 I 和 We,表示一个将来的动作,构成将来时态。shall 后面接动词原形。例如:
- (1) I shall think it over and Let you know my idea.我将考虑一下此事,然后告诉你我的想法。

- (2) We shall have a good time in the park.我们在公园里会玩得很高兴的。
- 2. shall 用于第一人称,表示征求对方的意愿。如:What shall we do this evening?
- 3. shall 用于第一、第三人称疑问句中,表示说话人征求对方的意见或向对方请示。如:Shall we begin our lesson? When shall he be able to leave the hospital?
- 4. shall 用于第二、第三人称,表示说话人给对方命令、警告、允诺或威胁。如:You shall fail if you don't work harder. (警告) He shall have the book when I finish reading. (允诺) He shall be punished. (威胁)

比如本题,根据语境可知,这句话是父亲对子女的允诺,故选 D。

- 6. My sister met him in the street yesterday afternoon, so he _____ your lecture.
 - A . shouldn' t have attended B . couldn' t have attended
 - C . mustn' t have attended D . needn' t have attended

【答案】B

【解析】

试题分析:考查情态动词用法。Shouldn't have done 本不应该做某事,实际上却做了(虚拟语气);couldn't have done 不可能做某事(对过去情况的推测);

needn't have done 本不需要做某事,实际上却做了(虚拟语气);句意:我的姐姐昨天下午在街上遇见了他,所以他不可能去听了你的演讲。故 B 正确。

考点:考查情态动词用法

点评:考本题是高考必考考点,一定要牢记句型意思。must have done 过去肯定做了某事。should have done 本应该做而实际未做。can't have done 过去不可能做了某事; shouldn't have done 本不应该做而实际做了。 need have done 本有必要做某事; needn't have done 本没有必要做某事; 注意没有 mustn't have done 的形式。

7 . I love the weekend, because I _____ get up early on Saturdays and Sundays.

A . mustn' t

B. needn't

C. wouldn't

D . shouldn' t

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】

考查情态动词。句意:我喜欢周末,因为周六周日不必早起。A. mustn't 不能,禁止; B. needn't 不必; C. wouldn't 不会; D. shouldn't 不应该。此处表示"不

必	,故 B 坝止佣。		
	8 . —You rang me up at al	bout 10:00 last n	ight, didn't you?
	—No, I didn't phone you. I	It someone	else.
	A . must have been	B . could be	C . must be D . could have been
	【答案】A		
	【解析】		

考查情态动词+have done。句意:"昨晚 10 点左右你给我打了电话,是吗?""不,我没给你打电话。一定是别人干的。" must have done 是对过去发生的动作最有把握的猜测,意思是"一定",结合语境可知,我没有打电话给你,因此猜测一定有别人给你打了电话。故选 A 项。

9 . Lack of sleep _____ lead to weakened immunity and memory, and also slow physical growth.

A . shall B . must C . should D . can

【答案】D

【详解】

【解析】

【详解】

考查情态动词辨析。句意:睡眠不足会导致免疫力和记忆力下降,还会减缓身体发育。A. shall 将;B. must 必须;C. should 应该;D. can 会,表示理论上或是逻辑判断上,用 can , 故选 D。

10 . —Can I pay the bill by check?

—Sorry, sir. But it is the management rules of our hotel that payment _____ be made in cash.

A . shall

B . need

C . will

D . can

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】

考察情态动词用法。句意:——我能用支票付账吗?——对不起,先生。但这是我们酒店的管理规定,支付要用现金。shall 可以表示命令,警告,强制,或者指规则和法律要求做的事情。本题正是考察了 shall 表示按照规则和法律要求做的事情。故 A 正确。

11. It wasn't right to me that such near neighbors not know one another.

A . could

B. would

C . should

D . might

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】

考查情态动词。句意:对我来说,很不正常,如此近的邻居居然不认识。A. could 可能,能够; B. would 将; C. should 竟然; D. might 可能,也许。should 作为情态动词,可以用来表示意外、惊喜或者在说话人看来是不可思议的,常常译为"竟会"、"居然",住的这么近的邻居居然不认识。表示意外,所以答案选 C。

【点睛】

should 的用法

- 1、should 作为情态动词,通常用来表示现在或将来的责任或义务,译作"应该"、"应当",这时它可以和 ought to, be supposed to 互换使用.例如:You should(= ought to) tell your mother about it at once.
 - 2、should 作为情态动词,可以用在条件状语从句中,表示语气较强的假设,译作"万

- 一"、"竟然",这时也可将 should 置于从句之首,即将 should 放在主语前面,而省略从属连词 if。例如:If you should fail to come, ask Mrs Chen to work in your place.

 (= Should you fail to come, ask Mrs Chen to work in your place.)
- 3、should 作为情态动词,可以表示谦逊、客气、委婉之意,译为"可……"、"倒……"。例如:I should say that it would be better to try it again.
- 4、should 作为情态动词,可以用来表示意外、惊喜或者在说话人看来是不可思议的. 尤其在以 why, who, how 等开头的修辞疑问句或某些感叹句中常常译为"竟会"、"居然"。例如:How should I know it ? 我怎么会知道这件事?
- 5、should 作为情态动词,可以用来表示有较大可能实现的猜测、推论,通常译为"可能"、"总该……吧",相当于 be expected to 。例如:They should be home by now, I think. 我想现在他们总该到家了吧。
- 6、should 作为情态动词,用在由 so that, for fear that, lest 引导的目的状语从句和 in case (that) 引导的条件状语从句中,有"能够"、"可能"、"会"之意。例如: They got up early so that they should (= could/ might) catch the first bus in time.
 - 7、should 作为情态动词,可以用于下列虚拟语气句中:
- (1) 用在表示与将来事实相反的条件状语从句中,构成"If should (do sth.)"句式。

(2) 用在 suggest (propose), arrange, plan, decide, advise, order, demand, request, desire, insist 等表示"建议"、"要求"、"命令"、"决定"、"安排"、"计划"、"主张"的动词后面接的宾语从句中。这里的 should 也可以省略。

本句中 should 作为情态动词,可以用来表示意外、惊喜或者在说话人看来是不可思议的,常常译为"竟会"、"居然",住的这么近的邻居居然不认识。表示意外,所以答案选C。

12. — Mum, little Ray broke his toys again!

—It doesn't matter. You see, accidents ____happen.

A . shall B . should C . must D . will

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】

考查情态动词辨析。句意:——妈妈,小雷又弄坏了他的玩具。——没事的,你看,意外总会发生。A. shall 将要,会;B. should 应当;C. must 必须;D. will 总是。Will 可以表示习惯,意思为"惯于,总是"。故 D 选项正确。

【点睛】

will/would 是情态动词,其表达的意思如下。

(1)表示意志或意愿:决心,愿意,.....好吗?

We will do our best to save the child. 我们会尽力抢救这个孩子。

I told her to stop crying, but she just wouldn't listen. 我叫她别哭,可她就是不愿听。

注:表示请求、建议或征求对方意见时,用 Would you...? 比用 Will you...?更婉转。如:

Will/Would you please keep the door open? 请让门开着好吗?

Will/Would you go with me? 你愿意和我一起去吗?

(2)表示真理或习惯:惯于,总是。如:

Oil will float on water. 油总是浮在水面上。

She will listen to music alone in her room for hours. 她独自在房间里听音乐,一听往往就是几小时。

He would get up early when he lived in the country. 他住在乡下时总是早起。

(3)表示要求:一定,必须。如:

	(4)表示猜测:可能,大概。如	<pre>1:</pre>
	This will be the house you'	re looking for. 这大概就是你找的那所房子了。
	(5)表示功能:能。如:	
	This auditorium will/would	seat one thousand people. 这个礼堂能容纳一干人
选项	分析句子可知,本句中的 will 近正确。	表示习惯,意思为"惯于,总是"且符合语境。故 D
at s	13. One of our rules is that chool.	t every student wear school uniform while
	A . might	B . could
	C . shall	D . will
	【答案】C	
	【解析】	
	【详解】	

You will report to me afterward. 你稍后一定要向我报告。

考查情态动词辨析。句意:我们其中一条规则要求每个学生在校期间都要穿校服。 shall 可以表示"命令,警告,强制要求;允诺;法律,规定要做……",结合句意可知 C 正确。

- 14. The accident which left 15 people on board dead ______ if both the angry female passenger and the bus driver had kept calm.
 - A . should have avoided B . should be avoided
 - C . could have avoided D . could have been avoided

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】

考查"情态动词+完成式"。句意:如果愤怒的女乘客和巴士司机保持冷静,这起导致 15 人死亡的事故本来是可以避免的。could have done"本来能做而没有做",且句子主语 The accident 和谓语动词 avoid 之间是被动关系,结合句意可知答案为 D。

【点睛】

情态动词+ have done 结构:

1. "must + have + 过去分词"表示对过去发生的事情或状态进行推测,语气比较坚

定,通常只用于肯定句。如: It must have rained last night, for the ground is wet.

- 2. "can / could + have + 过去分词"表示对过去某种情况的怀疑或不确定。can 和 could 一般用于否定句和疑问句, could 的语气较 can 弱。如: He can't have finished the work so soon.
- 3. "may / might + have + 过去分词"表示对已发生的动作或存在的状态进行不肯定的推测, might 的语气比 may 弱一点。这种结构主要用于肯定句和否定句,疑问句改用 can 或 could。如:They may not have known it beforehand.
- 4. "need + have + 过去分词"表示过去做了不必做或不需要做的事情,或过去做某事纯属多余。如:I needn't have bought so much wine—only five people came.
- 5. "should / ought to + have + 过去分词"表示过去本该做某事但没做,其否定式表示过去不该做某事但做了,这种句式含有不满或责备之意,ought to 的语气比 should 强一些。如:

You ought to / should have studied harder. 你本应该更努力学习的.(但没有)

He oughtn't to / shouldn't have done that. 他本来就不该做那件事.(可是做了)

6. "would + have + 过去分词"表示对过去的某种情况进行猜测,或本来要做某事却因某种原因未做成,通常用来说明某一情况,但不像用 should 或 ought to 那样含有责备之意。如:

I guess the poet would have been about twenty when she wrote her first

	_	_		_
p	O	е	П	1

Another worker	wouldn't have acted like that.	
	nenever her father was unhappy he omething large and useless.	go out and buy
A . should	B . could	
C . would	D . might	
【答案】C		
【解析】		
【详解】		

考查情态动词。句意:安说无论什么时候她父亲不高兴的时候,他就会出去买些东西,通常是一些又大又没用的东西。A. should 应该;B. could 能;C. would 总是,愿意;D. might 可能。此处表示过去经常习惯做某事,故选 C。

16 . It _____ be the postman at the door. It's only six o'clock.A . mustn'tB . can't

C . won't D . needn't

【答案】B

【解析】

D [考查虚拟语气。句意:不可能是邮递员在门口,才六点钟呢。mustn't 禁止,不允许;can't 不可能;won't 不愿意,就是不,偏不;needn't 不需要。]

17 . No student _____ go out of school to have lunch without permission of the headteacher.

A . might

B . must

C . shall

D. could

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】

考查情态动词。句意:未经校长允许,任何学生不得离开学校去吃午饭。might 可能;must 一定,必须;shall 会,将;could 能够。本句是一条禁令。shall 用于肯定句并且主语是第一、三人称时,表示允诺,警告,劝告等语气。故选 C。

18 . -- Is Jack still in hospital?

Yes. He the bad food.
A . wouldn't eat B . shouldn't eat
C . wouldn't have eaten D . shouldn't have eaten
【答案】D
【解析】
试题分析:句意;杰克孩子医院吗?是,他本不应该吃坏的食物的。因为是过去吃了坏食物,所以排除 AB,这里的 shouldn't have done 表示"过去本不应该做而做了",wouldn't have done 过去本不会做而做了,所以选 D。
考点:考查情态动词和虚拟语气
19 . You can't imagine that a well –behaved gentleman be so rude to a lady.
A . might B . need C . should D . would
【答案】C
【解析】
【详解】

考查情态动词辨析。句意: 你无法想象一个行为良好的绅士会对一位女士如此粗鲁 A. might 可能; B. need 需要; C. should 竟然; D. would 会。由 You can't imagine that a well –behaved gentleman. 可知, should "竟然"符合句意。故选项 C 项。

20 . (2018·天津) I can't find my purse. I_____ it in the supermarket yesterday, but I'm not sure.

- A . should leave
- B . must have left

- C . might leave
- D . could have left

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】

考查情态动词表推测。句意:我不能找到我的钱包了,昨天我有可能把它落到超市了,但我不确定。根据句中时间状语 yesterday 可知,是对过去事情的推测,故用情态动词+ have done,再根据后句 but I'm not sure.可知,此推测为不能肯定的推测,故用情态动词 could,表示"可能"。故选 D。

【点睛】

情态动词是每年高考的热点也是难点。本题抓住两点:第一、时态。根据句中时间状

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分,为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文,请访问: https://d.book118.com/75710411304
5006063