

高三复习指导丛书

# 高三英语复习指导

孙德霖 主编

宁夏教育出版社  
宁夏大学出版社

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## 高三复习指导丛书

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# 前言

高三阶段的系统复习是至关重要的。广大师生都希望能有一套可以提高复习效率的合乎科学的参考读物。我们这套“高三复习指导丛书”(以下简称“丛书”),就是顺应读者这种迫切需要而组织编撰的。

“丛书”共分语文、数学、英语、物理、化学等五册。

“丛书”编写的着眼点在于总题中的“指导”两字。这对教师来说,意味着提供优化的学科复习方案,组织好每一部分、单元(章)的复习计划,策划好每一堂复习课的设计,把讲授点拨、练习和检测融为一体,使教师能把主要精力放到针对学生实际,发挥自己教学个性,提高复习课的质量上来。这对学生来说,意味着提供课堂听课或独立自学的辅助,从而使他们取得复习的主动权。可以说,“丛书”将是高三教师的益友,一位可供切磋的同行,将是高三同学不见面的教师,一位朝夕相伴,可以随时求教的师长。

“丛书”编写的依据为“全日制中学各科教学大纲”和“普通高等学校招生全国统一考试各科说明”。编写时注意紧密结合各科现行教材,适应近年来高考命题趋势,切实帮助学生在整理好基础知识,打通课程内容各部分的内在联系,融会贯通,掌握分析问题的方法,提高运用能力。

“丛书”编写的体例,基本统一。各册均按一定课时安排,划分为若干部分和单元(章)。每单元(章)根据容量分解为若干节(课)。每节(课)一般包括复习要点、知识梳理、例题解析、课后练习等。每单元(章)后,安排篇幅较多、综合程度较高的检测题。书后有附测试卷若干份。所有习题均有解题提示和参考答案。为了充分体现学科特点,各册在具体组合的方式上,也有些变通之处。

“丛书”的编撰者为江苏省常州高级中学、苏州中学、江苏省梁丰高级中学、扬州市第五中学、苏州市第十中学等重点中学的特、高级教师和苏州市、常州市教委教研室经验丰富的教研员。“丛书”的审订者为苏州大学中文、数学、外语、物理、化学等系的教授及同行专家。

在“丛书”的编撰过程中,得到辽宁教育出版社和苏州大学出版社领导和有关编辑同志的指导和帮助,在此谨表示感谢。

“丛书”中容有疏漏不当之处,欢迎批评指正。

“高三复习指导丛书”编委会

1993年8月

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## Lesson One

## 【语言要点】

1. force sb. to do sth. 迫使某人做某事

be forced to do sth. 被迫做某事

例:

He was forced to sell his house to pay his debts.

他被迫卖房子抵债。

2. before long 不久, 不久以后

long before 很久以前, 在……前很久

例:

You'll get used to the life here before long.

你不久就会习惯这里的生活的。

His father died long before we moved to this city.

在我们搬到这座城市前很久他父亲就去世了。

3. ... made London the base for his revolutionary work.

这是由“宾语 + 名词”构成的复合宾语。例:

Our Party has made her a good writer.

党把她培养成一名优秀作家。

All of them considered it a good plan.

他们大家都认为这个计划很好。

4. so + adj. (or: adv.) + that

such + adj. + 复数可数名词(或不可数名词) + that

such + a(n) + adj. + 单数可数名词 + that

so + adj. + a(n) + 单数可数名词 + that

例: 他忙得几乎抽不出时间参加会议。

(1) He is so busy that he can hardly afford time for the meeting.

(2) He is such a busy man that he can hardly afford time for the meeting.

(3) He is so busy a man that he can hardly afford time for the meeting.

(4) It was such cold weather that most of us would rather stay at home.

天气这么冷, 我们大部分人宁愿待在家里。

5. go on to do sth. 接着做(另一件事)

go on with sth. 继续某事

go on doing sth. 继续做(同一件事)

keep on doing sth. 继续做某事(更带有决心)

例:

Having finished the pattern drills, the pupils went on to learn the text.

做完句型练习后, 学生们接着学课文。

Though it was getting dark, we went on getting in rice.

天渐渐黑了,但我们仍然继续收割稻子。

He kept on learning French in his sixties.

他六十多岁时还继续学习法语。

6. be sure of (or:about) 确信,有把握

be sure+从句

某人确信某事

be sure to do sth.

一定,务必,千万

例:我们确信他会成功。

(1) I am sure of his success.

(2) I am sure that he will succeed.

(3) He is sure to succeed. 他一定会成功。

7. in the 1870's 在十九世纪七十年代

8. in one's fifties 某人五十几岁时

9. find (or:feel, think, consider, make, etc.) +it+adj. (or:n.) +to do sth. 例:

He found it no easy job to send his son to college.

他发觉送儿子上大学决非易事。

The development of science and technology has made it possible for us to realize the four modernizations as soon as possible.

科技的发展使人们有可能尽早实现四化。

10. give advice on 就某事提出意见。 例:

Professor Li gave us a piece of advice on how to learn advanced mathematics by ourselves.

李教授对于如何自学高等数学向我们提了建议。

## 【基础训练】

### 一、单词辨音

1. homeland

A. England B. rapid C. master D. translate

2. Russia

A. grammar B. idea C. idiom D. surface

3. prove

A. progress B. suppose C. improve D. follow

4. base

A. grasp B. fan C. appear D. native

5. situation

A. Engels B. praise C. Russia D. raise

### 二、单词拼写

1. B\_\_\_\_\_ lg\_\_\_\_\_ m\_\_\_\_\_



11. A. a...cu B. e...au C. e...iu D. a...ie
12. arti \_\_\_\_  
A. kal B. cle C. cel D. kle
13. \_\_\_\_ co \_\_\_\_ ge  
A. en...ura B. in...ura C. em...ra D. en...uri
14. \_\_\_\_ iv \_\_\_\_ l  
A. s...i B. c...e C. s...e D. c...i
15. m \_\_\_\_ t \_\_\_\_ r  
A. as...e B. ar...o C. ar...e D. as...o

### 三、单项填空

1. No one \_\_\_\_\_ you to do it in this way.  
A. made B. forced C. let D. had
2. After \_\_\_\_\_ their homework, the students went on \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom.  
A. doing...to clean B. doing...cleaning C. did...to clean  
D. to do...cleaning
3. It was \_\_\_\_\_ music that all of us were struck by it.  
A. so sweet B. such a sweet  
C. such sweet D. so a sweet
4. This was \_\_\_\_\_ match that they were all interested in it.  
A. such exciting B. so exciting  
C. so exciting a D. such a exciting
5. Boys and girls \_\_\_\_\_ cared much for pop music.  
A. in 1980s B. in the 1980's  
C. in their 1980's D. in the 1980
6. Don't lose heart. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Keep on trying B. Keep to try  
C. Go on with try D. Go on to try
7. We found \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to learn two foreign languages at a time.  
A. this B. that C. what D. it
8. Be quick! He is sure \_\_\_\_\_ at the school gate.  
A. to be waiting B. of waiting  
C. that he waited D. to wait
9. The engineer gave us \_\_\_\_\_ on how \_\_\_\_\_ the computer.  
A. an advice...to use B. some advice...to use  
C. a piece of advice...using D. advices...using
10. Word came that the ministers were going to inspect our school \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. long before B. long time ago  
C. before long D. very quickly

11. Have you practised \_\_\_\_\_ a composition \_\_\_\_\_ English?  
 A. to write...in B. writing...with  
 C. to write...by D. writing...in
12. The fire was put out \_\_\_\_\_ the firemen arrived.  
 A. before long B. long ago  
 C. soon D. long before

#### 四、词语释义

1. Could you tell me how to translate this sentence into English?  
 A. show B. write C. speak D. put
2. He is from Suzhou.  
 A. came from B. is a native of  
 C. is born in C. stays in
3. Xiao Ming's father obliged him to stay where he was.  
 A. made B. let C. had D. forced
4. The students have been working hard all the term and most of them have made rapid progress in their studies.  
 A. quick B. fast C. speed D. soon
5. I'll speak slowly so that you can understand me.  
 A. catch B. know C. follow D. hear
6. What advice did the doctor offer you?  
 A. word B. view C. opinion D. plan
7. For what reason did he refuse to come to the party?  
 A. Because of B. Because C. On D. With
8. We considered it our duty to help others.  
 A. hoped B. expected C. thought of D. felt

#### 【综合运用与能力提高】

##### 一、完形填空

When Marx was young, he 1 to leave Germany 2 political reasons. He 3 in Belgium for several years; then he 4 France. Soon he had to move on again. In 1849 he arrived in England and 5 London the base for his revolutionary work.

When he reached England, he found his English not 6. He started working hard at it. His progress was 7 rapid that before long he began to write articles in English for an American newspaper. Engels praised him for his good English. In his 8 to Engels, Marx said that he wasn't too 9 about two things—the grammar and some of the idioms. Marx kept on learning English and using it.

In 10, Marx found it important to study the situation in Russia, 11 he

began to learn Russian, 12 six months he had learned 13 to read articles and reports in Russian.

In one of his books, Marx gave some advice on how to learn a foreign language. He said when 14 is learning a foreign language, one must be able to 15 the foreign language, forgetting all about one's own.

1. A. wanted B. was made C. forced D. was asked
2. A. at B. with C. for D. on
3. A. went B. stayed C. travelled D. arrived
4. A. left for B. went C. stayed D. moved
5. A. took B. looked on C. made D. thought of
6. A. limited B. good enough  
C. well enough D. enough good
7. A. so B. too C. very D. such
8. A. reply B. answer C. article D. books
9. A. good B. glad C. sure D. easy
10. A. the fifties B. his fifty's C. 1870's D. his fifties
11. A. for B. as C. so D. since
12. A. After B. For C. At D. Before
13. A. so much B. a lot C. Russian D. enough
14. A. a person B. one C. he D. people
15. A. speak B. read C. learn D. use

## 二、句型转换

1. He is sure to come and help us.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ come and help us.  
I'm \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_ come and help us.
2. His English in one of these articles was so good that Engels wrote him a letter and praised him for it.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ one of these articles \_\_\_\_\_ good English that Engels wrote him a letter and praised him for it.
3. Marx found that his English was too limited.  
Marx found \_\_\_\_\_ English \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Marx kept on studying English in the years that followed.  
Marx \_\_\_\_\_ on his English study in the \_\_\_\_\_ years.
5. I think that it's important to read English aloud every day.  
I think \_\_\_\_\_ to read English aloud every day.
6. He ran so fast that he finished first.  
He ran \_\_\_\_\_ finish first.  
Engels' praise had greatly encouraged him.  
He had \_\_\_\_\_ encouraged \_\_\_\_\_ great \_\_\_\_\_ by En-

gels' praise.

8. That's why he didn't come to our party.

that he didn't come to our party.

### 三、改正错误

1. He studied English so hard that he could be able to speak it fluently.

2. I think difficult to get there in time.

3. The boy was made do these exercises again.

4. Could you please give me some advice for the work?

5. The students were praised because they had made many progresses.

6. Mother kept on tell the same story over and over.

7. His father had such little schooling that he couldn't understand the article.

8. Enough have been done to improve the work.

### 四、完成句子

1. 孩子们觉得飞飞机模型很好玩。

The children find \_\_\_\_\_ great \_\_\_\_\_ fly model planes.

2. 小张在昨天的会上被选为学生会主席。

Xiao Zhang \_\_\_\_\_ President of the Student Union \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday's meeting.

3. 做完笔头作业后，我接着朗读课文。

After I finished the written work, I \_\_\_\_\_ read the text.

4. 为了改进口语，他强迫自己讲英语。

\_\_\_\_\_ improve his \_\_\_\_\_ English, he \_\_\_\_\_ himself \_\_\_\_\_ English.

5. 我发现他是个很聪明的孩子。

I find \_\_\_\_\_ boy.

6. 对于他的诚实，你可以放心。

You may be \_\_\_\_\_ his honesty.

7. 天开始下雪了。

It began \_\_\_\_\_ .

8. 他的练习中错误太多, 只得重做。

He made \_\_\_\_\_ lot \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes that he was  
\_\_\_\_\_ do the exercises again.

### 五、动词填空

happen, leave, be, have, get, finish, die, worry, see, mean

An old man 1 and left his son a lot of money. But the son was a foolish young man, and he quickly spent all the money, so that soon he had nothing 2 . Of course, when that happened, all his friends left him. When he was quite poor and alone, he went 3 Nasreddin, who was a kind, clever old man and often helped people when they had troubles.

"My money 4 and my friends have gone", said the young man. "What 5 to me now?"

" 6 (not), young man," answered Nasreddin. "Everything will soon be all right again. Wait, and you will soon feel much happier."

The young man was very glad. "Am I going 7 rich again then?" he asked Nasreddin.

"No, I 8 (not) that," said the old man. "I meant that you would soon get used to 9 poor and to 10 no friends."

## Lesson Two

### 【语言要点】

1. do (some) shopping 买东西, 类似词组还有:  
do (some) running 跑跑步  
do (some) washing 洗东西  
do (some) sewing 做针线活  
do (some) reading 读读书

2. without doing sth. 不做某事就…… 例:

He left the house without saying a word.  
他没说一句就离开了屋子。

Can you answer the question without looking at your book?  
你能不看书回答这些问题吗?

3. turn...into...把……变成…… 例:

In freezing weather a basin of water will soon turn into ice if put outside.

在冰冷的天气一盆水放在外面很快就变成了冰。

Suzhou has been turned into a beautiful garden.

苏州已变成一座美丽的花园。

4. a set of 一套

5. plug...into...把……插入 例:

I used to plug my hands into the pockets in cold weather.

过去天冷的时候我常将手插在口袋里。

6. be ready for...准备好, 还有 get...ready for 意思是“作好……的准备”。例:

Are you ready for the test?

测验准备好了吗?

I've got everything ready for the work.

我已做好工作的一切准备了。

7. I wonder if you...

不知您是否可以……, 表示一种委婉的请求。 例:

I wonder if you can tell me the truth.

不知您是否可以告诉我事情的真相。

I wonder if you'd give me some advice on the experiment.

请就实验给我提点建议。

8. have a (high, low) fever 发(高、低)烧

9. Better stay inside today. = You had better stay inside today.

had better do sth.

最好做某事。这是个固定词组,表示现在,用于各种人称和数。这个词组用来表示说话人的心愿。 例:

It looks like rain. You'd better take your raincoat.

天看来要下雨。你最好带上雨衣。

He is working at his English. You'd better not speak so loudly.

他正在看英语,你最好别那么大声嚷嚷。

10. turn off (shut off, switch off) 关上

turn on (switch on) 打开 例:

Don't forget to turn off the lights before you leave.

你离开时别忘了关灯。

Listen! The radio has been turned on.

听!收音机已经打开了。

11. in front of the house. 屋子(外)的前面

in the front of the house 屋子(内)的前面

12. 'd like to do = would (should) like to do

表示“想要,希望”之意。 例:

I'd like to know the number of the students in your school.

我想知道贵校有多少学生。

Would you like to visit the exhibition with us?

和我们一道去参观展览会,好吗?

13. ten-speed bicycle 十速自行车,ten-speed 是个合成形容词,由“数词+名词”

构成。 例:

a ten-minute walk 十分钟的散步

a fifteen-day visit to Hong Kong 对香港十五天的访问

a six-thousand-word article 一篇六千字的文章

two-week time 两周时间

14. be interested in 对……感兴趣

15 place an order for sth. with…

向……订购某物 例:

They placed an order for thirty washers with that factory.

他们向那家工厂订购了三十台洗衣机。

16. in two weeks' time = in two-week time = in two weeks = two weeks away

## 【基础训练】

### 一、单词辨音

1. A. breath B. breathe C. birthday D. through

2. A. suppose B. code C. model D. phone
3. A. wrist B. wait C. week D. well
4. A. early B. heard C. learn D. appear
5. A. examine B. excited C. excuse D. exhibition

## 二、单词拼写

1. sen\_\_\_\_\_ A. cer B. cor C. sor D. ser
2. fo— h d A. re...ea B. er...ie C. re...ae D. ur...ea
3. c\_ mp\_ te A. u...le B. o...le C. o...lea D. a...la
4. m\_ d\_ A. a...el B. o...le C. o...el D. a...le
5. ap\_\_ A. pea B. per C. pere D. pear

## 三、单项填空

1. I. wonder \_\_\_\_\_ you can lend me your computer.  
A. about B. if C. till D. unless
2. The terminal examination is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in two-week B. in two-weeks away  
C. two-weeks away D. in two weeks' time
3. The workers all hope \_\_\_\_\_ an improvement because it's too noisy in the workshop.  
A. to B. in C. for D. at
4. You have a fever, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. don't you B. do you C. haven't you D. have you
5. It's snowing heavily. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ your bike to school.  
A. to ride B. riding C. not ride D. not to ride
6. A woman \_\_\_\_\_ Alice came to see you this morning.  
A. whose name B. who name  
C. with the name of D. by the name of
7. If only we can do shopping without \_\_\_\_\_ our home!  
A. leave B. leaving C. to leave D. leaving for
8. Xiao Lin, have you got ready \_\_\_\_\_ the recitation contest?  
A. to B. about C. in D. for
9. How can a driver sit \_\_\_\_\_ the car to drive it?  
A. in the front of B. in front of  
C. at the front of D. at front of
10. Most of the students were tired of listening to the \_\_\_\_\_ lecture.  
A. three hour's B. three hours' C. three- hours D. three hour
11. \_\_\_\_\_ everybody is present, let's discuss the problems one by one.  
A. Since B. For C. Because D. When
12. Face the difficulties bravely, \_\_\_\_\_, you are a League member.



A. at all B. not at all C. first of all D. after all

#### 四、介词填空

1. Will you place an order for this type of machine?
2. By the end of last year, he had collected more than 100 stamps.
3. Where does the sweet music come from ?
4. I borrowed the book from a friend of mine.
5. How soon will the work be finished?  
for half an hour.
6. The pupils cleaned their school yard after being asked.
7. I am not interested in such kind of recorder.
8. What are you going to do this weekend?

#### 【综合运用与能力提高】

##### 一、完形填空

In the future people 1 go to the hospital 2 a medical examination. They can borrow books from the library without 3 their homes. They can even do shopping at home.

Let us suppose we are visiting a home at the end of this century. A boy 4 Charlie Green is not feeling 5. His mother puts a set of sensors on different 6 of his body. Then she puts the sensors into a wall outlet. After she says the code "TCP", the wireless telephone begins 7. She speaks to the doctor and the doctor examines Charlie through the sensors. After 8 him, the doctor 9 Charlie that he has a little cold and that he'd better 10 at home.

11 the medical examination, Charlie and his mother do some shopping 12 visionphone. As Charlie's birthday is only two weeks away, his mother asks him to pick out a new bicycle 13 his birthday present. Charlie says the code and the visionphone is 14. In the next few minutes, pictures of many models of the bicycles are 15 on the screen and the price of each model is also shown. Charlie is interested in model 6, but his mother doesn't place an order right now, for his birthday is in two weeks' time.

1. A. want B. don't C. needn't D. mustn't

2. A. for B. in C. at D. with

3. A. going to B. leaving C. returning D. coming to

4. A. call B. whose name C. name D. named

5. A. good B. well C. fine D. nice

6. A. places B. sides C. parts D. positions

7. A. to speak B. to talk C. to say D. to work

8. A. examining B. looking at C. listening D. seeing