

本书编写组 编

高中 《英语》

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必修模块复习指导



广东高等教育出版社

高中《英语》必修模块 复习指导

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编写说明

本书根据教育部制定的《普通高中英语课程标准（实验）》及人民教育出版社出版的普通高中课程标准实验教科书《英语》（必修1—必修5）进行编写。

本书按教材模块及单元的顺序编排。每个单元包括“复习提要”及“单元练习”两部分。“复习提要”说明词汇及语法的学习要求，并通过“单元练习”进行巩固（必要时单元练习可借助字典完成）。每个模块还提供一份综合测试题供教师参考（该测试题以毕业要求设计，面向大多数学生，其中的题型及分值教师可按实际情况调整，测试时间为80分钟）。

本书对用好高中课程标准教材、高中学分认定及高考均有帮助。

恳请读者对本书多提宝贵意见，以便今后修订。

本书编写组

2005年3月

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必修 1

第一单元 复习提要

一、单词和习惯用语

毕业要求: add 等, 详见课本后的单元词汇表, 其中 series, a series of, according, according to, accordingly 不要求掌握。

高考要求: upset, ignore, questionnaire

二、语法

高考要求: 间接引语(陈述句, 疑问句), 详见课本后的语法项目。现补充:

1. 学习直接引语和间接引语需注意三个问题:

- 1) 选用正确的引导词。
- 2) 语序(陈述句语序)。
- 3) 时态和时间变化。

2. 直接引语为陈述句时, 下列情况中的 that 不可省略:

1) 当宾语从句作直接宾语时。例如:

He said to me, "I will go to Beijing tomorrow."

→ He told me that he would go to Beijing the next day.

2) 当两个或两个以上的宾语从句并列时, 仅能省略第一个 that, 其余的不可省。例如:

He said, "My mother has gone to Shanghai and I will go there this weekend."

→ He said his mother had gone to Shanghai and that he would go there that weekend.

3. 当引语中的时间状语表示过去某一具体的时间时, 谓语动词的时态不需要调整。

例如:

My father said to me, "I was born in 1956."

→ My father told me that he was born in 1956.

4. 人称代词的变化

1) “一随主”: 若直接引语中有第一人称, 变间接引语时应与主句中主语的人称一致。例如:

Li Ping said, "I have finished my homework."

→ Li Ping said that he had finished his homework.

2) “二随宾”: 若直接引语中有第二人称, 变间接引语时应与主句中宾语的人称一致。例如:

She told me, "You will get a good mark."

→ She told me that I would get a good mark.

- 3) “第三人称不更新”: 直接引语中的第三人称变间接引语时不需要变化。例如:
My father said to me, “Mike has gone home.”
→ My father told me that Mike had gone home.

单元练习一

一、根据句中所给的首字母或中文, 用本单元所学的单词完成下列句子。

- Good friends always s _____ troubles and joys together.
- The girl went c _____ when she saw the famous film star.
- They will not t _____ you if you tell lies.
- She felt u _____ because her mother was ill.
- People in southeast Asia s _____ a lot after the tsunami (海啸).
- Can you think of a _____ (情景) where this words can be used?
- Once you form bad _____ (习惯), it's hard to get rid of them.
- We can _____ (交流) with each other with our body language.
- Please give me some _____ (建议) on how to learn English well.
- Every one should have his _____ (目的) in his life.

二、改写句子。

- He said, “I will come this morning.”
He said that _____ come _____ morning.
- She asked me, “Are you always late for class?”
She asked me _____ always late for class.
- “When did you finish your homework last night, Tom?” I asked.
I asked Tom _____ he _____ his homework the _____.
- He went to bed early because he wanted to get up early the next day.
He went to bed early _____ get up early the next day.
- Put the numbers together and you'll know the total.
_____ the numbers and you'll know the total.

三、用括号中的词语将下列句子译成英语。

- 请帮我把这些数字加起来。(add up)

- 他妈妈总是为他的前途担心。(be concerned about)

- 他努力学习, 为的是赶上其他同学。(in order to)

- 你和新同学相处得如何?(get on/along with)

5. 我可以参加这游戏吗? (join in)

四、单项填空。

- () 1. He is a nice boy and I'm sure you can get on well _____ him.
A. by B. for C. to D. with
- () 2. Do you know _____ the book?
A. where she had put B. where had she put
C. where she has put D. where has she put
- () 3. The buyer asked the jewel seller _____ the necklace _____.
A. what; is made B. what; was made of
C. how; was made from D. which; was made
- () 4. He said _____ to meet his old friend.
A. he is pleased B. what he was pleased
C. that he was pleased D. which he pleased
- () 5. I didn't go to the party not _____ weather but _____ I didn't feel well.
A. because of; because B. because; because of
C. because; because D. because of; because of
- () 6. My daughter cannot understand what my parents _____ in the old days.
A. went over B. went into
C. went through D. went away
- () 7. Would you give me _____ on how to play the computer?
A. some advices B. some advice
C. an advice D. advices
- () 8. The little boy _____ go home because he has failed the exam.
A. dares not to B. dares not
C. dare not to D. dare not
- () 9. —It's late. I have got to leave now.
—OK. _____.
A. Thank you B. Don't worry
C. I'm sorry for it D. Take care
- () 10. Mary has never met _____ with her pen pal.
A. face to face B. heart to heart
C. face-to-face D. heart-to-heart
- () 11. He told the family _____ until German Nazis left.
A. hide away B. to hide away
C. hiding away D. hid away
- () 12. —It's going to rain tomorrow.

- A. I don't believe
B. I believe not
C. I believe not so
D. I don't believe it
- () 13. —Do you remember _____ he came?
—Yes, I do. He came by car.
A. when B. how C. that D. if
- () 14. There was _____ time _____ I hated to go outside.
A. a; that B. a; when
C. the; that D. the; when
- () 15. _____ get a better score, she has been studying hard all day.
A. So as to B. In order to
C. So that D. In order that

五、完形填空。

Making friends is a skill. Like most skills, it improves with practice. If you want to meet people and make friends, 1 must be willing to take actions. You must first go 2 there are people. You won't make friends 3 home alone. 4 a club or group, for talking with those who like the same things as you do is 5 . Or join someone in some activity.

Many people are nervous (紧张的) when talking to people. After all, meeting strangers means facing 6 . And it's human 7 to feel a bit uncomfortable about the unknown.

Most of our fears about dealing with new people 8 doubts about ourselves. We suggest other people are judging us, 9 us too tall or too short, too this or too that. 10 don't forget that they must be feeling 11 way. Try to accept yourself 12 you are, and try to put the other person at ease. You'll 13 feel more comfortable.

Try to act self-confident (自信) even if you don't feel that way. 14 you enter a room full of strangers, such as new classroom, walk tall and straight, look 15 at other people and smile. If you see someone you'd like to 16 to, say something. Don't wait for the other person to 17 a conversation.

Just meeting someone 18 doesn't mean that you will make friends with that person. Friendship is 19 on mutual (相互的) liking and "give and take". They take time and 20 to develop. And there are things that keep a new friendship from growing.

- () 1. A. you B. they C. it D. I
- () 2. A. when B. whether C. where D. however
- () 3. A. arriving B. returning C. staying D. leaving
- () 4. A. Recognize B. Accept C. Share D. Join
- () 5. A. more difficult B. easier C. ordinary D. uncomfortable
- () 6. A. a friend B. the enemies

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| | C. trouble | | D. the unknown |
| () 7. | A. nature | B. fault | C. weakness |
| () 8. | A. come from | B. give up | C. get over |
| () 9. | A. finding | B. making | C. stopping |
| () 10. | A. And | B. Therefore | C. But |
| () 11. | A. in the | B. a friendly | C. different |
| () 12. | A. what | B. as | C. how |
| () 13. | A. neither | B. both | C. hardly |
| () 14. | A. When | B. As if | C. So that |
| () 15. | A. specially | B. directly | C. shyly |
| () 16. | A. refer | B. write | C. speak |
| () 17. | A. start | B. stop | C. develop |
| () 18. | A. old | B. new | C. famous |
| () 19. | A. depended | B. lay | C. taken |
| () 20. | A. money | B. resource | C. effort |
| | | | D. manners |
| | | | D. carry off |
| | | | D. treating |
| | | | D. So |
| | | | D. the same |
| | | | D. where |
| | | | D. never |
| | | | D. In which |
| | | | D. strictly |
| | | | D. pay |
| | | | D. hold |
| | | | D. active |
| | | | D. based |
| | | | D. trouble |

六、阅读理解。

(A)

Jack is the name of a game that is quite popular with children. To play jack, you'll need a small rubber ball ten small metal objects: jacks. The rules for this game are very simple. To begin, you put the ten jacks on the floor or ground in front of you. Throw the ball up, pick up one jack and then catch the ball. Keep the jack in your hand and then continue to pick up the other jacks one at a time. You lose your turn if you do not catch the ball, or if you do not pick up a jack or you drop any jacks from your hands.

When you finish all ten jacks, you now try to do the same thing again but with two jacks at a time. This is more difficult, of course. You will lose your turn if you do not pick up exactly two jacks or if you make any of the other mistakes.

- () 1. To pick up a jack, you have to _____.
- throw one of the jacks first
 - throw the first jack you've caught
 - throw the rubber ball into the air first
 - catch the falling ball first
- () 2. How many times will you pick up jacks when you play with two jacks at a time without making any mistakes to win the game?
- 5
 - 3
 - 4
 - 6
- () 3. Which of the following is true?
- The name of a jack is very popular with children.

- B. The children like the game only for its simple rules.
- C. You always do the same thing when you finish all ten jacks.
- D. You have to pick up one jack as fast as possible before you catch the ball.

(B)

When we hear the words "college students", we usually think of a young person between 18 and 22 years old. But in the USA today, a college student often is much older. In fact, educators say in the next few years colleges and universities may have more older part-time students than traditional (传统的) full-time younger students.

Educators report a big increase in the number of Americans who attend college and university classes in the evening or at night or weekends. Most of them are older than 25 years old and more have full-time or part-time jobs. Many are in their thirties or forties.

Why are so many people deciding to spend their time and money in order to continue their education? Most are doing it because they believe more education will help them to get a better job. Some are industrial workers whose factories have closed. They are learning new skills to prepare for other kinds of work. Some of the part-time students are not pleased with the jobs they have. They are studying for new ones. Some have retired (退休) and are looking for new kinds of work. Two of every three of the students older than 35 are women. Many of them are returning to school after years of staying at home to care for children.

Are older students good students? Most teachers say yes. They say older students really want to learn. They ask difficult questions and are not pleased with simple answers. They often get high grades.

() 4. It's said that in the next few years _____.

- A. students in colleges and universities will be much older
- B. full-time students in colleges and universities will be even younger
- C. American colleges and universities will take in part-time students equally
- D. the number of older students will be greater than that of the younger ones

() 5. Judge which of the following is FALSE according to the above passage.

- A. It's reported that a large number of Americans attend college or universities classes in their spare time.
- B. Most of them are over 25.
- C. Most of them are without jobs.
- D. The number of students in colleges and universities is reported to have gone up greatly.

() 6. Why are so many people deciding to go on with their education? Because _____.

- A. most of the Americans enjoy learning something new
- B. most of them believe; more education, better jobs

C. they have lost their jobs

D. they are tired of their jobs they have

() 7. "They often get high grades" means _____.

A. they rise to high grades easily

B. they often get very good marks (分数)

C. they are more likely to receive a master's or a doctor's degree upon graduation

D. they often win high prize

第二单元 复习提要

一、单词和习惯用语

毕业要求: include 等, 详见课本后的单元词汇表, 其中 elevator, usage, midwestern, southeastern, northwestern, subway 不要求掌握。

高考要求: command, request

二、语法

高考要求: 间接引语(祈使句), 详见课本后的语法项目。现补充:

1. 祈使句间接引语的谓语动词除了 ask, tell, order 外, 也可根据情况使用 advise, remind, warn 等。例如:

“Remember to switch off all the lights,” she said.

→ She reminded me to switch off all the lights.

“Don’t make the same mistake any more,” she said.

→ She told/asked/warned me not to make the same mistake any more.

2. 祈使句间接引语的谓语动词不能用 say。

He said, “Go to get a pen for me.”

→ He asked me to go to get a pen for him.

3. 祈使句中的 please 在间接引语中必须省去。例如:

She said to me, “Please open the door.”

→ She asked me to open the door.

单元练习二

一、根据句中所给的首字母或中文, 用本单元所学的单词完成下列句子。

1. Teachers need to be clear about their r _____ in teaching.
2. Follow the d _____ when you use the machine.
3. The teacher has a rich English v _____.
4. I haven't seen him for twenty years, but I r _____ him the moment I saw him.
5. My English teacher always asks us to r _____ the text in our own words.
6. _____ (现代) English has a lot of differences with the old one.
7. The people in south Asia made a request for _____ (国际) aid.
8. Can you prove your _____ (身份)?

9. I am a _____ (本地人) of Guangdong.

10. The _____ (政府) is planning a new project to protect the wildlife.

二、改写句子。

1. "Would you please open the door?" she said.

She _____ me _____ the door.

2. "Don't touch anything in the lab," the teacher said to us.

The teacher _____ us _____ touch anything in the lab.

3. "Never forget it," she said.

She _____ me _____ forget it.

4. He didn't come to school today because he was ill.

He didn't come to school today _____ his illness.

5. In the 1600's, Shakespeare used a wider vocabulary than ever before.

In the 1600's, Shakespeare _____ a wider vocabulary than ever before.

三、用括号中的词语将下列句子译成英语。

1. 新政府由 10 个高层官员组成。(government, be made up of)

2. 他一生中扮演了各种各样的角色。(play a role in)

3. 由于天气的原因, 我们没去看电影。(because of)

4. 刚才下雨, 可是现在晴了。(however)

5. 我承认我们要面对很多困难。(recognize/recongise)

四、单项填空。

() 1. —Do you mind if I keep pets in this room?

—_____.

A. I'd rather you didn't, actually

B. Of course not, it's not allowed here

C. Yes. I love pets

D. No, you can't

() 2. —English has a large vocabulary, hasn't it?

—Yes. _____ more words and expressions and you will find it easier to read and communicate.

A. Know

B. Knowing

C. To know

D. Known

() 3. —How do you communicate _____ each other?

—_____ e-mail.

A. to; With

B. with; By

C. to; By

D. with; In

- () 4. I know this one is different _____ that one, but I can't tell the difference _____ them.
A. from; between B. than; about C. to; about D. from; in
- () 5. —Oh, it's you! I _____ you.
—I've just had my hair cut, and I'm wearing new glasses.
A. didn't recognize B. hadn't recognized
C. haven't recognized D. don't recognize
- () 6. All the people _____ at the party were his supporters.
A. present B. arrived C. standard D. important
- () 7. The number of people invited to the party _____ fifty; but a number of them _____ absent for different reasons.
A. were; was B. was; was C. was; were D. were; were
- () 8. —How can I repair it?
—Well, look at the _____.
A. directions B. expressions
C. explanations D. introductions
- () 9. The boy has been ill at home for three months. _____, he has never given up teaching himself.
A. Besides B. However C. So D. Though
- () 10. This film is based _____ a novel by Jin Yong.
A. to B. on C. about D. at
- () 11. His father told him _____ put it on the floor.
A. don't B. not to C. didn't D. to not
- () 12. The question will probably _____ at the international conference.
A. come up B. come to C. catch up D. come up to
- () 13. The young students learned different lessons, _____ Chinese, maths, English and history.
A. include B. including C. to include D. included
- () 14. We were going out for a walk _____ it began to rain.
A. while B. when C. as D. before
- () 15. —We are having a party this evening.
—_____!
A. For fun B. Make fun C. Have fun D. Get a fun

五、完形填空。

Washoe is a young chimpanzee (黑猩猩). She is an 1 chimpanzee, though. Scientists are doing a research 2 her. They want to see how civilized (驯化) she can 3 . Already she does many things a human being can do.