

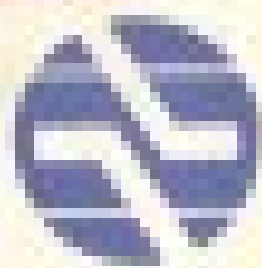
高中英语

天津教育出版社

检测与分析



中国书画函授大学肇庆分校



恒母·微唱

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高中英语检测与分析

天津教育出版社

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张上宏 等编

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说 明

本书以最新英语教学大纲为依据,对高中英语第一册、第二册以及主要语法项目进行了全面系统的总结。意在使读者能深入教材之中,通过精讲与训练,撷取知识之精华;通过总结知识规律与内在联系,形成完整的知识结构;通过典型题目的训练与测试,了解与巩固学习效果。

本书各配套练习均参考了90年高考标准化题型。题后并附有答案。

参加本书编写工作的有(以编写内容为序):张士宏,张守森,张民志,李绮娴,胡德康,郝蕪,刘吁果,宋玉昆,孟祥明,陈少梦。

由于我们水平有限,时间仓促,不当和错误之处在所难免,望读者批评指正。

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高中英语第一册

Lesson One

要点与分析

1. be born in, be born of (或 into)

be born in 表示出生在某地或某年、某月。要表示出生在某年、某月的某日时常用介词 on; be born of (或 into) 表示出生在什么样的家庭。

2. before long, long before

before long 意为“不久”、“不久以后”，与 soon, a little later 同义。long before 意为“很久以前”、“老早”，其后可接名词或从句，并常与过去时连用。

3. be forced to do sth. , have to do sth.

be forced to do sth. 被迫或强迫去做某事，暴力威胁含义较强。have to do sth. 只表示不得不去做某事。

4. go on to do sth. , go on doing sth.

go on to do sth. 指做一件事后，又接着干另一件事。
go on doing sth. = keep on doing sth. 指继续做某(同一件)事。

5. get to , reach, arrive

get 常和介词 to 连用，后接表示地点的名词。reach 是及物动词，后面直接接宾语。arrive 与介词 in 连用，表示到达较

大的地方。与 at 连用,表示到达较小的地方。

6. keep on doing sth. ,keep doing sth.

keep on doing sth. =do on doing sth. 继续做某事。

keep doing sth. 一直(不断地)做某事,或老是做某事。

7. such a ,such ,so

such 和 so 都表示程度,such 是形容词,so 是副词。单数名词前用 such a ,(如 such a good book=so good a book)复数名词和抽象名词前只用 such (如 such good books, such rapid progress)。

8. give some advice on how to do sth.

some advice 指一些建议,advice 是抽象名词,因此,没有复数,也不与 a 连用。“一条建议”应说 a piece of advice。

9. find it important (pleasant, natural...) to do sth.

意为“发现了某事很重要(愉快、自然...)”,其中 it 是 find 的形式宾语,不定式短语 to do sth. 是 find 的真正宾语,形容词 important 是宾语补足语。常用在这种句型中的动词有:think, feel, make, take 等。

要点检测

一、语音知识。 根据所给四个单词划线部分的发音,找出读音与所给例词相同的那个选项。

() 1. improve A. native B. advice C. time D. find

() 2. rapid A. grasp B. master C. grammar D. last

() 3. base A. read B. greatly C. rason D. meal

() 4. German A. language B. progress C. begin D. encourage

() 5. limited A. cleaned B. ended C. worked D. grasped

- ()6. works A. noise B. dogs C. master D. has

二、根据下列对话的情景,找出划线句子中哪些词一般要重读。

- ()7. —When did you get to know Tom?

—The year I was in England.

- A. year, was, England B. year, England
C. in England D. was, in, England

- ()8. —What shall we do in our English class tomorrow?

—We'll talk about some pictures.

- A. We'll, talk, pictures B. talk, some, pictures
C. about, pictures D. talk, pictures

三、以下每组对话由三个句子组成。指出这三个句子在一般情况下应该用什么语调。

- ()9. ① John: Are they cleaning the classroom?

② Mary: No, they aren't.

③ John: What are they doing then?

- A. ①升调②降调③升调 B. ①升调②降调③降调
C. ①降调②降调③升调 D. ①降调②升调③降调

- ()10. ① Bob: Where does Kate have lunch?

② Mary: At home.

③ Bob: Always at home?

- A. ①升调②降调③降调 B. ①升调②降调③升调
C. ①降调②升调③降调 D. ①降调②降调③升调

四、单项填空。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

- ()11. He doesn't live here. He has _____.

A. a his own house.

B. a house of himself.

C. a house of him.

D. a house of his own.

() 12. When did you _____ to the station?

A. get

B. arrive

C. reach

D. stay

() 13. Many _____ came to visit our school yesterday, and they asked us to visit _____ if possible.

A. Germen...Germany

B. Germany...German

C. Germans...Germany

D. Germany...Germens

() 14. That is the factory _____ we visited last year.

A. where

B. when

C. whose

D. which

() 15. If a person keeps on translating everything into his own language, it _____ he hasn't mastered it.

A. shows

B. seems

C. express

D. tell

() 16. The girl student was praised _____ what she had done.

A. at

B. for

C. to

D. in

() 17. My car is in _____ bad condition _____ I can't drive it.

A. such...that

B. too...to

C. so...that

D. such a...that

() 18. My teacher gave me some good _____ on how to study English.

A. advices

B. advice

C. an advice

D. a advice

() 19. We all hope to finish the work _____.

A. long before

B. long after

C. long

D. before long

() 20. The two _____ have been working with us for about three years.

- A. German B. germans C. Germans D. Germens
- () 21. Marx started working hard to improve his English and _____ he was able to write articles in English for an American newspaper.
- A. it wasn't long before B. it was long before
C. it was long after D. it were long after
- () 22. You can take a horse to water, but you can't force it _____.
- A. drink B. drinking C. to drink D. drunk
- () 23. After finishing reading the letter, she went on _____ a reply.
- A. to write B. writing C. write D. written
- () 24. The two things _____ Marx wasn't sure were the grammar and the idioms.
- A. in which B. about which C. about that D. that
- () 25. She was _____ excited that she could hardly go to sleep.
- A. such B. such a C. much D. so
- () 26. In his _____ he began to study English.
- A. forty B. fourty C. fourties D. forties
- () 27. I feel _____ rather easy to learn a second language after English.
- A. that B. it C. this D. its
- () 28. This English story is _____ for me to read.
- A. enough easy B. enough easily
C. easy enough D. easily enough
- () 29. This is _____ beautiful picture that I like it very much.

A. such a B. so a C. such D. so

()30. The doctor advised me _____ smoking.

A. giving up B. to give up

C. give up D. given up

五、完形填空。先通读下列短文,掌握其大意,然后在题后所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

John was 31 to find that there were already a lot of schoolmates in the school library, though it was just four o'clock. Some of them were doing their homework. The others were reading 32.

The librarian 33 at John as he came in, then went 34 with his work. John wanted to find some 35 written by Charles Dickens. At last he found them on a high shelf. He was not 36 enough to get the books, so he 37 ladder to get some down. When he was climbing down the ladder, a book fell to the floor. Many 38 of eyes looked up at him. He felt very 39 after 40 two books, he walked away as quickly as possible.

()31. A. surprised B. excited C. interested D. pleased

()32. A. quickly B. calmly C. silently D. happily

()33. A. stared B. had a look C. glared D. shouted

()34. A. in B. away C. off D. on

()35. A. novels B. songs C. dictionaries D. plays

()36. A. short B. high C. low D. tall

()37. A. fetched B. took C. lent D. gained

()38. A. once B. crowds C. couples D. pairs

()39. A. sorry B. angry C. unhappy D. unlucky

()40. A. lending B. giving C. borrowing D. taking

参考答案

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. D
11. D 12. A 13. C 14. D 15. A 16. B 17. D 18. B
19. D 20. C 21. A 22. C 23. A 24. B 25. D 26. D
27. B 28. C 29. A 30. B 31. A 32. C 33. B 34. D
35. A 36. D 37. A 38. D 39. A 40. C

Lesson Two

要点与分析

1. in the future, in future

in future(=from now on)指从现在起的“今后”、“将来”，强调从今以后。in the future 指“将来”、“今后”，是与现在、过去相对而言，不强调从今以后(立即)怎样。

2. home, house, family

house 指“房屋”、“住宅”，强调建筑本身。home 指一个家庭长期居住的地方，有时带感情色彩。family 指家庭的全体成员，与居住的地方无关。

3. had better do sth. , would rather do sth.

had better do sth. 意为“最好……”，表示劝告，可指现在或将来，但不指过去。其否定形式为 had better not do sth. ; would

rather do sth. 意为“宁愿”，表示选择，其否定形式为 would rather not do sth. 。

4. would like, should like

would like 和 should like 经常用来表示“愿意”、“想要”等意思，尤其是用在礼貌地提出要求或是表示愿意提供帮助时，其后总是跟动词不定式。在对上述请求作回答时，常说 I would like to, 注意 to 不能省略。

5. turn...into, turn on, turn off, turn down

turn...into 意为“将...变成...”；turn on“打开”(收音机、自来水、灯、煤气等)；“关掉”为 turn off；turn down 意为“把声音拧小”。

6. I wonder if (或 whether)...

这是一种用来委婉、客气提出请求的表达方式，wonder 常译为“不知道”或“想知道”。

7. takd it (things) easy

这是习惯说法，常译为“别着急”、“别紧张”或“慢慢来”。

8. wish, hope

使用 wish 可以说 wish sb. to do sth. (to do 为补语)。而 hope 则不能这样说。还可以说 Wish you success (双宾语)。hope 也不能这样使用。wish 和 hope 后都可以接从句，但 wish 后的从句要用虚拟语气。

要点检测

一、语音知识。根据所给四个单词的划线部分的发音，找出读音不同的那个选项。

- () 1. A. forehead B. ahead C. breast D. instead