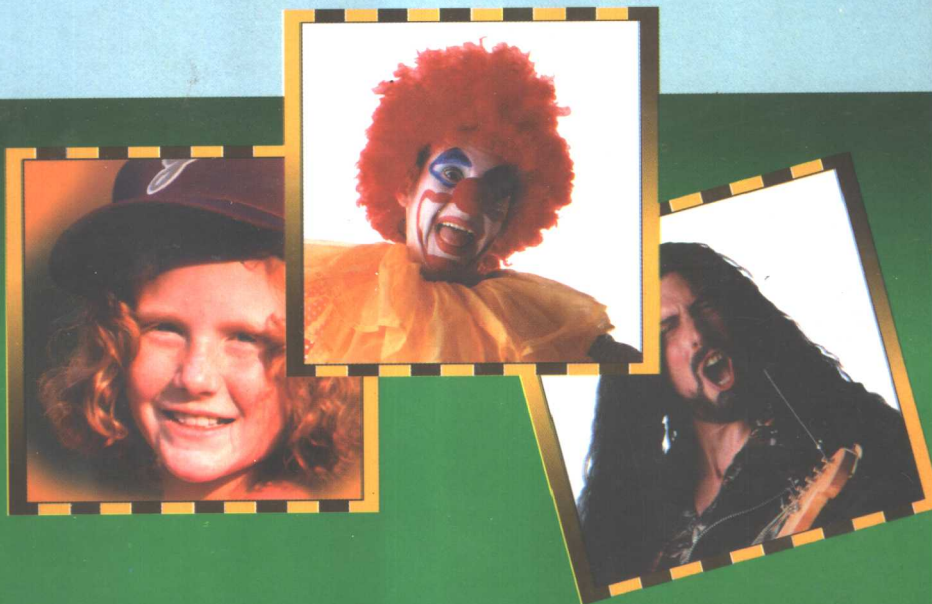


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◎北京明德教育研究中心策划◎

无敌英语



高考总复习全息诠释

●延边大学出版社

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责任编辑:李英玉

封面设计:魏 晋

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12BAB32/06

无敌英语同步全息诠释丛书

社 务

延边大学出版社出版

(吉林省延吉市公园路105号)

长春市康华彩印厂印刷

开本:850×1168毫米 1/32

印张:99

字数:3788千字

印数:20001—30000册

2001年6月第2版

2001年6月第1次印刷

ISBN 7-5634-1397-9/H.286

全套定价:99.80元(本书定价:21.80元)



《无敌英语高考总复习全息诠释》

内容及使用方法

《无敌英语高考总复习全息诠释》是根据高中英语教学新大纲和最新考试说明,由高三优秀把关教师汇集多年经验编撰而成。本书分三大篇,每篇内容及使用方法如下:

基础复习篇:系统讲解初三至高三英语课本中重要语言点,精讲词汇用法、同义词、近义词辨析、词汇活用、习惯搭配、短语、句型等各个方面,并依据高考难度、强度每两单元设置一套检测题。

语法复习篇:对高考所要求的所有语法项目分类讲解,富含系统性和条理性,例句丰富。把每个语法项目在近十年高考中所涉及到的考题归纳荟萃。并依据高考要求及难度设置训练题。

考前强化篇:包括十年高考试题归类详析和语言点快速检测两部分。第一部分,把十年优秀高考试题按题型归类详解,供同学们阅读;第二部分,创造性地把高中每单元的重点语言点以英汉对照填空形式列出,您可在考前快速检测,强化记忆,从而使考生获得高考有效信息,确立应试对策。

同学们可以此书为据、为序,或自学或在教师的指导下进行高三总复习。在复习完课本及语法专项后可选择10~15套综合检测题进行综合演练,一方面训练综合能力,一方面熟练各种题型的解题技巧。

在策划、编写此书的过程中,得到了北京外国语大学、大连外国语学院、东北师范大学外语系、中山大学外语系、华东师范大学外语系、华中师范大学外语系、西安交大外语系等多方面的关怀和大力鼎助。此书成稿过程中认真采纳了诸多高考命题研究者的意见,谨借此书面世之际,深表谢忱。

初衷虽好,囿于我们的水平,书中谬误或所难免,敬请专家、同行、广大读者不吝赐正。

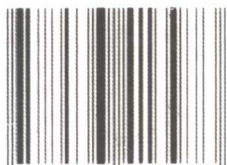
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ISBN 7-5634-1397-9



9 787563 413973 >

ISBN 7-5634-1397-9/H · 286

全套定价:99.80 元(本册定价:21.80 元)



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基
础
复
习
篇



初三部分

Unit 1~4 第一~四单元

1. 'd better do = had better do 最好做某事

'd better not do = had better not do 最好别做某事

① You 'd better go there alone.

你最好自己去那。

② You 'd better not go around at lunch time.

午餐时间你最好别到处乱走。

【注】: 'd rather do sth. = would/had rather do sth. 宁愿做某事

'd rather not do sth. = would/had rather not do sth. 宁愿不做某事

'd like to do sth. = would/should like to do sth. 很想做某事

would not like to do sth. 不想做某事

'd like sb. to do sth. 很想某人做某事

would not like sb. to do sth. 不想让某人做某事

③ I 'd rather play tennis than swim.

我倒想玩网球, 不想游泳。

④ I 'd rather not go. 我宁可不去。

⑤ I would like to say a few words about it. 关于这事我想说几句。

2. no one 和 none 的区别见下表

	指代	做主语时 谓语用	与 of 连用
no one	人	单	不可
none	物/人	单/复	可以

① No one knows. 没有人知道。

② There were none present.

谁也没到。

③ There is none. 没有人。

④ None of them have failed.

他们当中谁也没失败。

⑤ None of the telephone is/are working. 没有一部电话是可以用的。

3. talk

▶ 不及物动词。常用短语:

① talk to/with sb. 与……交谈

② talk about sb./sth. 谈论某人/物

▶ 名词。常用短语:

③ have a talk with sb. 与……谈话

④ give a talk on/about sth.

做关于……的报告

4. 注意下列短语区别

go on doing 继续做

go on to do 接着做(另一件事)

keep doing 一直做(表示动作或状态的持续)

keep on doing 接连/反复/继续做(表示动作的反复)

① Go on speaking. 说下去。

② Go on to read Lesson Three.

接着读第三课。

③ I kept standing all the time. 我一直站着。(standing 表示一种状态)

④ Don't keep on standing up and asking such silly questions. (standing up 和 asking 均指动作。)别一再站起来问这些蠢问题。

5. rather

▶ 副词, “相当”。可用来修饰名词, 形容词, 副词, 介词, 动词和比较级。

① She's rather a fool.

她相当笨。(修饰名词)

② It's rather a cold day.

相当冷的天气。(修饰名词短语)

- ③ *It's a rather cold day.*

相当冷的天气。(修饰形容词)

- ④ *He drove rather fast.*

他开得相当快。(修饰副词)

- ⑤ *These shoes are rather too big.*

这双鞋大了一点。(修饰副词)

- ⑥ *It's rather like a potato.*

那有些象马铃薯。(修饰介词短语)

- ⑦ *It rather surprised me.*

那事使我颇感惊讶。(修饰动词)

- ⑧ *I'm feeling rather better.*

我觉得舒服多了。(修饰比较级)

► fairly 也是“相当”的意思。但语气不如 rather 强烈。

► 经常说 fairly good, fairly well, 而不说 rather good; 经常说 rather badly, 而说不说 fairly badly。

► “相当冷的一天”用 fairly 和 rather 都可以, 但要注意 a rather cold day = rather a cold day, 而只能说 a fairly cold day, 而不可说 fairly a cold day; fairly cold 指“够冷了”; rather cold 指“太冷了”。

6. agree 用法; agree with

► 同意。常用 agree with sb./sb's words/what sb. said

► 适宜……的健康; 和……相宜

► 与……一致

► agree on/about 就……达成一致

► agree to 同意某一计划、建议等。(该短语中 to 为介词, 后面要接名词或代词)

► agree to do sth. 同意做某事。(to 为小品词, 后接动词原形。)

- ① *She agreed with me/my words/what I said.* 她同意我的话。

- ② *The soup did not agree with me, and has given me a pain.* 这汤不适合我喝, 我曾因喝这汤而肚痛。

- ③ *Your story agrees with his in everything except small details.*
除了一些小节之外, 你的故事跟他的在各方面都一致。

- ④ *We agreed on the plan.*
我们对这计划看法相同。

- ⑤ *He agreed to my proposal.*
他同意我的提议。

- ⑥ *We agreed to leave at once.*
我们同意马上离开。

► agree on 强调的是“达成一致”而 agree to 仅指“同意”

► 不说 agree sb. to do. 若表示“同意某人做某事”要说 allow sb. to do 或 agree that.

- ⑦ *They agreed that they should ask him.* 他们同意应该向他请教。

7. prefer 动词。“(比较)喜欢”。

Do you prefer coffee or tea?

你喜欢咖啡还是茶?

► 常用句型:

prefer A to B 喜欢 A 胜过喜欢 B

prefer doing A to doing B 喜欢做 A 胜过做 B

prefer to do A rather than do B 喜欢做 A 胜过做 B

前两个句式 to 均为介词; 第二、三句式中, 若前后动词一致, 常把第二个动词省略。

- ① *The hero preferred death to dishonour.* 这位英雄宁死不愿受辱。

② I prefer doing to talking.

我喜欢做不喜欢说。

③ I prefer reading novels to essays. 我
喜欢读小说不喜欢读散文。④ I prefer to work rather than sit
idle. = I would rather work than sit
idle. 我宁愿工作不喜欢闲坐。▶ 另外还可说 prefer sb. to do = prefer
that……宁愿某人做……⑤ --May I wash the dishes? --I'd
prefer you to dry them.“我洗盘子好吗?”“你倒不如把它
们擦干好了。”⑥ Would you prefer that I come on
Monday instead of on Tuesday?你喜欢我星期一来而不是星期二
来吗?

8. try to do 尽力去做; try doing 试着做。

① He tried to stand on his head but
couldn't.

他想倒立起来,但是做不到。

② I tried standing on my head but it
gave me a headache.

我试着倒立,结果把头弄痛了。

9. sleep 不及物动词。“睡觉”。

① She is sleeping. 她在睡觉。

② asleep 表语形容词。“睡着的”。常
用于以下短语:

③ be fast asleep 酣睡

④ be sound asleep 酣睡

⑤ fall asleep = get to sleep 睡着

单元测验题 第一卷

I. 单项填空

A) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出划线部分与所给单词
的划线部分读音相同的选项。

例: have

A. gave B. save C. hat D. make

答案: C

1. sugar

A. pupil B. wolf C. loose D. gold

2. early

A. heart B. learn C. bear D. dear

3. really

A. reality B. reading C. prison D. serious

4. breath

A. mother B. though C. clothing D. healthy

5. says

A. paid B. ate C. sank D. shaken

B) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出可以填入空白处的最
佳答案。例: We _____ last night, but we went to the
concert instead.

A. must have studied B. might study

C. should have studied D. would study

答案: C

6. They prefer staying here _____ going
home.

A. rather than B. than

C. from D. to

7. I dislike the way _____ he treats his pa-
tients.

A. how B. which C. what D. that

8. _____ have a new school bag.

A. Each of us B. We each

C. Each D. Every of us

9. I'd rather _____.

A. you told me the truth

B. your telling me the truth

C. you should tell me the truth

D. you to tell me the truth

10. _____ of the planets has air around it.

A. Both B. All

C. Not every one D. No one

11. Reading is to the mind _____ food is to the
body.

- A. that B. what C. which D. while
12. Of all my friends, _____ is so diligent as Tom.
A. not one B. either
C. none D. neither
13. Smoking is not _____ in the exam hall.
A. supposed B. allowed
C. happened D. agreed
14. --Why don't you take Jane's pen?
--I don't like _____.
A. that pen of hers B. her that pen
C. that her pen D. that pen of her
15. I can't give you an answer yet. I'd like _____ more time to consider my decision.
A. fairly B. hardly C. rather D. quite
16. --Let's take Mary's car.
--No. _____.
A. We'd not better to
B. We'd better not to
C. We'd not better D. We'd better not
17. As for me, I just want to sleep a _____ sleep.
A. big B. happy C. heavy D. sound
18. --I'll help you whenever you need me.
--Good. I'd like _____ me tomorrow.
A. you helping B. that you'll help
C. you to help D. that you help
19. Having read Lesson Five, she went on _____ Lesson Six.
A. to read B. read
C. reading D. with reading
20. --How about going sailing with us tomorrow?
--_____ very much.
A. I'll like to B. I'd like to
C. I'd like D. I like
21. Please go on _____ until you succeed.
A. to do that B. do that
C. doing that D. to doing
22. I like watching TV _____ to the cinema.
A. rather than to go B. more than to go
C. than going D. more than going
23. There are _____ stories about people _____ there are people themselves.
A. as many...as B. as much...as
C. as many...than D. as much...than
24. In the past people did little to prevent pollution, _____.
A. did they B. they didn't
C. didn't they D. had they
25. --You needn't go there alone yet, need you?
--Yes, I'm afraid I _____.
A. must B. mustn't C. need D. needn't
26. It was difficult for me to make myself _____ when I was in London.
A. understand B. understanding
C. understood D. to be understood
27. I found a boy _____ on the bench.
A. to sit B. sat
C. seating D. seated
28. He insisted that Tom _____ there.
A. would be sent B. was sent
C. be sent D. were sent
29. During _____ Spring Festival I'm going to visit my teacher and say "Happy _____ New Year" to her family.
A. the...不填 B. the...the
C. 不填...the D. 不填...不填
30. He can read _____ as the other students in the class.
A. twice as fastly B. twice as fast
C. as twice fast D. fast as twice
31. _____ hoped that you'll have a chance to visit China again.
A. It's B. It C. I D. I'm
32. You can do it in _____ way you like.
A. which B. what
C. whatever D. whenever

33. We wouldn't lose courage _____ we should fail ten times.
A. as if B. even if
C. as soon as D. as long as
34. Give him some help, _____ he won't finish it in time.
A. and B. or C. then D. but
35. We wouldn't be discouraged _____ we should fail ten times.
A. as if B. even if
C. as though D. but
36. It was not until after the war _____ to his hometown to look for his lost sister.
A. did he return B. he did return
C. he returned D. that he returned
37. Whom would you rather _____ with.
A. have go B. have to go
C. went D. had go
38. The group is waiting for _____ plane to Beijing.
A. his B. her C. its D. their
39. -- _____ can you be ready?
-- In an hour.
A. How long B. How soon
C. How often D. How fast
40. About three-fifths of the workers in that _____ are from Shanghai.
A. works of steel B. steel's works
C. work of steel D. steel works
41. The sentence "You can not praise the boy too highly." means _____.
A. It's kind of you to praise the boy, but don't praise him too highly.
B. You should stop praising the boy. You've praised him too much.
C. No matter how you praise the boy, it will not be enough.
D. You can't praise the boy now, because he is praised too highly.
42. He could not decide _____ not _____ home.
A. whether or not to return
B. either or to return
C. whether to return D. either to return
43. That's my idea, can you think of _____?
A. better B. a better one
C. one better D. the better
44. The little boy _____ his hiding place when he coughed.
A. took off B. set out
C. gave away D. looked up
45. The house wanted _____, unless he decided to move into the country.
A. do up B. to do up
C. doing up D. being done up

II. 完型填空

Alexander Bell was born on March 3, 1847 46 Edinburgh. His genius was 47 from his father, who was a famous 48 of elocution(演说), and an expert 49 phonetics. Even 50 a boy his mind was inventive, but in 1870 Bell's 51 began to fail and there were fears of consumption(肺结核). So with his father he left his native country and went to Canada. Two years 52 he was in Boston, where he 53 a school for 54 teachers of the deaf and he also gave instruction in the mechanics(技巧) of speech. Here he started experimenting on a machine which he believed 55 make the deaf "hear". While he was doing this he 56 57 the clue for the correct principles(原理) of telephone. "58", he said, "a current of electricity could be 59 to vary in intensity(强度) as the air varies in density(密度), during the production of sound, I should be able to transmit(传播) speech telegraphically." So he 60 to study-

ing the workings of a 61 man's ear, and the movement of 62 during a sound.

63 February 15, 1876, Bell had filed an application for a patent for his improvement 64 telegraphy at the United States Patent Office 65 two hours later Elisha Gray of Chicago filed an application 66 67 the same invention! The great Edison, A. E. Dobbins and Daniel Drawbraugh were 68 working in the same field: all claimed the invention or part of the invention of the 69. The great telephone war was 70! There was hardly any time to spare.

46. A. of B. in C. on D. from
 47. A. inherited B. come C. sent D. got
 48. A. student B. teacher C. doctor D. worker
 49. A. from B. about C. on D. of
 50. A. when B. while C. like D. as
 51. A. body B. breath C. health D. legs
 52. A. later B. ago C. before D. late
 53. A. build B. put on C. put up D. set up
 54. A. training B. teaching C. helping D. asking
 55. A. were able to B. could
 C. would D. should
 56. A. actually B. accidentally
 C. nearly D. finally
 57. A. came to B. came into
 C. came away D. came across
 58. A. If B. When C. As D. Though
 59. A. make B. made C. making D. to make
 60. A. blind B. went C. turned D. asked
 61. A. blind B. healthy C. clever D. deaf
 62. A. sound B. wind C. density D. air
 63. A. In B. On C. By D. From
 64. A. in B. on C. about D. over
 65. A. About B. Only C. Nearly D. Over
 66. A. on B. for C. of D. in
 67. A. almost B. mostly C. most D. just
 68. A. both B. either C. all D. none

69. A. telephone B. telegram
 C. telegraph D. electricity
 70. A. in B. out C. over D. on

III. 阅读理解

A) 阅读下列短文, 从每小题所给的四个选项中, 选出最佳答案。

(A)

Cosmo Books Ltd., 4, Woodman Road,
 Hertford Estate, Two Bridges.
 Rickmansworth, West Sussex.
 Middx.
 Ref, GBS/SW/4CJ 25th February
 Dear Sir:

Just over six months ago, I saw an advertisement in the Morning Mail for a set of the complete works of William Shakespeare. Your company, Cosmo books Ltd., offered this set at what was claimed(声称) to be a "remarkable" price: fifteen pounds and fifty pence. I had wanted a set of Shakespeare's plays and poems for some time, and these books looked particularly attractive; so I sent for them.

Two weeks later, the books arrived, together with a set of the complete works of Charles Dickens which I had not ordered. So I returned Dickens books to you, with a cheque for fifteen pounds and fifty pence for the works of Shakespeare. Two weeks passed. Then there arrived on my door step a second set of the works of Shakespeare, and books by other writers, which were of no use to me at all. However, I could not afford to post all these books back to you, so I wrote to you, instructing you to come and collect all the books that I did not want. You did not reply to that letter. Instead, you sent me a bill for forty-two pounds. And since then, a new set of books has arrived every two weeks. The books are still all in their box-

es, in the garage, and my car has to stand in the rain outside.

I have no room for any more books. Please send no more books, send no more bills, send no more angry letters demanding payment. Just send one large lorry and take all the books away, leaving me only with the one set of the complete works of Shakespeare for which I have paid.

Yours faithfully,

Simon Walker

71. The advertisement that Mr. Walker saw in the Morning Mail was for _____.
 A. unlimited number of Cosmo Books
 B. a set of books of the works of Shakespeare
 C. a book containing all the plays and poems of Shakespeare
 D. fifteen pounds and fifty pence
72. Mr. Walker answered the advertisement because _____.
 A. he wanted a set of Shakespeare's works, and this set was cheap, and looked attractive.
 B. he claimed that the books were being offered at a remarkable price
 C. he had ordered the set and had been waiting for them to come for some time.
 D. the set he already had was not particularly attractive
73. Two weeks later _____.
 A. a set of the works of Dickens arrived instead of the set of Shakespeare
 B. Charles Dickens arrived with the set of Shakespeare's works
 C. a set of Charles Dickens' plays and poems arrived
 D. the set arrived, together with a set of the works of Dickens
74. Mr Walker _____.
 A. paid fifteen pounds and fifty pence for both sets of books
 B. paid for the Dickens but not for the Shakespeare
 C. paid for the Shakespeare and sent the Dickens back
 D. sent the Shakespeare back with a cheque for fifteen pounds and fifty pence
75. Cosmo Books have _____.
 A. sent bills for books that they have not sent
 B. continued to send books that Mr. Walker did not order
 C. still not sent Mr. Walker the books that he ordered
 D. made a gift to Mr. Walker of several sets of books
76. Mr Walker wants Cosmo Books to _____.
 A. send him a bill for all the books that he has received
 B. take away all the books except the Shakespeare
 C. send him the set of Shakespeare's works that he first ordered
 D. send no more books until he has read those already received

(B)

The government's plans for the country are certainly interesting. What are they going to do by the end of next year? They say they are going to build more day nurseries for working mothers. They say they are going to build more schools and increase grants for university students. Then they say they are going to reduce unemployment and improve the Health Service. Also they say they intend to reduce taxation.

Yes, it's a very interesting programme.

But where is the government going to get the money for all this?

Well, I know the answer, The money is going to come out of the taxpayer's pocket. That's right! It's you and me who are going to pay. Sir, may I suggest that, with the present state of the national economy, these plans are not only unrealistic, they're irresponsible!

M. C. Downing (Mrs)

77. How many plans did the writer refer to in the letter?

A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 7

78. The money is going to come from _____.

A. government officials B. workers
C. taxpayers D. you and me

79. The writer thinks the plans _____.

A. good B. interesting
C. bad D. irresponsible

80. What emotion is the writer expressing in this letter?

A. anger B. sadness
C. happiness D. surprise

B) 根据对话内容, 从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 选项中有两项为多余选项。

Grandpa is in the living room. He is waiting for his granddaughter Susan to come for dinner.

G: Grandpa S: Susan

G: 81

S: It's me, Grandpa.

G: Am I glad to see you!

S: And am I glad to see you! 82

G: How are things?

S: I've been talking to a group of salesmen since ten this morning, and 83

G: Well, you look good. 84

S: He and Michelle are visiting relatives in New Jersey today.

G: The rest of our family went to the movies.

So it's just you and me, Susan.

S: 85 Grandpa. We don't get to see enough of each other.

A. What's Harry doing tonight?

B. I'm very happy.

C. I am also glad to be here.

D. Is that you, Susan?

E. I'm really exhausted.

F. Who are you?

G. It's nice to be alone with you,

第 二 卷

IV. 单词拼写

根据下列句子及所给的首字母, 在句子右边横线上写出完全形式。(每空只写一词)

86. We are going to run a 1,500 - metre r _____ with the students in that school.

86. _____

87. Would you speak l _____, I can't hear you.

87. _____

88. It's your t _____ to keep guard.

88. _____

89. As u _____, he got up very early this morning.

89. _____

90. Too much work is no e _____ for not studying.

90. _____

91. I couldn't do anything e _____ just wait for him here.

91. _____

92. He was fast a _____ with the window open.

92. _____

93. Africa is the largest c _____ next to Asia.

93. _____

94. The bicycle is not worth the p _____ we paid for it.

94. _____

95. The ship is e _____ with the first-class machines.

95. _____

V. 短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误, 对标有题号的每一行作出判断, 如没有错误, 在该行右