

高考英语综合练习

黄宏煦等 编

河北人民出版社

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前 言

在实现四个现代化的新长征中，对外语学习提出了紧迫而艰巨的任务。我们编写这本《高考英语综合练习》，就是为了适应这方面的需要。

本书通过练习，使读者进一步巩固所学英语基础知识，并提高灵活运用语言的能力，主要是供高中学生及具有同等学历者准备高考复习时参考使用，对其他英语学习者及中学教师也有一定参考价值。

本书基本上按照由浅入深，由易到难，由单项练习到综合练习的原则编写，共包括三十五个练习及答案（练习 31—34 带有全面综合的性质，练习 35 为语音练习）。其内容涉及基本词汇、常用句型、基础语法，尤其是动词时态、介词用法、动词短语等方面。练习形式有选择、填空、提问、造句、改错、句型转换、中英互译、短文阅读及理解等项目。为有利于提高读者的英语水平，阅读材料大部分选自国外读物，请读者在学习语言的同时，注意批判其中不正确的思想。

由于编者水平所限，一定存在不少缺点，望广大读者指正。

编 者

一九七八年十二月

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EXERCISE ONE

I. Put the verbs in parentheses into the correct tense. Use Present Simple or Present Continuous only. (将括弧中的动词变成适当时态, 限用一般现在时或现在进行时)

1. Tom(sing) well. He(sing) a song now.
2. They tell me that Richard (play) the piano very well.
3. "What he(do) this evening?" "He(stay) at home."
4. "What you usually (do) after school?" "Sometimes I (go) to see a film and sometimes I (stay) at home to do my homework."
5. These two sisters already (speak) two foreign languages. Now they (learn) a third.
6. She (have) her birthday party tomorrow and she (look forward to) it very much.
7. I always (go) to school at seven and we (have) four hours of English every week.
8. The man who (talk) to John at the moment (speak) seven languages.
9. Jack usually (leave) his office at seven o'clock, but this week he (work) late.
10. I usually (write) my letters on Sunday, but I (write) this week's letters today because this coming Sunday we (go) out.

II. Put in the missing prepositions, Choose from "in", "on", and "at": (填入漏掉的介词 "in", "on" 或 "at")

The next meeting will take place ____ January 6th ____ 7.30 ____ the evening. (That's next Monday)

Our last meeting ____ December was not a success, perhaps because we held it ____ the weekend and ____ night. In fact, none of the meetings ____ 1974 were very successful, especially those ____ the summer. All members must attend this time! See you ____ Monday ____ half past seven sharp.

III. Complete the phrasal verbs by adding the missing particles. Choose from: up, off, away, out, for, with, back, down.

(选出适当的小品词, 补足句中的短语动词)

1. I was brought ____ in the countryside.
2. Cut a bit ____ the rope. It is too long.
3. He stayed ____ all night looking after his sick mother.
4. The plane took ____ five minutes late.
5. The boy fell ____ and broke his arm.
6. ~~I have used my paper. Will you offer me~~
9. Jack usually (leave) his office at seven o'clock, but this week he (work) late.
10. I usually (write) my letters on Sunday, but I (write) this week's letters today because this coming Sunday we (go) out.

IV. Put in "a", "an" or "the" where required. Note that in some cases no article is necessary: (在需要的地方填入 "a", "an" 或 "the"。注意在某些情况下不需要冠词)

1. ____ English teacher will come in ____ couple of days. We are eager to learn ____ English from him.
2. What ____ terrible weather we are having today! We had better stay at ____ home.
3. ____ girl in ____ blue dress is ____ friend of mine.
4. ____ apples grow in many parts of ____ world, but ____ apples that grow here are ____ best I have ever tasted.
5. "Can you tell me how to get to ____ post office?"
"Go straight down ____ street until you come to ____ square. Opposite ____ square stands a huge building. That is ____ post office."

V. Rewrite these sentences, using "too" or "enough": (用 "too" 和 "enough" 改写下列句子)

Examples:

He is very young. He can't do this work.

He is too young to do this work.

The hall is large. It can hold a few hundred people.

The hall is large enough to hold a few hundred people.

1. She is very much excited. She can't speak.
2. He is very busy. He can't go there today.

3. He is very strong. He can lift a rock of two hundred jin.
4. She's quite bright. She can answer these questions.
5. The old man was very tired. He couldn't go any farther.
6. My knife is very sharp. It can cut wood.
7. His watch is very old. It can't keep good time.
8. He is tall. He can take down the picture.
9. The woman is very weak. She can't stand such a bad weather.
10. The boy is very clever. He can solve this problem very quickly.

VI. Make the following negative; (将下列各句变成否定句)

1. He works hard.
2. She thinks you are right.
3. You are a college student.
4. I am going to town.
5. We need your help.
6. I think they will come soon.
7. I believe what he said is true.
8. There are some cups and saucers on the table.

VII. Put the following into English; (将下列句子译成英语)

1. 你在忙什么?
2. 我的弟弟擅长数学。
3. 你对什么感兴趣?
4. 这儿有很多水，是吗?
5. 没有多少工作可做。

6. 我希望将来成为一名教师。
7. 我和他一样高。
8. 他年轻, 但很能干。
9. 我建议我们应立刻订个计划。
10. 拿出书来, 翻到第14页。
11. 王大伯每天浇树。
12. 地球围着太阳转。
13. 你能区分麦子和草吗?
14. “你会吸烟吗?” “是的, 但是吸得很少。”

Ⅷ. Reading comprehension: (短文阅读及理解)

A Beautiful Carpet

Mr. Payne¹ was on holiday. He was staying in a small desert² town. One sunny morning he went to the market, and saw a beautiful carpet there. (The town was famous for carpets.) This one was very big, and full of rich colours³. He looked at it for a long time, but went away. The next day he passed and saw it again. He asked the price⁴.

“This one, sir? This is a very special carpet,” said the man.

“Yes, but how much is it?”

“It’s a special carpet, sir, so it is not cheap⁵. It’s beautiful, isn’t it?”

“Yes, it’s very beautiful, but...”

“It’s also very old, sir. It belonged to a great man many years ago. So I can’t sell it cheaply.”

“No. How much is it?” Mr. Payne asked again.

"A beautiful, old carpet, sir. And it is also a magic⁹ carpet. A magic flying carpet. A man came this morning and offered me five hundred pounds for it."

"Oh," said Mr. Payne.

"But I like you, sir. You're a very nice gentleman.⁸ I'll sell it to you. Five hundred and fifty pounds."

"Hmm,"⁹ Mr. Payne thought for a moment. "All right."

"Very good, sir," said the man. "Will you pay now and take it with you?"

"No," said Mr. Payne. "Here's my address.¹⁰ Fly over on the carpet.¹¹ I'll pay you when you arrive."

Notes:

1. Payne [peɪn] 佩恩
2. desert ['dezət] *n.* 荒凉的
3. full of rich colours: 满是富丽堂皇的色彩
4. asked the price: 问价
5. cheap [tʃi:p] *adj.* 便宜的
6. magic ['mædʒɪk] *adj.* 魔术的
7. ... offered me five hundred pounds for it, ... 出五百磅 (的价钱) 买它
8. a very nice gentleman, 一位非常正派的先生
9. hmm [mm] *int.* (感叹词) 哼
10. address [ə'dres] *n.* 地址
11. Fly over on the carpet: 请乘着这块地毯飞过来吧

Comprehension:

Decide which item best completes each sentence.

1. Mr. Payne a) was working in the small town.
b) lived in the small town. c) was visiting the small town.
2. When he went to the market, the weather was
a) good. b) bad. c) terrible.
3. He went to the market a) before sunrise.
b) before breakfast. c) before lunch.
4. He wanted the carpet, because it was a) expensive.
b) beautiful. c) cheap.
5. When he first saw it, he a) didn't know the price.
b) knew the price. c) asked the price.
6. The next day, he a) offered £500 for it. b) went away with it.
c) spoke to the man about it.
7. He asked the price a) once. b) twice. c) several times.
8. He thought the price was a) high. b) low. c) nice.
9. He agreed to the price a) immediately. b) after a few seconds.
c) much later.
10. He gave the man a) £550. b) £500. c) no money.

EXERCISE TWO

I. Put the verbs in parentheses into the correct tense.
Use Present Perfect or Past Simple only: (将括弧中的动词变成适当时态, 限用现在完成时或一般过去时)

1. The Red Star People's Commune (set up) in 1956.
2. Since liberation, great changes (take) place in

our country.

3. Who (write) "Robinson Crusoe"?
4. Since 1973, we (have) one bumper harvest after another.
5. Xiao Zhao just (go) out. He (say) he (have) something to do in the office.
6. It (not stop) raining since I (come) here.
7. I often (see) him but never (speak) to him.
8. I (write) to him some time ago, but I (not receive) a reply yet.
9. As the collective economy develops, the living standard of the commune members (go) up too.
10. When I first (meet) her, she (speak) very little English; however, in the last few months she (make) great progress.

II. Put a tick on a proper preposition for each blank space;
(为每一空白标出适当的介词)

1. My brother goes to school ____ foot every day.
a. by b. in c. on d. with
2. Today I am ____ duty. 值班
a. in b. on c. for d. under
3. ____ our way back, we were caught in the rain.
a. On b. In c. To d. During
4. We congratulate him ____ his success.
a. for b. in c. on d. at
5. She spent two evenings ____ playing chess.
a. at b. on c. for d. in