

高中英语总复习系列题解

北京市西城区
教育教学研究中心 编

中国标准出版社

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中国标准出版社出版
(北京复外三里河)

一二〇一工厂印刷

新华书店发行

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•
开本 787×1092 1/32 印张 6 1/8 字数 133,000

1986年2月第一版 1986年2月第一次印刷

印数 1—134,000

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书号: 15169·3-373 定价 1.15 元

前 言

为了进一步提高高中学生英语语言运用能力，适应当前高考的需要，我们编写了这本总复习系列题解。

本题解可供参加高考的学生复习使用，也可作为高中其他年级学生英语课学习的补充练习。

编者以现行高中英语教材中的词汇和语法现象为根据，力求培养学生扎实地掌握基础知识，灵活地运用语言，敏捷地思考问题。每个练习中都编有趣味性较强的短文。其难易程度适应于现在的高中学生。使学生既有分析，又有判断，对常用词汇打下坚实的功底。为了帮助学生检查练习效果，本书后附有答案。

我们衷心希望本练习能对参加高考的学生有较大的帮助。

参加本书编写和整理工作的有：北京十三中王申元、阮文酉、北师大二附中张祥林、北京一五七中吕明及北京西城区教育研究中心王玉华等同志。由于编写仓促，错误在所难免，望广大读者批评指正。

编者 一九八五年十月

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练习一 定语从句

I. Match the following two parts (对号入座)

- | A | B |
|---------------|---|
| 1. force | (2) to make or become better |
| 2. improve | (3) to give courage or hope to sb. |
| 3. encourage | (1) to make sb. do sth. |
| 4. grasp | (5) to become expert in |
| 5. master | (4) to take a firm hand; to understand |
| 6. advise | (10) to ask sb. to do sth. or to come somewhere |
| 7. fear | (14) to believe a person to be honest |
| 8. wander | (7) the feeling of being in danger, of being afraid |
| 9. pretty | (11) to change (speech or writing) from one language into another |
| 10. invite | (16) by oneself, not with other people |
| 11. translate | (12) far down in water or in a hole |
| 12. deep | (13) a person who is travelling |


by ship, train, bus or plane

13. passenger (9) nice to look at
14. trust (11) a short journey
15. trip (6) to give advice to; recommend
16. alone (8) to go from place to place
without any special purpose

II. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the verbs given

(用所给动词的适当形式填空)

(cost, pay, take, spend, happen, last, suggest, bear, feed, break)

1. Have you spend much money buying the colour TV set? 
2. It was to be Sunday. I was free at home.
3. Mother feeds her baby five times a day, doesn't she?
4. When and where was Tom born, can you tell me?
5. Nobody can take Taiwan away from China.
6. I don't know whether she is able to pay off her debts.
7. The film lasted two hours.
8. His accent showed that he was an American.
9. The new English-Chinese dictionary cost me almost ten dollars.
10. It took me more than an hour to go there on foot.

III. Sentence transformation (句型转换)

1. Turn the following into negative (变否定句):

- 1) Jeanne ^{has} some ^{money}.
- 2) Both of them ^{are} right.

2. Turn the following into passive voice (变被动语态):

- 1) We call him Bashi. *He is called Bashi.*
- 2) I saw him come here. *He was seen to come here.*

3. Turn the following into indirect speech (变间接引语):

- 1) He said, "Don't wander from car to car, Bashi." *He told me not to wander from car to car.*
- 2) He said, "I shall come here tomorrow."

4. Turn the following into simple sentences (变简单句):

- 1) As I am a student, I must study hard.
- 2) He is not here because he is ill.

5. Turn the following into exclamatory sentence (变感叹句):

- 1) It is an interesting story.

6. Turn the following into emphatic (变强调式):

- 1) He came here yesterday. *It was yesterday.*

IV. Multiple choice (选择填空)

1. When he London, his friend had lived there for .
a. got...sometime b. got to...sometime
c. got...some time d. got to...some time
2. Football is interesting game that people

- all over the world play it.
a. a very b. a so ~~c.~~ such an d. a such
3. When he had done his maths exercises, he went on ___ a letter ___ English.
a. to write...in b. to write...with
c. writing...in d. writing...with
4. ___ of the students has a new dictionary.
a. All b. Both c. Each d. Every
5. "This elephant is like a rope, ___ anybody can see."
a. as b. whom c. where d. who
6. The elephant isn't like a wall, or a spear, or a snake, or a tree; neither ___ a fan.
a. does he like b. he likes
~~a.~~ is he like d. he is like
7. I would ___ do it.
a. not rather b. not rather to
c. rather not d. rather not to
8. What does this necklace ___?
a. take b. spend c. worth ~~d.~~ cost
9. I'll give you ___ I have.
a. which ~~b.~~ what c. all what d. what what
10. She went to ___ a necklace ___ her.
a. borrow...to b. borrow...from
c. lend...from d. borrow...x
11. Didn't you have a good time at the ball?

- ☒ a. No, we didn't b. Yes, we didn't
 c. No, we did d. No, we hadn't
12. _____ the way home I bought _____.
- ☒ a. On...a dress b. On...a clothes
 c. In...a dress d. In...a clothes
13. She has paid _____ the necklace.
- a. x b. to ☒ c. for d. on
14. She likes to ask about _____ she doesn't know.
- a. anything b. everything
 c. nothing ☒ d. something
15. All the books there, _____ beautiful pictures in them, were written by him.
- a. which has ☒ b. which have
 c. that has d. that have
16. Yesterday I met Mary, _____ seemed very busy.
- ☒ a. who b. whom c. which d. that
17. China is famous _____ her long history.
- a. in b. at c. with ☒ d. for
18. The _____ woman never tires _____ talking about her clever son.
- a. forty-years-old...with b. forty-years-old
 ...of ☒ c. forty-year-old...of d. forty-year-old...with
19. He saw her only a minute ago, so he said that she _____ not have gone to Shanghai.
- a. must ☒ b. could c. might d. need

20. The police _____ searched _____ the lost child for three days.

- a. have...x b. has...for
c. has...x ~~d.~~ have...for

V. Fill in the blanks with proper relative pronouns or relative adverbs (用适当的关系代词、关系副词填空)

1. Mr. Brown, _____ gave us a talk last year, came to our school again.
2. Engels, _____ native language was German, could read and write in several foreign languages.
3. Miss Smith, _____ you met at the gate of the school, is the headmaster of our school.
4. Football, _____ is a very interesting game, is played all over the world.
5. Li Ming, with _____ I went to the art exhibition, enjoyed it very much.
6. His uncle, _____ is fifty years old, is an engineer in a large chemical plant.
7. He lives in the house _____ door opens to the south.
8. My father is on business in Shanghai, _____ he has never been before.
9. They got married in 1976, _____ they were working in Nanjing.

10. Xiao Li has two sisters, ____ are both university students.

VI. Rewrite the following sentences (改写下列句子)

1. Karl Marx was born in Germany.
German was Karl Marx's native language.
2. He never stopped studying English and using it. never give up studying.
He ____ English and using it. never
3. Nothing else is more like a spear than he is.
He is like a spear than anything else.
4. Engels' letter was a great encouragement to Marx. moving & greatly
Marx was ____ by Engels' letter.
5. They made Marx go away from his homeland.
Marx never returned his homeland.
6. By chance the first blind man placed his hand on the elephant's side.
The first blind man happened to place his hand on the elephant's side.
7. It was not long before he had to move on.
Before long he had to move on.
8. After he had explained the new words, he began to teach us the text.
After he had explained the new words, he went on to teach us the text.

9. As time went on, he came to know the society better.

As time passed, he came to know the society better.

10. Bob likes to do his homework alone.

Bob likes to do his homework without.

11. When he had had enough of riding, he started to walk.

When he was tired of riding, he started to walk.

12. Bashi remained in the refuge for eight days.

Bashi had been in the refuge for eight days.

13. When he entered the refuge, the man suddenly began to cry.

When he came into the refuge, the man burst

into tears.

VII. 词性变换

A. 写出同义词:

1. collect gather 2. reply answer 3. brain mind

4. city town 5. almost nearly

B. 写出反义词:

1. low high 2. forbid allow 3. despair hope

4. smooth rough 5. fail succeed

VIII. 下列各组单词中只有一个和其他四个不同, 将其标号字母填在括号内

1. (C) a. this b. week c. sea d. green

- e. clean
2. (B) a. do b. good c. zoo d. goose
e. moon
3. (C) a. door b. for c. hot d. talk
e. short
4. (d) a. car b. arm c. ask d. cap e. hard
5. (C) a. say b. may c. play d. Jane
e. says
6. () a. home b. hold c. cost d. phone
e. close
7. (f) a. dusk b. tusk c. run d. Russia
e. suggest
8. (A) a. main b. train c. explain d. hair
e. praise
9. (f) a. food b. foot c. book d. look
e. stood
10. () a. rest b. sense c. become d. dress
e. February

IX. Fill in the blanks with the proper words given

(用所给词同根词填空)

1. He used to take an active part in all kinds of activities. (act) active
2. Having finished his dying speech, Nathan Hale died a glorious death. (die) scientific
3. The scientist is writing a science book. (science)
4. Please come in, I'm pleased to meet you. Your speech

- is pleased to hear. (please)
5. Do be careful, you've made many careless mistakes.
Take care to spell every word carefully. (care)
6. A bird is flying up to the sky. He shot the bird
in flight. (fly)
7. He was born in poor. He is still poor now.
(poor)
8. Though he failed in the exam, he did not lose
confidence after failure. (fail)
9. I thought it was a very exciting story but my
friend was not in the least excited. (excite)
10. You are lying and cannot cover up facts you
know. (lie)
11. Karl Marx was born in Germany and German was his
native language. (German)
12. She feels lonely when she is alone. (lone)

X. Correct the following sentences (改错)

1. Being no buses, they had to go back on foot.
2. They walked in the direction of the village.
3. It is difficult for you and me to learn French.
4. The good news were received with great joy.
5. He said everyone was free for expressing
himself.
6. He will come is certain.
7. Such a trifle is not worth worrying about.
8. This book is very worth reading.

9. How much rice ~~are~~ produced per mu? *1000*
10. We should help each other and learn each other.

XI. Fill in the missing letters of the following passage (按短文意思填上丢掉的字母)

I once worked as a night guard in a factory. It was rather a 1 job, but I did have a big dog to look a 2 me.

All I had to do was to walk r 3 the factory every hour, though there was a clever system of clocks and keys which recorded when I visited each part of the place. Otherwise I read, listened to the radio or played with the dog.

One wet night, however, all the fire and burglar alarms in the place went o 4 at once. I rushed out, but couldn't see a 5. The alarms were directly l 6 to the police and fire station, and w 7 three minutes four fire engines and as many police cars were hooting at the front gate to be let in.

They looked all round the factory, but didn't find anything, e 8. The firemen told me that the rain m 9 have leaked into the alarm system and c 10 a short circuit.

XII. 阅读理解

The Titanic

The great ship, "Titanic", sailed for New York

on April 10th, 1912. She was carrying more than 2,000 people.

At that time, she was not only the biggest of all the ships that had ever been built but also was regarded as unsinkable (不沉的), for she had sixteen compartments (单间客舱) with her. Even if four of those were broken, she would still be able to stay on the sea.

Four days after setting out, while the "Titanic" was sailing across the ocean, a very large iceberg (冰山), 100 feet tall, was suddenly seen. The great ship turned quickly on time in order to prevent an accident, but before long there was a sudden sound from below. And the captain went down to see what had happened. The noise was so low that no one thought that the ship had been broken. To the captain's great surprise, the "Titanic" was sinking fast, as five of her sixteen compartments had already broken!

The order to give up the ship was made and hundreds of people jumped out into the water. As there were not enough lifeboats, 1,500 lives were lost!

根据短文在每个空白处填上一个适当的词

1. The "Titanic" was the ____ of a great ship which ____ for New York ____ April 1912.