

# 英语综合复习指导

GENERAL REVIEW OF  
ENGLISH LESSONS



青岛海洋大学出版社

# 英语综合复习指导

(下册)

郭风高 徐莉娜 主编

青岛海洋大学出版社

鲁新登字 15 号

责任编辑 程乐卿

封面设计 杨桂荣

## 英语综合复习指导

(上、下册)

郭风高 徐莉娜 袁春华 主编

\*

青岛海洋大学出版社出版

(青岛市鱼山路 5 号)

邮政编码 266003

新华书店发行

青岛新华印刷厂印刷

\*

1992 年 10 月第 1 版 1992 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

32 开(787×1092 毫米) 14 印张 280 千字

印数 1—10000

ISBN 7-81026-308-0/H·27

定价:6.00 元

# 前 言

为了使学生在较短的时间内有效地全面复习巩固高中各册所学英语知识,并通过复习,提高运用语言的能力和应试能力,我们根据新编英语教材,结合新教学大纲和高考实际,编写了这本复习指导,供师生们在复习课文时配套使用,以便能在较短的时间内对高中三册各篇英语课文提纲契领,突出重点地作系统的归纳整理。

高中第一、二册以每篇课文为单位,分词汇、句型两个部分,并将各课语法融在句型中进行简明扼要的归纳。每两篇课文配一套紧扣课文语言点和语法点的同步练习,其题目新,题型和难度均与高考接近。同时,从高中第三册的十二篇课文中筛选出 150 个重点词汇,也配以练习,学生花较少的时间就可以掌握高中第三册的重点。

所有练习都附有参考答案。

参加编写的有:卓存汉、杨君坦、何瑞芝、陈月强、汪国栋、胡文龙、陈 丽、刘伟忠、吴耀东、马少云、郑永宁、郑森茂、李岳秋、华建昌、李启焕、吴伟国、鄢炽英、卓宜惯等。

本书在内容上和编排上,难免有不当之处,恳请批评指正。

编者 1992 年 8 月

## 目

## 录

## 高中英语第一册

|                   |    |
|-------------------|----|
| 第一课 .....         | 1  |
| 第二课 .....         | 2  |
| 第1-2课配套练习 .....   | 4  |
| 第三课 .....         | 12 |
| 第四课 .....         | 14 |
| 第五课 .....         | 15 |
| 第3-5课配套练习 .....   | 16 |
| 第六课 .....         | 24 |
| 第七课 .....         | 26 |
| 第6-7课配套练习 .....   | 27 |
| 第八课 .....         | 35 |
| 第九课 .....         | 36 |
| 第8-9课配套练习 .....   | 38 |
| 第十课 .....         | 46 |
| 第十一课 .....        | 48 |
| 第10-11课配套练习 ..... | 50 |
| 第十二课 .....        | 57 |
| 第十三课 .....        | 58 |
| 第十四课 .....        | 60 |
| 第12-14课配套练习 ..... | 61 |
| 第十五课 .....        | 69 |
| 第十六课 .....        | 70 |
| 第15-16课配套练习 ..... | 71 |
| 第十七课 .....        | 79 |
| 第十八课 .....        | 80 |
| 第17-18课配套练习 ..... | 83 |
| 高中第一册复习试卷 .....   | 90 |

## 高中英语第二册

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| 第一课 .....           | 102 |
| 第二课 .....           | 103 |
| 第 1—2 课配套练习 .....   | 105 |
| 第三课 .....           | 112 |
| 第四课 .....           | 113 |
| 第 3—4 课配套练习 .....   | 116 |
| 第五课 .....           | 123 |
| 第六课 .....           | 124 |
| 第 5—6 课配套练习 .....   | 126 |
| 第七课 .....           | 134 |
| 第八课 .....           | 135 |
| 第 7—8 课配套练习 .....   | 137 |
| 第九课 .....           | 144 |
| 第十课 .....           | 145 |
| 第 9—10 课配套练习 .....  | 147 |
| 第十一课 .....          | 155 |
| 第十二课 .....          | 157 |
| 第 11—12 课配套练习 ..... | 159 |
| 第十三课 .....          | 166 |
| 第十四课 .....          | 167 |
| 第 13—14 课配套练习 ..... | 169 |
| 第十五课 .....          | 176 |
| 第十六课 .....          | 177 |
| 第 15—16 课配套练习 ..... | 179 |
| 高中第二册复习试卷 .....     | 187 |

## 高中英语第三册

|                 |     |
|-----------------|-----|
| 高中第三册重点词汇 ..... | 201 |
| 高中第三册复习试卷 ..... | 207 |
| 参考答案 .....      | 215 |

# 高中英语第一册

## LESSON ONE

### HOW MARX LEARNED FOREIGN LANGUAGES

#### 一、词汇:

1. be born 出生
2. be forced to do 被迫
3. before long 不久, long before 早在...之前
4. move on 继续搬迁, work on 继续工作
5. in fact, as a matter of fact 事实上
6. praise sb. for sth. 因...表扬某人
7. go on to do 接着做(另一件事)  
go on doing, go on with,  
keep on doing, continue to do/doing
8. be sure about/of 对...有把握
9. be in one's fifties 在五十几岁时
10. in the fifties, 在五十年代  
in the 1950's, in the 1950s 在二十世纪五十年代
11. at the end of 在...之末, 在...尽头  
by the end of 在...之末; in the end 最后
12. give some advice on 对...提出一些建议
13. get to, arrive at/in, reach 到达

#### 注意下列词语的用法:

master, grasp; advice, advise; good, well; enough;  
improve;

#### 二、句型:

1. Marx made London the base.  
make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语  
能引起相同结构的动词有: make, choose, call,

name, think, find, consider, etc.

make 的宾语补足语除名词外还可以是:

1) 形容词: The story made me sad.

2) 不带 to 的不定式: He makes them work all day.

3) 过去分词: You must make yourself understood.

2. He made such rapid progress that...

His English was so good that...

在 such...that 和 so...that 结构中, so 是副词, such 是形容词。so 修饰形容词或副词, such 修饰名词(单数、复数或不可数)。在单数可数名词前用 such a(an) 时, 可由 so...a(an) 代替。如:

such a beautiful garden; so beautiful a garden

3. He found it important to study ...

it 是形式宾语, 能引起这类结构的动词有: find, think, consider, make, feel, judge, etc.

You may think it strange that anyone would live there. (参见高一册第 16 课)

## LESSON TWO

### AT HOME IN THE FUTURE

#### 一、词汇:

1. do shopping 购物 (go shopping)

do washing/cleaning 洗东西

2. turn (it/them) into (reality/realities) 把... 变成(现实)

3. feel well 感到身体好

feel bad/cold/happy/hungry/sad/sorry/surprised/  
interested

4. a set of 一套

5. interest, interesting, interested 兴趣, 利益, 有趣 --



6. have a fever 发烧
  7. take it easy 别担忧
  8. after all 毕竟
  9. in front of 在...之前 (in the front of)
  10. I'd like to 我想
  11. place an order 订购
  12. shut off, turn off 关掉(电源)
  13. in the future 将来; in future 今后
  14. had better (not) do 最好(不)做
  15. in two weeks' time, two weeks away 两周以后
- 注意下列词语的用法:

suppose; examine; complete; begin, start; since, as, because, for

## 二、句型:

1. These wires are called sensors.

主语+被动式谓语+用作主语补足语的名词。能引起相同结构的动词有:

call, name, consider, elect, choose, make, appoint 等。

作主语补足语的除名词外,也可以是:

1) 不定式: Marx was forced to leave his homeland.

2) 现在分词: He was found dying.

3) 形容词: The door was painted white.

2. I wonder if you can examine him now.

wonder 常作“想要知道”解(相当于 want to know),后面跟由 if(whether), how, when, etc. 引导的名词性从句。例如:

I wonder when you can finish your composition.

## 高中英语第一册第 1—2 课配套练习

### 一、语音与拼写知识

A) 观察所给单词的读音, 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

- |                       |                      |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| ( ) 1. <u>vision</u>  | A. <u>expression</u> | B. <u>procession</u> |
|                       | C. <u>discussion</u> | D. <u>decision</u>   |
| ( ) 2. <u>instead</u> | A. <u>forehead</u>   | B. <u>reality</u>    |
|                       | C. <u>ahead</u>      | D. <u>steal</u>      |
| ( ) 3. <u>excuse</u>  | A. <u>exam</u>       | B. <u>express</u>    |
|                       | C. <u>exist</u>      | D. <u>example</u>    |
| ( ) 4. <u>lose</u>    | A. <u>suppose</u>    | B. <u>follow</u>     |
|                       | C. <u>improve</u>    | D. <u>political</u>  |
| ( ) 5. <u>grammar</u> | A. <u>natural</u>    | B. <u>machine</u>    |
|                       | C. <u>master</u>     | D. <u>native</u>     |

B) 以下所给单词均不完整, 请从 A、B、C、D 中选出适当的字母或字母组合, 使其完整与正确。

- |                |        |        |        |        |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| ( ) 6. Russ _  | A. ion | B. uan | C. ian | D. iun |
| ( ) 7. pr _ se | A. ei  | B. ai  | C. ie  | D. ea  |
| ( ) 8. b _ cle | A. icy | B. yci | C. ici | D. ycy |
| ( ) 9. Belg _  | A. uim | B. ium | C. uin | D. iun |
| ( ) 10. id _   | A. ium | B. uin | C. oim | D. iom |

### 二、单项填空:

- ( ) 1. It is very difficult to \_\_\_\_ a foreign language in a short period of time.  
A. master      B. grasp      C. learn      D. hold
- ( ) 2. Don't \_\_\_\_ yourself to go on doing when you feel tired.  
A. let      B. make      C. have      D. force
- ( ) 3. The next morning the little match girl was found \_\_\_\_ at the corner of the street.

- A. death      B. dead      C. to die      D. died
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_ you are so sure of it he will believe you.  
A. As      B. For      C. Since      D. When
- ( ) 5. China has made great achievements \_\_\_\_.  
A. in 1990's B. in 1990s C. in the 1990's D. in 1990
- ( ) 6. No one can tell what will happen \_\_\_\_.  
A. in future      B. in the future  
C. of the future      D. for future
- ( ) 7. He kept on trying and \_\_\_\_ he succeeded.  
A. in the end B. at the end C. by the end D. at finally
- ( ) 8. It was not \_\_\_\_ they came to visit our country again.  
A. before long      B. long before  
C. before long      D. long before
- ( ) 9. Mr Wang gave us \_\_\_\_ how to learn a foreign language.  
A. some advice in      B. some advices on  
C. an advice on      D. some advice on
- ( ) 10. The result of the match is \_\_\_\_.  
A. encouraging      B. encouraged  
C. encourage      D. to be encouraged
- ( ) 11. She always considered herself \_\_\_\_.  
A. is above others      B. be above others  
C. to above others      D. above others
- ( ) 12. Is the ice \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_?  
A. enough hardly... skate      B. hard enough... skate  
C. enough hard... skate on  
D. hard enough... skate on
- ( ) 13. You have made \_\_\_\_ that I can hardly believe it.  
A. such rapid progress      B. such a rapid progress  
C. so rapid a progress      D. so rapid progress

- ( )14. He wondered why \_\_\_\_.
- A. did you do it                      B. didn't you do it
- C. you didn't do it                      D. you do it
- ( )15. You seem \_\_\_\_ English.
- A. to be very interested at
- B. to be very interesting at
- C. to be very interested in
- D. very interesting in

### 三、完形填空:

Chess must be one of the oldest games in the world. An Arab traveller in India in (1) 900 wrote that it was played "long, long ago". Chess was probably (2) in India, and it has been played (3) from Japan to Europe since 1400. The name "chess" is interesting. (4) one player is attacking (进攻) (5) king, he says, in English, "check". When the king has been (6) and cannot move anywhere, the game is (7), and one player has won.

(8) an old game changes very slowly. The rules have always been (9) as they are now. For example, at one time the queen could only move one square (10). Now she is the strongest (11) on the board. (12) would be interesting to know why this has happened! Chess takes time and (13), but it is a game for (14) people. You (15) have to be a champion (冠军) in order to enjoy it. It is not always played by two people (16) at the same table. The first time the Americans (17) the Russians (18) in a match played by radio. Some of the chess masters are able to (19) many people (20) the same time. The (21) was when one man played 400 games! (22) said that some people played chess by post. This must make chess the (23) game in the world.

Although Russians (24) to be the best at chess, Xie Jun, a Chinese girl, won the championship in a recent inter-

national match in Manila and became the (25) queen of chess in the world today.

- ( ) 1. A. year                      B. years  
                    C. the year                      D. they years
- ( ) 2. A. invented                      B. discovered  
                    C. found                      D. made
- ( ) 3. A. somewhere                      B. everywhere  
                    C. nowhere                      D. anywhere
- ( ) 4. A. Only                      B. Even  
                    C. Only when                      D. When
- ( ) 5. A. the other's                      B. another's  
                    C. other's                      D. opposite
- ( ) 6. A. moved                      B. seized  
                    C. snatched                      D. caught
- ( ) 7. A. over                      B. up  
                    C. on                      D. off
- ( ) 8. A. So                      B. Such  
                    C. What                      D. Like
- ( ) 9. A. as same                      B. same  
                    C. as like                      D. the same
- ( ) 10. A. at once                      B. at a time  
                    C. for a time                      D. at one time
- ( ) 11. A. chess                      B. queen  
                    C. piece                      D. woman
- ( ) 12. A. That                      B. She  
                    C. It                      D. You
- ( ) 13. A. thought                      B. strength  
                    C. money                      D. brain
- ( ) 14. A. few                      B. every  
                    C. all kinds                      D. all kinds of
- ( ) 15. A. needn't                      B. mustn't  
                    C. don't                      D. can't

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| ( )16. A. sitting  | B. sat          |
| C. faced           | D. facing       |
| ( )17. A. won      | B. killed       |
| C. beat            | D. beaten       |
| ( )18. A. happened | B. were         |
| C. broke out       | D. was          |
| ( )19. A. beat     | B. play         |
| C. play with       | D. match        |
| ( )20. A. for      | B. at           |
| C. in              | D. on           |
| ( )21. A. record   | B. recorder     |
| C. more            | D. most people  |
| ( )22. A. People   | B. They         |
| C. It was          | D. It is        |
| ( )23. A. fastest  | B. funniest     |
| C. shortest        | D. slowest      |
| ( )24. A. thought  | B. were thought |
| C. agreed          | D. were agreed  |
| ( )25. A. other    | B. another      |
| C. new             | D. woman        |

#### 四、阅读理解：

##### A

"How can I become cleverer?" a boy asked a cook.

"That's simple," said the cook, "I know a sure way to make you become cleverer. A fish head is considered brain food. I'll sell you a fish head for only three shillings (先令)." And with that, he cut off a fish head with his knife.

"Here you are, pay and eat — and a nice meal to you," said the cook.

A raw (生的) fish head is no pleasure — not even for a hungry boy — but this boy forced it down in two gulps (大口).

"Do you feel anything?" asked the cook.

"Not in my head," said the boy.

The boy sat on a bench and thought, "One whole fish costs two shillings. The fish head cost me three shillings. I could have a whole fish for soup; a head for the brain and one shilling left over." He jumped up and shouted at the cook, "You thief! You're cheating me!" The cook laughed, saying, "The fish head works now, you see."

( ) 1. Who thought a raw fish head tasted fine?

A. The cook B. A hungry boy C. The boy D. Nobody

( ) 2. "Not in my head" means \_\_\_\_.

A. the fish head was in the boy's stomach, not in his head

B. the boy didn't use his head much

C. the boy felt sick in his stomach

D. nothing special happened to the boy's brain

( ) 3. Which of the following is true?

A. The cook sold the boy a fish head for three shillings.

B. The cook sold the boy a whole fish for two shillings.

C. The boy saved one shilling

D. The boy bought a fish head for soup

( ) 4. "The fish head works now" means it has made the boy \_\_\_\_.

A. angry B. cleverer C. foolish D. sick

( ) 5. What helped the boy become cleverer?

A. The raw fish head. B. A bowl of fish soup.

C. A whole fish. D. What the cook had done.

## B

We know that light is a kind of radiant (发光的) ener-

gy. Radiant energy can leave its source and travel through empty space at the speed of about 300,000 kilometres a second.

The great speed of light explains why we think we see things happen at the exact moment they are happening. When we turn on a lamp in a dark room the lamp and everything else in the room seem to light up at once.

Like other kinds of radiant energy, light spreads out from its source in straight lines. The fact that light travels in straight lines explains many things. For example, it explains why we cannot see anything around the corner of a building and it explains how shadows are formed.

Whether light comes from a shining object or not, it travels in straight lines. Rays of light that are stopped by a building never reach our eyes. So the only objects we can see are those from which rays have a path to our eyes.

An object casts a shadow because light travels past it in straight lines. The rays of light that hit the object are stopped by it, so there is a space beyond the object that the light rays cannot reach directly. We call the dark space a shadow.

( ) 6. Light travels through space at the speed of about

- A. 30,000 kilometres a second
- B. 18,600 miles a second
- C. 300,000 kilometres a minute
- D. 186,000 miles a minute

( ) 7. What does the great speed of light explain?

The great speed of light explains \_\_\_\_.

- A. why we think we see things happen at the exact moment they are happening
- B. when we turn on a lamp in the dark room



- C. why we cannot see anything around the corner of a building
- D. how shadows are formed
- ( ) 8. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. Light is different from radiant energy.
- B. Light scatters when it travels through empty space.
- C. Rays that go past the corner but not toward us will reach our eyes.
- D. A shadow is a dark space beyond an object that light rays cannot reach directly.
- ( ) 9. Light travels in straight lines \_\_\_\_.
- A. when the sun shines brightly
- B. before it is stopped by any object
- C. when it spreads out from its source during the daytime
- D. whether it comes from a shining object or not
- ( ) 10. An object casts a shadow because \_\_\_\_.
- A. air diffuse light B. the rays of light are scattered
- C. the rays of light are stopped by it
- D. the sunlight is not strong enough