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# 高中英语习题详解

关劲松 刘 康 编  
张启庸 李 伦

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Gaozhong Yingyu Xiti Xiangjie

关劲松 刘 康 编  
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## 说 明

本书是全日制十年制高中英语课本第一、二、三册的练习详解，为使学生系统地复习英语基础知识，将初中英语课本第五、六册的练习答案也一并附在书内。

本书对每个练习题都做了详细的答案，有的练习则附有两个以上的参考答案，对部分练习做了详细的讲解。此外，本书对学生在做练习时容易出现的错误进行了具体分析，并给以指导，以便帮助学生在理解消化教材的基础上，提高他们独立完成作业的能力，促使他们积极思考，扩大他们的知识面。

本书可供中学在校生、高考生和自学青年复习英语基础知识时使用，也可供中学英语教师参考。

编者水平有限，经验不足，加上时间仓促，疏漏不妥之处在所难免，诚望读者批评指正。

编 者

一九八四年五月

## 初中英语第五册

### 第一 课

1. Put ea, ee or ie in the following words, then read them out (将字母组合 ea, ee 或 ie 填入下列单词中, 然后朗读)。

b \_\_\_ st \_\_\_ sy m \_\_\_ n tr \_\_\_ tment t \_\_\_ ch  
ch \_\_\_ t cl \_\_\_ n d \_\_\_ d f \_\_\_ ld gr \_\_\_ n  
k \_\_\_ p l \_\_\_ der l \_\_\_ ve bel \_\_\_ ve p \_\_\_ ce  
p \_\_\_ ce st \_\_\_ l st \_\_\_ l sw \_\_\_ p t \_\_\_ m

答案:

beast easy mean treatment teach  
cheat clean deed field green  
keep leader leave believe peace  
piece steal steel sweep team

1) 字母组合 ea 通常发长元音 [i:] 或短元音 [e], 如: meat [mi:t], head [hed]。有时也发双元音 [ei], 如: great [greit]。

2) 字母组合 ee 发长元音 [i:], 如: meet [mi:t], three [θri:]。

3) 字母组合 ie 通常发 [i:], 如: piece [pi:s], 但有些单词的读音不合乎这一规则, 如: friend [frend], review [riv'ju:]。

2. For each word or phrase in Column I find a word or phrase of similar meaning in Column II (在第 I 栏里找出与第 II 栏里意义相近的单词或词组)。

I

in (adv.)

fail

II

cheat

get a letter from

near from	a short time ago
just now	not pass an exam
neither side	at home
fool	not this side nor the other

答案:

in—at home

fail—not pass an exam

hear from—get a letter from

just now—a short time ago

neither side—not this side nor the other

fool—cheat

3. Answer the following questions twice, using **already** and **yet** (分别用 **already** 和 **yet** 将下列问题回答两次):

Model: Has the train arrived yet?

Yes, it has already arrived.

No, it hasn't arrived yet.

- 1) Has she got up yet?

Yes, she has already got up.

No, she hasn't got up yet.

- 2) Have you done your homework yet?

Yes, I have already done my homework.

No, I haven't done my homework yet.

- 3) Has he gone to bed yet?

Yes, he has already gone to bed.

No, he hasn't gone to bed yet.

- 4) Have you prepared your lessons yet?

Yes, I have already prepared my lessons.

No, I haven't prepared my lessons yet.

5) Has your brother repaired the radio yet?

Yes, he has already repaired the radio.

No, he hasn't repaired the radio yet.

already 用在肯定句中，意思是“已经”。当 already 修饰现在完成时的谓语动词时，可将 already 置于句尾，也可置于助动词 have 和过去分词之间。yet 用在疑问句中，意思是“已经”，位于句尾。yet 用在否定句中，意思是“还，尚”。

4. Fill in each blank with the present perfect or the past tense of the verb given (用所给动词的现在完成时或一般过去时填空)：

1) I \_\_\_\_ (see) the film. I \_\_\_\_ (see) it last week.

2) He \_\_\_\_ (live) here since he \_\_\_\_ (come) in 1960.

3) His father \_\_\_\_ (go) to Nanjing. He \_\_\_\_ (leave) early this morning.

4) My brother \_\_\_\_ (join) the Party in 1977. He \_\_\_\_ (be) in the Party for about three years.

5) I \_\_\_\_ (just have) my lunch. I \_\_\_\_ (have) it at school.

6) He \_\_\_\_ (know) her since she \_\_\_\_ (be) a baby.

7) I know that he \_\_\_\_ (pass) the exam. His little sister \_\_\_\_ (tell) me yesterday

8) We \_\_\_\_ (not hear) from Zhang Hua since he \_\_\_\_ (go) to college last autumn.

答案：

1) have seen saw

2) has lived came

- 3) has gone left      4) joined has been  
 5) have just had had   6) has known was  
 7) has passed told    8) have not heard went
5. Fill in each blank with the past indefinite or the past continuous tense of the verb given (用所给动词的一般过去时或过去进行时填空) :

- 1) I \_\_\_ (see) your aunt when I \_\_\_ (pass) the post-office this morning.
- 2) He \_\_\_ (say) he \_\_\_ (make) progress in his studies.
- 3) She \_\_\_ (say) she \_\_\_ (not feel) well.
- 4) It \_\_\_ (rain) hard when I \_\_\_ (go) home yesterday afternoon.
- 5) He \_\_\_ (tell) us he \_\_\_ (catch) up with his classmates.
- 6) When he \_\_\_ (hurry) into the station, the train \_\_\_ (move).
- 7) When I first \_\_\_ (meet) him, he \_\_\_ (tell) a story to some children.
- 8) We \_\_\_ (watch) a football match when suddenly it \_\_\_ (begin) to rain.

答案:

- 1) saw   was passing    2) said was making
  - 3) said   was not feeling   4) was raining   went
  - 5) told   was catching    6) hurried was moving
  - 7) met   was telling       8) were watching began
6. Complete the following sentences, paying atten-



tion to the tenses (完成下列句子, 并注意时态):

1) I think \_\_\_\_ (她很快就会回来).

a. I think she will be (come) back soon.

b. I think she will return soon.

"return" 等于 "come back", 不能用 back 来修饰.

2) I believe \_\_\_\_ (这个男孩很聪明).

I believe this boy is very clever (smart).

3) I hear \_\_\_\_ (她妈妈病了好几天了).

I hear her mother has been ill for a few days.

4) I guess \_\_\_\_ (那位新老师可能是我们的数学老师)

I guess that new teacher may be our maths teacher.

5) I know \_\_\_\_ (他们很想念我们).

I know they miss us very much.

6) He says \_\_\_\_ (他这次考试没有及格).

a. He says he has failed in this exam.

b. He says he hasn't passed the exam.

7) I'm glad \_\_\_\_ (你的病好了).

I'm glad you are well again.

8) I'm sorry \_\_\_\_ (我不能跟你去)

I'm sorry I can't go with you.

9) I'm afraid \_\_\_\_ (他们不会来了).

I'm afraid they won't come.

10) She said \_\_\_\_ (她正在写一篇文章)

She said she was writing an article.

7. Tick off the correct answer to each of the

following questions according to the text (根据课文在下列句子中选择正确的答案) :

- 1) Why couldn't the bat decide whose side he should take in the war between the birds and the beasts?
  - a. Because he didn't know what they fought about.
  - b. Because he was afraid of war.
  - c. Because he didn't know whose side would win.
- 2) How did the bat make the birds believe that he was on their side?
  - a. He said he had wings just as the birds.
  - b. He said he could sing as well as the birds.
  - c. He said he could fight as bravely as the birds.
- 3) How did the bat try to make the beasts believe he was one of them?
  - a. He told them he didn't like the birds.
  - b. He told them he had teeth.
  - c. He told them he wanted very much to help them.
- 4) Neither beasts nor birds would regard the bat as a friend. Why?
  - a. Because he was neither a bird nor a beast.
  - b. Because he was a spy.

- c. Because, to protect himself, he had tried to fool both the birds and the beasts.

答案:

- 1) c.    2) a.    3) b.    4) c.

8. Put the following into English (翻译下列句子):

- 1) 我们将在一个星期以后结束这项工作。

We'll finish the work in a week.

“一个星期以后”可译为“in a week和 after a week,前者用在谓语动词是一般过去时的句子里, 后者用在谓语动词是一般将来时的句子里, 因此该题不能用“after a week”。

- 2) 好久没有接到你的信了, 我们很惦念你。

We haven't heard from you for a long time.

We miss you very much.

- 3) 最近杰克有了很大的进步, 他已经赶上了他的同班同学。

Jack has made good (great) progress recently. He has caught up with his classmates.

- 4) 我相信我们的篮球队会赢的。

I believe our basketball team will win.

- 5) 我听说下星期有几个美国学生来参观我们的学校。

a. I hear that a few American students will come to visit our school next week.

b. I heard a few students of the U.S. would come to visit our school next week.

- 6) 你们来了, 我们很高兴。

We are glad that you have come.

## 第 二 课

1. Put ai, ay or ei in the following words, then read them out (将字母组合 ai, ay 或 ei 填入下列词中, 然后朗读):

aw\_\_\_\_ afr\_\_\_\_ d br\_\_\_\_ n \_\_\_\_ght expl\_\_\_\_n  
m\_\_\_\_ g\_\_\_\_ w\_\_\_\_t str\_\_\_\_ght r\_\_\_\_lway  
f\_\_\_\_l pl\_\_\_\_ r\_\_\_\_n st\_\_\_\_ n\_\_\_\_ghbour  
答案:

away afraid brain eight explain  
may gay wait straight railway  
fail play rain stay neighbour

1) 字母组合ei 一般读作 [ei]或 [i:], 如: receive[ri'si:v], ceiling [si:liŋ]. 本题中 eight [eit] 和neighbour[neibə]中的 ei 都读作 [ei]. 但也有例外, 如: height [hait].

2) 字母组合 ai 和 ay 读作 [ei].

2. For each word or phrase in Column I find a word or phrase of similar meaning in Column II (在第 I 栏里找出与第 II 栏里词义相近的单词或词组):

I	II
fetch	a very short time
a moment	competition
hurry up	go and bring back
contest	maybe

	make or become full
perhaps	be quick
fill	make clean with water

答案:

fetch—go and bring back

a moment—a very short time

hurry up—be quick

contest—competition

wash—make clean with water

perhaps—maybe

fill—make or become full

3. Complete the following sentences in two ways, using **since** and **for** (用 **since** 和 **for** 完成下列句子):

Model: I've lived in this house...

I've lived in this house since I was born.

I've lived in this house for fifteen years.

- 1) She's known her...

She's known her since she was a girl.

She's known her for ten years.

- 2) The baby has slept...

The baby has slept since its mother went away.

The baby has slept for one hour and a half.

- 3) Mother has been ill...

Mother has been ill since she came back from Anshan.

Mother has been ill for more than a week.

- 4) He's worked in that bookstore...

He's worked in that bookstore since he was eighteen

He's worked in that bookstore for ten years.

- 5) I haven't seen him...

I haven't seen him since I finished school.

I haven't seen him for about three years.

- 6) Grandpa hasn't been to the cinema...

Grandpa hasn't been to the cinema since he was ill.

Grandpa hasn't been to the cinema for a year.

4. Join each pair of sentences, using an object clause as in the model (仿照例句, 将下列各对句子变成宾语从句):

Model: Who is he waiting for? Do you know? →

Do you know who he is waiting for?

- 1) How old is she? Do you know?

Do you know how old she is?

- 2) What is his name? Do you know?

Do you know what his name is?

- 3) How many English words have they learned?

Do you know?

Do you know how many English words they have learned?

- 4) Who is your father talking with? Do you

know?

Do you know who your father is talking with?

5) When will he come? Do you know?

Do you know when he will come?

6) Where has she gone? Do you know?

Do you know where she has gone?

特殊疑问句做宾语从句时，原来的疑问语序要变成陈述语序。即：特殊疑问词 + 主语 + 谓语动词 + 宾语 + 状语。连接代词 who 在从句中做宾语时，应变成宾格形式 whom，在口语中可由 who 替代。

5. Complete the following sentences (完成下列句子)：

1) He asked \_\_\_\_ (谁是你们班上年纪最大的)。

He asked who was the oldest in your class.

2) She asked \_\_\_\_ (哪本练习本是玛丽的)。

She asked which exercise-book was Mary's.

3) The teacher asked \_\_\_\_ (谁去给他拿些粉笔来)，

The teacher asked who would fetch some chalk for him.

4) Mother asked me \_\_\_\_ (我们班上谁的发音最好)。

Mother asked me whose pronunciation was the best in our class.

5) The headmaster asked \_\_\_\_ (我们多少人将参加运动会)。

The headmaster asked how many of us would take part in the sports meet.

6. Complete the following sentences by using an object clause (用宾语从句完成下列句子) :

1) I think...

a. I think Wang Lin can do this job.

b. I think that we should start at once.

2) I believe...

a. I believe you are a good comrade.

b. I believe that you will make good progress.

3) We're glad...

a. We're glad you passed the exam.

b. We're glad that you joined the Youth League.

4) She says...

a. She says the sun rises in the east.

b. She says that she will help me.

5) They said...

a. They said the boy made a mistake.

b. They said that they would go to Beijing.

6) He knew...

a. He knew you were very tired.

b. He knew who could do it.

7. Put a tick (✓) after each true statement and a cross (×) after each false one according to the text (根据课文内容选择正确答案, 并在正确的答案后打“✓”号, 在错误的答案后打“×”号) :

1) The black police car comes to the filling sta-



tion for some petrol.

- 2) The policeman is asking Mr Brown to watch out (留意) for a stolen car
- 3) The policeman asks Mr Brown to write to the police if he sees the car.
- 4) The policeman tells Tom to keep his eyes open for the stolen car.
- 5) At 12:30 Mr Brown is washing his hands because he wants to have a rest.
- 6) Mr Brown tells Tom to change the left wheel of Mr Green's car when he has eaten his lunch.
- 7) A blue car stops at the filling station at 1:30.
- 8) A young man gets out and tells Tom to clean the car.
- 9) Tom looks at the number plate of the blue car and finds that it is the stolen car.
- 10) Tom hurries into the office at once and rings up the police.
- 11) Then Tom fetches a bottle of water to wash the car.
- 12) The man gives Tom £ 10 for the petrol.
- 13) Tom goes back to the office and rings up the police again.
- 14) The policeman cannot start the car because Tom has taken out the wire to the starter.