中学生

中考·会考·高考指导与测试

# 三考丛书

高中英语

周建英 编 华东师范大学出版社 中学生中考・会考・高考指导与测试

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### 中学生中考・会考・高考指导与测试

### 三考丛书

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### 前言

国家教委于1989年制订了《关于试行普通高中毕业会考制度的意见》和《关于改革普通高等学校招生考试及录取新生办法的意见》,提出在普通高中省级会考的基础上,改革普通高校招生考试科目设置及录取新生的办法,把高校招生和高中会考衔接起来。普通初中属于义务教育阶段,各地都在贯彻义务教育法,努力办好初中,提高全民族的素质。由于初中是高中的基础,相互之间有着密切的联系,不少地区为了提高初中的教学质量和办学水平,也在试行地方性初中会考和改革高中招生考试办法。上海在全国首先开创了高中会考的新路子,并在会考的基础上,改革高考制度。这些改革受到了国家教委和兄弟省市的肯定。与此同时,相应地改革中考的办法,把初中毕业考试和高中招生考试合并,减轻了学生的负担;有的学科如历史和地理,也组织全市性的会考。这些改革措施受到广大师生的欢迎,得到社会各界广泛的关注和支持。

高中会考是国家认可的省级水平考试。初中会考是地区性的水平考试。高考和中考都是选拔考试。我们把高中和初中学生的会考、初中毕业生参加的中考和高中毕业生参加的高考统称为"三考"。在普通中学里,如何对待和迎接"三考",不仅是全体中学师生,而且也是广大学生家长十分关心的事情。为了正确地指导中学生参加"三考",帮助教师对学生学习水

平进行有效的测试和评估,我们约请了以华东师大二附中和 上海市普陀区教育学院为主的有丰富教学和研究经验的特级 教师、高级教师和一级教师,根据他们多年指导"三考"的成功 经验,编写了这套"三考"丛书。

"三考"丛书是根据国家教委颁发的全日制中学各科教学大纲和现行教材编写的,分十个学科,共16册。每册都分两大部分:第一部分是单元复习指导和测试。它按学科知识分成若干单元,每单元都有知识要点、学习方法或例题分析,并配有相应的测试题,以测定学生经过单元复习之后应达到的学业水平。第二部分是综合测试。这一部分是在学生复习各单元知识的基础上,进一步培养学生的基本技能的综合应用能力和应试技巧。编了若干套综合测试题,除供一般综合测试外,还可对学生进行查缺补漏,突出重点,使"三考"复习更有针对性。实践证明:通过多次综合测试和教师的重点讲评,学生不仅对"三考"充满信心,而且确实都能够比较全面地、比较扎实地掌握教学大纲所要求达到的知识和技能。

总之,"三考"丛书既是提高教师业务水平、帮助教师适应 考试制度改革、指导学生温课迎考的辅助教材,又是广大中学 生参加"三考"前进行自我测评的有效手段,同时,对广大社会 青年自学中学课程也是一本很有实用价值的学习参考书。

"三考"丛书, 成功的伙伴!

"三考"丛书编辑委员会 《新聞》《新聞》》(1992年6月

## 编者的话

三考丛书中的《高中英语指导与测试》分册是根据国家教委颁发的全日制普通中学英语教学大纲和现行教材编写的。目的是帮助广大高中毕业生在会考和高考前较系统而有重点地复习高中英语知识,同时也供高中英语教师指导学生复习迎考时参考。

全书分为两大部分。第一部分为语法指导和单元测试。语法指导是根据高中三册教科书中的主要语法点编写的,以期通过语法练习,使学生更好地掌握语法知识;单元测试则是按册分单元编写的,每个单元都包含该单元知识的重点和难点一语音、词汇、句型和语法知识,此外,还编入精选的语言综合应用题。这些单元测试题有利于帮助学生进行全面复习。第二部分为综合测试,旨在通过若干套会考测试题和高考测试题,帮助学生熟悉题型,提高应试能力。此外,提供《1992年上海市高中会考英语试题》和《1992年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语试题》以及《1992年全国普通高等学校招

生统一考试上海英语 英语试题》,书后附有参考解答,有些解答还附加注释,以帮助学生进一步理解。

本书由华东师大二附中高级教师周建英编。由于时间紧迫,加上水平所限,错误和不当之处,恳请读者批评指正。

**※ 从书中的《出中》中语语是中国《对学》中,是对中国的《** 

再的是得现代大路中层业生在公司和功等前校等效此有记录

全事分为两大部分。第一部分为诸林增星和单元测量。语

48.条项字件总然范围、路荷砂设能等。此外、提供40.02年上 河北省中会考。英语成图3.47002年普通高等学校招生会

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### 第一部分 语法指导和单元测试

### 一、语法单项测试 一、

2 Mr. Smith that land word too bit wind the

### (一) 定语从句 (The Relative Clause)

#### 【注意点】idea has districted and solving tills only

- 1. 要正确使用引导定语从句的关系代词。一般来说, that 和 which 指物(that 有时也指人),在从句中作主语或 宾语,而作宾语时往往可以省去。Who, whom 和 whose 指 人,在从句中分别作主语、宾语和定语。
- 2. 要正确使用引导定语从句的关系副词。when 表示时间,在从句中作时间状语; where 表示地点,在从句中作地点状语; why 表示原因,常用来修饰名词 reason; how 表示方法,常用来修饰名词 way。有时先行词虽表示时间和地点,如time, day, place 等,但在定语从句中作宾语,这时就不能用关系副词,只能用关系代词。
- 3. 当先行词由不定代词、序数词或最高级形容词修饰时,关系代词要用 that,不用 which。
- 4. 在定语从句中, 只能用关系代词 which 和 whom 作介词的宾语; 有时可把介词放在有关动词的后面。

- 5. 在定语从句中, that 不能跟在介词后面作宾语; 介词 只能放在有关动词的后面。
  - 6. 非限制性定语从句一般不能用 that 引导。
  - I . Join each pair of sentences into one sentence, using one as a relative clause:
    - English is an international language.
       English is used in business, research and science.
    - 2. Mr Smith did not know what to do with his money.

Mr Smith made a lot of money.

- 3. The sun is the star.

  The sun gives the earth warmth and light.
- 4. Chinese is not a simple language.

  Chinese is spoken by about 1/5 of the world's population.
- 5. The book is written in English.

  The book tells me a lot of interesting stories.
- 6. The student will arrive soon.

  You want to see the student.
- 7. The boy was given a prize.

  The boy's work was the best in the class.
- 8. The factory is not far from here.

  We are going to visit the factory.
- The winter Olympics are always held in a mountainous country.
   In this country there is plenty of snow.

- The reason for this was the teacher's funny words.
- 11. John would never forget the day.

  He was arrested by his former friend.
- 12. The man had come to by that time.

  The doctor arrived at that time.
- 13. Why should I not stay here?

  Tell me the reason.
  - 14. The doctor is very well known.

    Mr Black sent his wife to the doctor.
- 15. The symphony (交响曲) was composed by Beethoven.

I'm listening to the symphony.

- 16. Supermarkets continue to appear.
  The American people buy nearly everything from supermarkets.
- 17. The students of Class One want to win the game.

  They have to play skilfully for the game.
- 18. The headmaster advised the boy to take up engineering.

The parents had discussed their son's future with the headmaster.

- 19. Mary failed in the exam.

  That made her parents very anxious.
- 20. The tree is a very old one.

  The branches of the tree are almost bare.

II . Fill in each blank with a relative pronoun or a rela-
tive adverb:
1. I go to the seaside on days I don't have to
work was and terret reven bloom retal. (F-
2. The boy did not obey the traffic rules was
killed in a road accident. How back many sall [4]
3. The reason all the people were excited was
the good news from abroad.
4. He will show us something is very in-
teresting
5. I live in a room window opens to the south.
6. There aren't any movie theatres in the town
I spend my summers.
7. The audience, most of were students, en-
joyed the performance.
8. There are many places I haven't visited.
9. All I want is peace and quiet.
10. This is the very book I want to find.
11. Maths is one of the subjects my son is in-
-marchi terested in. 1 441 been to testation and at
12. This is the last time I shall give you a
dray selesson, on ment becaused bad emerge eff?
13. The exam was put off until next week, was
exactly what we wanted.
14. The poor old woman lives next door is Mrs
Williams. She has had such a sad life we can
hardly believe. She never goes out in her home-

town because of all the sad memories sne
has. She has never been to the church she
got married since her husband died ten years
ago. She won't pass by the cemetery her
first baby was buried. She never goes shopping in
the street her second child was
killed in an accident. She never goes to the new
cinema used to be the site of her old house.
In the year she was seventy, she was forced
to leave her old house because it was the place
the local government wanted to build a new
cinema. Now you know the reason Mrs Wil-
liams never goes out.
${\rm I\hspace{1em}I\hspace{1em}I}$ . Complete the sentences by adding a preposition with
either whom or which:
1. The man I spoke had little information.
2. Is this the restaurant you work?
3. This is the place I was telling you.
4. Larry Chan, we had heard so much,
was here yesterday.
5. We need a monitor everyone has confi-
billy a dence. In a most a smoot that the first the first have
6. The citizens, most were workers, wel-
comed the new law.
7. At noon we got to the mountain, on the top
there was a big temple.
8. This is the typewriter you have to pay

the money. I be self lie to earliesed regot

- 9. Can you lend me the pen for a while you are writing?
- 10. The doctor \_\_\_\_ he sent his friend is a good friend of mine.

### (二)名词从句 (The Noun Clause)

#### 【注意点】w eda whevea saw odas a shew ed al

- 1. 名词从句包括主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句,它们在句中都起名词的作用,因此统称名词从句。
- 2. 主语从句常用 it 作形式主语, 把主语从句移到句子后面。引导主语从句有连词 that, whethe (不能用 if); 连接代词 who, what, which; 连接副词 when, where, why, how 等。
- 3. 表语从句通常由 that 引起, 但也可由 how, when, where, why, what 引起。
- 4. 同位语从句一般跟在 fact, news, idea 等名词的后面, 用以说明名词所表示的具体内容。
- 5. 宾语从句由连接词 that 引起时, 不充当从句中的成分, 并可以省去。如果连接词在从句中作主语、宾语或表语, 则要用连接代词 what 等来引出从句。
- 6. 宾语从句也可由 how, when, which, why, who, where 等词引出。由于名词从句用作宾语, 因此必须采用陈述句的语序。
- 7. 宾语从句还可用在某些形容词后面,如 sure, certain, glad, sorry, afraid, worried。

1. Each of the following sentences contains a noun
clause, supply the missing connective and tell the
grammatical function of each noun clause:
1. he was chosen made us happy.
2 she will come or not is still a question.
3. The fact he had not said anything surprised
everybody.
4. The important thing is we can improve our
studies.
5. I don't doubt he can do a good job of it.
6 you need is more practice.
7. It looked it was going to rain.
8 he treated the Indians tells us something
about his personality.
9. we heard the news our team had won.
10. The question is it was worth doing.
11. I had no idea you were here.
12. That is he was late.
13. They didn't tell me they would come back.
14 they are doing seems very difficult.
15. It seems to me not all government officials
are honest. + A (A)
16 wins the election will have many problems.
17. The old woman told her sufferings to she
12 A See Leaf (現 La 朱 自 東 R) ha. tem g been
18. I'll give this book to needs it
19 can properly be called a clock always

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