

高中英语标准化

最新题型解题思路精选精析

李达荣 等编著



 国际文化出版公司

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编 者 的 话

为了帮助广大中、小学生深入理解、灵活运用课堂所学知识；熟悉、掌握多种多样的新类型试题；提高日常学习能力和应试能力，取得优异成绩，经过一年多的筹划，《最新题型标准化解题思路精选精析》丛书，终于可以和读者见面了。

该丛书是根据国家教委新颁各科教学大纲、各科现用和将用的最新教材，针对广大师生的实际需要组织全国及北京市重点中学：北京四中，北师大一附中，北师大，北师大，东城区教研中心，崇文区教育学院，北京三中，一五九中，一二四中，一一〇中学，六十一中，二十四中，前门中学，和平门中学，安德路中学，三十五中，三十八中；宽街小学，永生小学，丁香小学，茶食小学，新街口东街小学等单位和小学的教授、副教授，特级教师、高级教师，校长和教研员们潜心研究，精心编著成书的。并得到国际文化出版公司的大力支持。

本丛书紧扣学生所学的基本课程，在此基础上适当拓宽了知识面。丛书突出一个“新”字：教材新、题型新、试题新、解题思路分析方法新。丛书针对近年来中考、高考命题的内容转变（从知识型向能力型转变，暴露型向潜隐型转变，主观型向客观型转变）及形式转变（标准化测试比重加大，试卷按一、二卷分开），所选试题按照标准化考试要求，题型丰富、新颖，每题除答案外，重点放在解题思路、方法和步骤上。通过精析，旨在给学生一把解题的“钥匙”，做到举一反三、一通百通，除各毕业班级外，丛书均与学年课本内容对照编写。毕业班所选试题除对照课本外，有一部份为近年来升学考试试题并附有分析。

由于成书仓促,疏漏之处,请读者批评指正。

编 者

1991 年 11 月

《标准化最新题型解题思路精选精析》丛书编委会

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Book One

Lesson One

一、填空题:

1. 语音, 根据音标填出下列单词所缺字母并写出中文:

1) [in' kʌrɪdʒ] e nc ou r a ge 鼓励

2) [sitju' eɪʃən] s i t u a t i o n 情况

3) ['ɪdiəm] i d i o m 主题

4) [pə' litikəl] p o l i t i c i l 政治

5) [træns' leit] tr ans i t 翻译

6) ['limitɪd] l i m i t e d 有限

7) ['ɑ:tɪkl] a r t i c l e 文章

8) [iks' pleɪn] e x p l a i n 解释

9) ['græmə] gr a m a r y 语法

10) ['nju:speɪə] n e w s p a e r 报道

2. 语法 用动词适当形式填空

move, make, master, raise, limit, improve, encourage, force, praise, follow

1) My English is too limited, so I can't understand what he said.

2) Teachers must encourage the students in their study.

3) If he wants to go abroad, he must improve his English first.

4) We must improve the living standard (生活水平) of the

people.

5) They work hard to make their home town rich and beautiful.

6) Our guests praise the meal as the best they had had for years.

7) These books must move at the end of this month.

8) If you follow the professor's advice, you will pass the exam.

9) Don't force (not force) your idea upon others.

10) It's very important to master a foreign language.

答案:

1. 1) e, o, u, a 鼓励 2) i, u, a 形势 3) i, i, o 成语 4) o, i, i, a 政治的 5) a, n, s, a, e 翻译 6) i, i, e 有限的 7) a, r, i, l 文章 8) e, a, i, n 解释 9) a, m, a, r 语法 10) e, w, s, a, e, r 报纸

2. 1) limited 2) encourage 3) improve 4) raise 5) make
6) praised 7) be moved 8) follow 9) Don't force
10) master

精析:

2. 8, follow one's advice 短语是“听取某人的劝告”。

二、选择题:

1. 词汇、词语替换:

(A) 1) Mr Black said he would leave for Rome before long.

A. soon after

B. very soon

C. shortly after

D. long before

(C) 2) This dictionary is very useful for the students whose native language is not English.

- A. own country B. home town
C. mother tongue D. native place

(A) 3) The living conditions of Chinese people have been much improved.

- A. got better B. moved C. different D. changed

(B) 4) The earth is actually a bit nearer to the sun in January than in July.

- A. almost B. in fact C. hardly D. nearly always.

(C) 5) We were greatly moved by his words.

- A. very B. deep C. much D. largely

(A) 6) He was forced to work long hours for the boss.

- A. was made to B. was made
C. was had to D. was let to

(C) 7) Please translate the sentences into Chinese.

- A. get B. give C. turn D. bring

(D) 8) When he got to London, he found it was at midnight.

- A. arrived B. arrived to C. reached to D. reached

(B) 9) If you want to go on working here, you must obey the rules.

- A. go on to work B. go on with the work

- C. go on to the work D. go on work

(D) 10) I fail to grasp the meaning of the text.

- A. catch B. hold C. take D. follow

2. 语法, 选择最佳答案:

(C) 1) My teacher gave us _____ that everybody made great progress.

- A. such a good advice B. so good an advice

C. such a piece of good advice D. a so good advice.

(A) 2) He said he saw the film _____.

A. before long B. long before

C. by and by D. soon

(B) 3) The students finished doing Ex 1 and _____ Ex 2.

A. went doing B. went on to do

C. went on with D. went on doing

(B) 4) We made him _____ of our class.

A. monitor. B. to be monitor

C. the monitor D. a monitor

(D) 5) The teacher asked his students to answer the question _____ English.

A. of B. with C. for D. in

(B) 6) I'm reading one of _____ "The Tea House".

A. Lu Xun works B. Lu Xun's works'

C. Lu Xun's works D. Lu Xun's work's

(D) 7) We don't know if he is _____ this work.

A. enough good to B. enough good for

C. good enough to D. good enough for

(C) 8) In the days _____, he worked hard at English.

A. followed B. that followed

C. following D. to follow

(A) 9) He is _____ that every teacher liked him.

A. so clever a boy B. such clever a boy

C. such clever boy D. so a clever boy

(D) 10) The guide (向导) walked _____ fast _____ we couldn't follow him.

A. enough, to B. such, as C. so, as D. so, that

答案:

1. 1)B 2)C 3)A 4)B 5)C 6)A 7)C 8)D 9)B
10)A

2. 1)C 2)B 3)B 4)A 5)D 6)C 7)D 8)B 9)A
10)D

精析:

1. 3) get better 与 make better 一样都与 improve 同义。

5) 过去分词可用 very, much, very much 修饰, 但此处用 much 最佳, 也可说 deeply。

6) 役使动词 make 含有“迫使”的含义, have 和 let 是“叫、让”的意思。

10) catch 此处是“领会”的意思。

2. 1) advice 是不可数名词。“一条忠告”译作: a piece of advice

2) long before 是“很久以前”的意思, 谓语使用一般过去时。

3) go on to do 表示“做另一件事”。

5) 介词 in 此处表示“用某种语言”。

7) enough 作副词修饰形容词要后置。

9) so 可以修饰形容词、副词, 也可写成 so + adj. + a/an + n. 又可说 such + a/an + n.

三、句型转换, 一空一词:

1. When he was a child, he had to work for a boss at a factory. _____ child, he _____ to work for a boss at a factory.

2. I find it important to master a foreign language.

I find _____ important to master a foreign language.

3. The teacher spoke in such a loud voice that everybody in the classroom could hear clearly.

The teacher spoke _____ that he _____
_____ clearly _____ everybody in the classroom.

4. The big box is so heavy that I can't carry it.

The big box is _____ for me _____
_____ alone.

5. I was so foolish that I believed her.

I was _____ believed her.

答案:

1. As, a, was, forced. 2. that, it is.
3. so, loudly, could, be heard, by.
4. too, heavy, to, carry. 5. foolish, enough, to.

精析:

1. as 此处不是“作为”的意思,而是“当……时候”,相当 when。

4. so + adj. /adv. + that - cl. 从句谓语是否定形式,可与 too...to...相互转化。

5. so + adj. /adv. + that - cl 和 adj. /adv. + enough + to do sth. 两个结构可以互相转化。

四、完形填空:

Two Languages or One?

A student is learning to (1) British English. He (2): Can I communicate with (与某人传递信息、交际) Americans? Can they

understand (3)? Learners (4) English often (5): What are the differences (6) British and American English? How important (7) these differences?

Certainly, there are (8) differences between British and American English. There are (9) differences (10) grammar. For example, speakers of British English say "in hospital" (11) "Have you a pen?" Pronunciation is (12) different. Americans usually sound the r's in words (13) "bird" and "hurt". Some speakers of British English (14) sound the r's (15) these words. There are differences between British and American English in Spelling and Vocabulary (词汇). For example, "colour" and "honour" are (16). "Color" and "honor" are (17).

(18) in grammar, pronunciation, spelling, and vocabulary are (19), however. For the most part (就其主体而言), British and American English are the (20) language.

- () 1. A. say B. tell C. speak D. talk
- () 2. A. want to know B. ask C. wonder D. wonders
- () 3. A. me B. my C. mine D. I
- () 4. A. in B. for C. to D. of
- () 5. A. wonders B. ask C. asks D. know
- () 6. A. both B. of C. between D. among
- () 7. A. is B. are C. have D. has
- () 8. A. no B. any C. some D. same
- () 9. A. a few B. few C. a little D. little
- () 10. A. on B. in C. with D. at
- () 11. A. so B. to C. for D. and
- () 12. A. some time B. some times

C. sometimes D. sometime

() 13. A. like B. as C. for D. to

() 14. A. does not B. do not C. do D. does

() 15. A. for B. on C. in D. like

() 16. A. Britain B. British C. America D. American

() 17. A. Britain B. British C. America D. American

() 18. A. The different B. These different

C. The difference D. These differences

() 19. A. importance B. important

C. not importance D. not important

() 20. A. one B. some C. same D. different

答案:

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. A

10. B 11. D 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. C 16. B

17. D 18. D 19. D 20. C

Lesson Two

一、填空题:

1. 词汇、词类转化:

1) This is a good _____ for a cough. (medical)

2) He _____ passed the entrance college examination and became a college student. (easy)

3) The fish couldn't live _____ water. (with)

4) After the Second World War people _____ the grim (冷)

酷的) _____ of war. (real)

5) I wish our difficulties will soon _____. (appear)

2. 语法, 选择词组适当形式填空:

turn off, pick out, turn into, two weeks away, place an order,
after all, be ready for, have a fever, at the end of, in the future

1) You can't be too strict with him, He is only a child _____

2) All of the students _____ class, but the teacher didn't
come yet.

3) Don't forget _____ the light before you leave the
room.

4) It took me a long time _____ a new dress for my daugh-
ter.

5) Our mid-term examination is _____. All of us are
preparing for it.

6) The big dump _____ a beautiful garden.

7) He _____ for a roasted duck (烤鸭) at a restaurant for
the guests.

8) You _____. You'd better stay home.

9) The machine will shut off by itself _____ the recording.

10) Who can tell us what will happen in the world _____?

答案:

1. 1) medicine 2) easily 3) without 4) realized, realities
5) disappear

2. 1) after all 2) were ready for 3) to turn off
4) to pick out 5) two weeks away 6) has been turned into
7) placed an order 8) have a fever 9) at the end of

10)in the future

精析:

1. 5)disappear 是不及物动词,用主动形式。

2. 1)after all 放在句首,意思是“别忘了”,提醒注意,放在句末,意思是“毕竟、终究”与预料情况相反。

3)forget 后接不定式表示“忘了要做的事”,后接动名词表示“忘了已做的事”。

二、选择题:

1. 词汇、词语替换:

- () 1. Why does she appear so sad?
A. look like B. seem C. is like D. see
- () 2. The examination is in two weeks' time.
A. two weeks B. in two weeks
C. after two weeks D. two weeks away
- () 3. His father picked out the best car for his birthday.
A. pick up B. bought C. chose D. collected
- () 4. I wonder if he will accept my invitation.
A. don't care B. don't know
C. don't feel D. don't like
- () 5. We'll go to see a film if you would like to.
A. feel like it B. had liked
C. had better like D. would better like
- () 6. You must pay attention to your spelling from now on.
A. in the future B. in future C. now D. then

2. 语法,选择最佳答案:

- () 1) She called _____ her father _____ help.