

高中英语精要与标准化测评

文计人 6. 出版社

123:2

G633.4/1124:2

# 高中英语精要与标准化测评

(下)

张士宏 胡振泰 编著 李绮娴

天津人民出版社

### 高中英语精要与标准化测评(下)

张士宏 胡振泰 李绮娴

天津人民出版社出版 (天津市赤峰道130号)

河北省滦县印刷厂印刷 新华书店天津发行所发行

787×1092毫米 32开本 17.25印张 243千字
1989年 8 月第1版 1989年 8 月第1次印刷
印數:1--9,670
ISBN 7-201-00335-6/G·118

定 价: 5.20元

#### 内容提要

本书系以新教学大纲为依据,以现行高中英语教材作基础编写而成,其突出特点是:新、精、全、密切配合高中。

全书分上下两册。第一分册总结了初高中应掌握的语法现象,每章包括:基本概念、试题讲解、难点分析、规律总结和试题测评,第二分册点出每课书的语言要点,对词的构成、用法、习惯搭配、反义词、同义词及其辨异,乃至常用句型都进行了较详细的讲解与分析,每节并附有配套测评练习。

本书通过精讲与训练,意在使读者深入教材之中,撷取知识之精华,掌握知识的结构、规律和内在联系,并通过典型题目的练习与检测,了解学习效果,便于查漏补缺,

本书编排体例本着循序渐进的原则,讲解重在分析与启发,点拨读者思路,提供学习方法,进而促使读者摸索出一条学习上的捷径来。

本书各项配套练习均采用标准化题型,具体地说,在语音、语调、重音及能力测试等方面均参考了89年高考英语标准化最新题型, 卷末并附有参考答案。因此,它不但适用于广大中学生和青年自学者,可供中学外语教师教学时参考;更是准备参加高考的莘莘学子不可多得的良友和案头必备的书。

## 目 录

### 高中英语第1册

Lesson	One (1)
Lesson	Two(19)
Lesson	Three (34)
Lesson	Four (51)
Lesson	Five (64)
Lesson	Six (81)
Lesson	Seven(94)
Lesson	Eight (107)
Lesson	Nine (126)
Lesson	Ten(140)
Lesson	Eleven (155)
Lesson	Twelve (170)
Lesson	Thirteen (182)
Lesson	Fourteen (195)
Lesson	Fifteen (211)

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertoligbook。

Lesson	Sixteen( 225)
Lesson	
Lesson	
	高中英语第2器
Lesson	One (263)
Lesson	Two (286)
Lesson	Three (300)
Lesson	Four (315)
Lesson	Five (334)
Lesson	Six (352)
Lesson	Seven (367)
Lesson	Eight (382)
Lesson	Nine (394)
Lesson	Ten (407)
Lesson	Eleven ( 421 )
Lesson	Twelve (437)
Lesson	Thirteen (456)
Lesson	Fourteen (472)
Lesson	Fifteen (496)
Lesson	Sixteen (515)
	To the state of th
	多 考 答 案
第一册	(529)
第二册	(534)

# 高中英语第1册

### Lesson One

#### 【语言要点】

be born in (on, of, into)
give (take, follow...) advice
before long; long before
enough
get to; reach; arrive
go on to do sth; go on doing sth.
such; so
improve
be lways doing sth.
be sure of (about, to do sth.)
praise sb. for sth.

force sb. to do sth.

### 【分析与归纳】

1. Karl Marx May 5, 1818.

A, was born in B, was born on

C. born

D. was bore on

答. B.

〈 1 〉 be born in常表示出生于某地或某时,如.

I was born in 1967.

我出生在1967年。

Marx was born in Germany.

马克思出生在德国。

在明确谈到出生年、月、日时,要用 be born on, 如 本题。

〈 2 〉be born of/into 多表示出生在什么样的家庭, 如.

He was born of a peasant family.

他出生在一个农民家庭。

She was born of a worker's family.

她出身于工人家庭。

He was born into the family of a herb doctor.

他出生在一个草药医生家里。

按照习惯用法, 在a peasant family中, peasant不用所 有格, 而在 a worker's (teacher's, doctor's 等) family 中, worker等词要用其所有格形式。

2. Take on the matter and do as I say.

A. an advice of mine B. my advices
C. my friendly advice D. my an advice
答: C.

advice作"意见、忠告、劝告"解时,是不可数名词。 因此,不能与an连用。"一条意见"应该说成a piece of advice,而不能说成 an advice。一些意见也不说some advices,而说some (many pieces of) advice。

与advice连用的常用短语。

give some advice 提出建议

The teacher gave some good advice on our study plan.

老师对我们的学习计划提出了一些很好的建议。
follow/take one's advice 接受别人意见

You must follow the doctor's advice and gave up smoking.

你应该遵照医生的意见, 停止吸烟。

ask for one's advice 争求意见

We all agreed to ask for the teacher's advice.

我们都同意去争求老师的意见。

act on one's advice 照……建议去做 You should act on the manager's advice。 你应该按照经理的意见去做。

3. Dr Brown will pay a visit to China.

A. long

B. before long

C. long before D. a long time

答: B. in yill , G. sal ha, y Bus 111

before long (=soon, in a short time) 意为"不久", "很快"。

〈 1 〉 before long与long before 的区别在于:

before long可指过去某一时间之后"不久",也可以指从现在起"不久"。例如:

Before long we got to the station.

不久我们就达到了车站。

Dr Brown will pay a visit to China before long。 布朗博士不久将访问中国。

long before 意为"很久以前", 老早(其中 long 是 副词), 常与过去时连用, 其后可接名词 也可接从句, 如:

My father joined the Party long before. 我父亲早就入党了。

I had heard about the tiger long before I saw it。 没见到老虎之前,我早就听说过老虎了。

I read that novel long before.

我很早以前就看过这本小说。

〈 2 〉在 "It is not long before+从句"结构中, before是连词, 这种结构常译作"不久", "不久…就…"如:

It will not be long before he wakes up. 他不久就会醒来的。 4. My brother is to go to school.

A. enough old B. enough

C. old enough

D. old

答. C.

在old enough中, enough为副词, 修饰old, 意为"年 岁够大"

〈 1 〉enough 作副词用时,常放在所修饰的形容词或 副词之后,如:

He didn't run fast enough to catch the first bus. 他跑得不够快, 没赶上第一班汽车。

(2)、enough作形容词用时,可放在所修饰的名词之 前, 也可放在其后, 如.

We have enough time (time enough) to study English.

我们有足够的时间学习英语。

〈 3 〉作名词(或代词)用时,可代替可数与不可数名 词. 如.

Enough has been said on how to learn English well.

关于如何学好英语,已经谈得够多了。

Today I have enough to do.

今天我有许多事要做。

5. When did you to the hotel?

A. reach

B. get

C. arrive

D. got

答: B.

get to, reach, arrive都有"到达"的含义, 其用法有下列区别:

〈 1 〉get 常和介词to连用, 后接表示地点的名词。接副词如 (here, there, home)时, 不再使用to。例如:

We got to the capital of that country yesterday。 我们昨天到达那个国家的首都。

They got home at ten.

他们十点钟到家了。

〈 2 〉reach是及物动词,其后直接接宾语,如:

They reached Shanghai before dark.

他们于天亮前到达上海。

〈 3 〉 arrive是不及物动词,常与at或in连用。 一般说来, at用于小地方、小城镇, in用于大地方, 大城市。 但这种所谓大小是比较而言的。 当大城市作为环球航行的一站, 或与更大的地方一起出现时, 也要用at, 如:

Professor Wang has arrived in Hongkong.

王教授已经到达香港。

He arrived at Guangzhou in China. 他到达中国广州。

6. After finishing his homework, Jim went on

\_\_\_\_a letter.

A. writing

B. to write

C. write

D. wrote

答: B

本句只能使用不定式to write而不能接动名词writing。 不定式和动名词含义上的区别在于:

〈 1 〉 go on doing sth. (=keep on doing sth.) 指"继续做同一件事",如:

After a ten minute rest, we went on discussing the problem.

休息十分钟后, 我们又继续讨论那个问题。

〈 2 〉 go on to do sth, 指做一件事后,又接着干另一件事",如.

After finishing his homework, he went on to write a letter.

完成作业后,他又继续写信。

〈 3 〉go on with sth。也指"继续(干)某事",但 其后常接名词或动名词,如:

That day I wanted to have a talk with Mary, but she paid no attention to me and went on with her work.

那天,我想跟玛丽谈谈,可她不理睬我,继续干她的工作。

7. Our manager was \_\_\_\_that he couldn't attend the meeting.

A. so a busy man B. such busy man

C. such a busy man D. such busy a man 答: C.

such和so都可以用来表示程度,但such是形容词, so是

so +	形容词	that + 从句
30 +	副词	
tan madi	a(an)+形容词+单数可数名词	L traight
such +	形容词+复数可数名词	that + 从句
	形容词+不可数名词	

例. The water is so hot that I can't drink it. 水太烫、我没法喝。

This is such a helpful book that I'd like to have it.

这是一本很有益的书, 我很想买到它。

This book is written in such easy English that beginners can understand it.

文本书是用浅显的英语写的, 初学者也能读懂。

so也可以和形容词连用修饰一个单数可数名词, 因此, 例7中的such a busy man也可以说成so busy a man。 但 要修饰复数名词时,只能说such busy men, 而不能说so busy men.

8. They found many ways the soil.

A. improving

B. improved

C. to improve D. improves

答: C.

improve 在本句中用作及物动词, improve soil 意为

"改良十壤"。

improve有如下几种惯常用法.

〈 1 〉用作及物动词, 作"改善"、"改进"、"提 高"解,如,然后一起的一起不是明显的意思的思想。

These greatly improved their working conditions. 这些大大改善了他们的劳动条件。

Their life has been much improved since liberation.

解放以来,他们的生活有了很大改善。(被动结构)、 His temper is greatly improved.

他的脾气改了不少。(用作表语)

〈 2 〉用作不及物动词, 作"有改善", "有提高" 解:

The lives of the working people are improving every day.

劳动人民的生活水平日益提高。

Things will improve with them in a short time. 不久他们的境遇将得到改善。

9. You are doing well.

A. sometimes B. always

C. usually D. once

答: B.

本句意为"你总是干得很不错"。

always与进行时态连用有下列几种情况,

(1)表示某事经常发生,而且很可能是没有想到的,

My grandfather was always forgetting things. 我祖父经常忘事。

〈 2 〉 使经常发生的事带有一定的感情色彩,表示说话 人的厌恶、不满、不耐烦或赞扬等感情,如,

She was always coming home late. 她总是很晚才回来。(埋怨情绪)

He is always telling me how busy he is.

他老是对我说,他如何如何忙。(不相信)

Why are you always finding fault?

你为什么总挑毛病。(不满情绪)

10. I think he lives at No. 23 West, St. but I'm not quite sure the number.

A. about B. off

C. to

D. for

答: A.

but I'm not sure about the number 意为 "不过,门 牌号我拿不准(或无把握)"。

be sure about与be sure to, be sure of的区别在于

〈 1 〉be sure about/of 都表示"对…有把握", 诵 常用于疑问句和否定句。be sure of还表示被谈到的人(句 子主语)对某事"确信", "深信无疑", 常用于肯定句, 如。

He is sure of success. 他深信可以成功。

He is sure of living to ninety.

他自信能活到九十岁。

n

Are you sure about it?

你对这事有把握吗?

 $\langle 2 \rangle$  be sure to do sth. 表示说话人对某人某事的判断或推测,意思是"一定会","准会""肯定"。有时,句子的主语不一定是人,如:

It is sure to happen, top may hib und W . . . 7

He is sure to succeed a land as we also

la他一定能成功。对 。 bnalgad aj . 2

〈 3 〉 be sure也与从句连用, 表示"肯定……".

I am sure that I left the book on the table. 我敢肯定刚才我是把这本书放在桌子上的。

### 【实践与测评】 saife, pictures Table [I'sW

- I、语音知识 I、观察所给单词划线部分的发音, 从答案 A、B、C、D划线部分中找出与其读音相同的。
  - 1. improve

A native B advice C time D find

\_D. ralk, pictures

2. rapid well with the track that the

A. grasp B. master C. grammar D. last

A. read B. greatly C. reason D. meal

4. German

A. language B. progress