

# 英语复习系列题解(高中)

北京市西城区

教育教学研究中心 编

中国标准出版社

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英语复习系列题解（高中）  
北京市西城区教育数学研究中心 编  
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## 前 言

本书是以教学大纲和最新中学通用教材为依据编写的。其目的是通过系列练习,使读者加深对教材的理解,培养提高认识问题、分析问题和解决问题的能力,帮助具有高中文化水平的广大职工及各类成人、社会青年学好文化科学知识。

本书是由北京市西城区教育教学研究中心各科教研员并约请北京市部分有经验的教师共同编写的,具有知识覆盖面广、题型多样、系统性和综合性强、命题和题解力求标准化、系列化等特点;在编排上,按由浅入深、循序渐进的原则,紧密配合教材,按章、节、单元,着重基础知识的学习和基本技能的训练,使读者掌握回答问题与解题的基本思路和基本方法;为了便于系统复习和自测,提高学习兴趣和自信心,系列练习题均附有答案,供验证。

本书可作为职工教育、各类成人高考复习和社会青年自学复习的辅助教材,也可作为中学教师参考书。

限于水平,缺点、错误一定不少,恳请广大读者批评指正。

1987年1月

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## 练习一 定语从句

### I. Match the following two parts (对号入座)

A

B

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1. force      | ( ) to make or become better                                     |
| 2. improve    | ( ) to give courage or hope to sb.                               |
| 3. encourage  | ( ) to make sb. do sth.  |
| 4. grasp      | ( ) to become expert in  |
| 5. master     | ( ) to take a firm hand, to understand                           |
| 6. advise     | ( ) to ask sb. to do sth. or to come somewhere                   |
| 7. fear       | ( ) to believe a person to be honest                             |
| 8. wander     | ( ) the feeling of being in danger, of being afraid              |
| 9. pretty     | ( ) to change (speech or writing) from one language into another |
| 10. invite    | ( ) by oneself, not with other people                            |
| 11. translate | ( ) far down in water or in a hole                               |
| 12. deep      | ( ) a person who is travelling                                   |

by ship, train, bus or plane

- 13. passenger ( ) nice to look at
- 14. trust ( ) a short journey
- 15. trip ( ) to give advice to, recommend
- 16. alone ( ) to go from place to place  
without any special purpose

II. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the verbs given

(用所给动词的适当形式填空)

(cost, pay, take, spend, happen, last, suggest, bear, feed, break)

- 1. Have you \_\_\_ much money buying the colour TV set?
- 2. It \_\_\_ to be Sunday. I was free at home.
- 3. Mother \_\_\_ her baby five times a day, doesn't she?
- 4. When and where was Tom \_\_\_, can you tell me?
- 5. Nobody can \_\_\_ Taiwan away from China.
- 6. I don't know whether she is able to \_\_\_ off her debts.
- 7. The film \_\_\_ two hours.
- 8. His accent \_\_\_ that he was an American.
- 9. The new English-Chinese dictionary \_\_\_ me almost ten dollars.
- 10. It \_\_\_ me more than an hour to go there on foot.

### III. Sentence transformation (句型转换)

1. Turn the following into negative (变否定句):
  - 1) Jeanne has some.
  - 2) Both of them are right.
2. Turn the following into passive voice (变被动语态):
  - 1) We call him Bashi.
  - 2) I saw him come here.
3. Turn the following into indirect speech (变间接引语):
  - 1) He said, "Don't wander from car to car, Bashi."
  - 2) He said, "I shall come here tomorrow."
4. Turn the following into simple sentences (变简单句):
  - 1) As I am a student, I must study hard.
  - 2) He is not here because he is ill.
5. Turn the following into exclamatory sentence (变感叹句):
  - 1) It is an interesting story.
6. Turn the following into emphatic (变强调式):
  - 1) He came here yesterday.

### IV. Multiple choice (选择填空)

1. When he        London, his friend had lived there for       .
  - a. got...sometime
  - b. got to...sometime
  - c. got...some time
  - d. got to...some time
2. Football is        interesting game that people



- all over the world play it.
- a. a very    b. a so    c. such an    d. a such
3. When he had done his maths exercises, he went on \_\_\_ a letter \_\_\_ English.
- a. to write...in    b. to write...with  
c. writing...in    d. writing...with
4. \_\_\_ of the students has a new dictionary.
- a. All    b. Both    c. Each    d. Every
5. "This elephant is like a rope, \_\_\_ anybody can see."
- a. as    b. whom    c. where    d. who
6. The elephant isn't like a wall, or a spear, or a snake, or a tree; neither \_\_\_ a fan.
- a. does he like    b. he likes  
c. is he like    d. he is like
7. I would \_\_\_ do it.
- a. not rather    b. not rather to  
c. rather not    d. rather not to
8. What does this necklace \_\_\_ ?
- a. take    b. spend    c. worth    d. cost
9. I'll give you \_\_\_ I have.
- a. which    b. what    c. all what    d. what what
10. She went to \_\_\_ a necklace \_\_\_ her.
- a. borrow...to    b. borrow...from  
c. lend...from    d. borrow...x
11. Didn't you have a good time at the ball?

- a. No, we didn't      b. Yes, we didn't  
c. No, we did          d. No, we hadn't
12. \_\_\_\_\_ the way home I bought \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. On...a dress      b. On...a clothes  
c. In...a dress      d. In...a clothes
13. She has paid \_\_\_\_\_ the necklace.  
a. x      b. to      c. for      d. on
14. She likes to ask about \_\_\_\_\_ she doesn't know.  
a. anything      b. everything  
c. nothing      d. something
15. All the books there, \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful pictures in them, were written by him.  
a. which has      b. which have  
c. that has      d. that have
16. Yesterday I met Mary, \_\_\_\_\_ seemed very busy.  
a. who      b. whom      c. which      d. that
17. China is famous \_\_\_\_\_ her long history.  
a. in      b. at      c. with      d. for
18. The \_\_\_\_\_ woman never tires \_\_\_\_\_ talking about her clever son.  
a. forty-years-old...with      b. forty-years-old  
...of      c. forty-year-old...of      d. forty-year-old...with
19. He saw her only a minute ago, so he said that she \_\_\_\_\_ not have gone to Shanghai.  
a. must      b. could      c. might      d. need

20. The police \_\_\_\_\_ searched \_\_\_\_\_ the lost child for three days.

- a. have...x      b. has...for  
c. has...x      d. have...for

V. Fill in the blanks with proper relative pronouns or relative adverbs (用适当的关系代词、关系副词填空)

1. Mr. Brown, \_\_\_\_\_ gave us a talk last year, came to our school again.
2. Engels, \_\_\_\_\_ native language was German, could read and write in several foreign languages.
3. Miss Smith, \_\_\_\_\_ you met at the gate of the school, is the headmaster of our school.
4. Football, \_\_\_\_\_ is a very interesting game, is played all over the world.
5. Li Ming, with \_\_\_\_\_ I went to the art exhibition, enjoyed it very much.
6. His uncle, \_\_\_\_\_ is fifty years old, is an engineer in a large chemical plant.
7. He lives in the house \_\_\_\_\_ door opens to the south.
8. My father is on business in Shanghai, \_\_\_\_\_ he has never been before.
9. They got married in 1976, \_\_\_\_\_ they were working in Nanjing.

10. Xiao Li has two sisters, \_\_\_\_ are both university students.

VI. Rewrite the following sentences ( 改写下列句子 )

1. Karl Marx was born in Germany.  
German was Karl Marx's \_\_\_\_.
2. He never stopped studying English and using it.  
He \_\_\_\_ English and using it.
3. Nothing else is more like a spear than he is.  
He \_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_.
4. Engels' letter was a great encouragement to Marx.  
Marx was \_\_\_\_ by Engels' letter.
5. They made Marx go away from his homeland.  
Marx \_\_\_\_ his homeland.
6. By chance the first blind man placed his hand on the elephant's side.  
The first blind man \_\_\_\_ his hand on the elephant's side.
7. It was not long before he had to move on.  
\_\_\_\_ he had to move on.
8. After he had explained the new words, he began to teach us the text.  
After he had explained the new words, he \_\_\_\_ to teach us the text.

9. As time went on, he came to know the society better.  
As time \_\_\_\_\_, he came to know the society better.
10. Bob likes to do his homework alone.  
Bob likes to do his homework \_\_\_\_\_.
11. When he had had enough of riding, he started to walk.  
When he \_\_\_\_\_ riding, he started to walk.
12. Bashi remained in the refuge for eight days.  
Bashi \_\_\_\_\_ in the refuge for eight days.
13. When he entered the refuge, the man suddenly began to cry.  
When he came into the refuge, the man \_\_\_\_\_.

# Ⅶ. 词性变换

## A. 写出同义词:

1. collect \_\_\_\_\_ 2. reply \_\_\_\_\_ 3. brain \_\_\_\_\_  
4. city \_\_\_\_\_ 5. almost \_\_\_\_\_

## B. 写出反义词:

1. low \_\_\_\_\_ 2. forbid \_\_\_\_\_ 3. despair \_\_\_\_\_  
4. smooth \_\_\_\_\_ 5. fail \_\_\_\_\_

## Ⅷ. 下列各组单词中只有一个和其他四个不同, 将其标号字母填在括号内

1. ( ) a. this b. week c. sea d. green

- e. clean
2. ( ) a. do b. good c. zoo d. goose  
e. moon
3. ( ) a. door b. for c. hot d. talk  
e. short
4. ( ) a. car b. arm c. ask d. cap e. hard
5. ( ) a. say b. may c. play d. Jane  
e. says
6. ( ) a. home b. hold c. cost d. phone  
e. close
7. ( ) a. dusk b. tusk c. run d. Russia  
e. suggest
8. ( ) a. main b. train c. explain d. hair  
e. praise
9. ( ) a. food b. foot c. book d. look  
e. stood
10. ( ) a. rest b. sense c. become d. dress  
e. February

IX. Fill in the blanks with the proper words given  
(用所给词同根词填空)

1. He used to take an \_\_\_\_\_ part in all kinds of  
\_\_\_\_\_. (act)
2. Having finished his \_\_\_\_\_ speech, Nathan Hale  
\_\_\_\_\_ a glorious \_\_\_\_\_. (die)
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is writing a \_\_\_\_\_ book. (science)
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ come in, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to meet you. Your speech

is \_\_\_\_ to hear. (please)

5. Do be \_\_\_\_, you've made many \_\_\_\_ mistakes.

Take \_\_\_\_ to spell every word \_\_\_\_\_. (care)

6. A bird is \_\_\_\_ up to the sky. He shot the bird  
in \_\_\_\_\_. (fly)

7. He was born in \_\_\_\_\_. He is still \_\_\_\_ now.  
(poor)

8. Though he \_\_\_\_ in the exam, he did not lose  
confidence after \_\_\_\_\_. (fail)

9. I thought it was a very \_\_\_\_ story but my  
friend was not in the least \_\_\_\_\_. (excite)

10. You are \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ cannot cover up facts you  
know. (lie)

11. Karl Marx was born in \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ was his  
native language. (German)

12. She feels \_\_\_\_ when she is \_\_\_\_\_. (lone)

X. Correct the following sentences (改错)

1. Being no buses, they had to go back on foot.

2. They walked to the direction of the village.

3. It is difficult for you and I to learn French.

4. The good news were received with great joy.

5. He said everyone was free for expressing  
himself.

6. He will come is certain.

7. Such a trifle is not worth worrying.

8. This book is very worth reading.

9. How much rice are produced per mu?  
10. We should help each other and learn each other.

XI. Fill in the missing letters of the following passage (按短文意思填上丢掉的字母)

I once worked as a night guard in a factory. It was rather a 1 1 job, but I did have a big dog to look a 2 me.

All I had to do was to walk r 3 the factory every hour, though there was a clever system of clocks and keys which recorded when I visited each part of the place. Otherwise I read, listened to the radio or played with the dog.

One wet night, however, all the fire and burglar alarms in the place went o 4 at once. I rushed out, but couldn't see a 5. The alarms were directly l 6 to the police and fire station, and w 7 three minutes four fire engines and as many police cars were hooting at the front gate to be let in.

They looked all round the factory, but didn't find anything, e 8. The firemen told me that the rain m 9 have leaked into the alarm system and c 10 a short circuit.

XII. 阅读理解

The Titanic

The great ship, "Titanic", sailed for New York



on April 10th, 1912. She was carrying more than 2,000 people.

At that time, she was not only the biggest of all the ships that had ever been built but also was regarded as unsinkable (不沉的), for she had sixteen compartments (单间客舱) with her. Even if four of those were broken, she would still be able to stay on the sea.

Four days after setting out, while the "Titanic" was sailing across the ocean, a very large iceberg (冰山), 100 feet tall, was suddenly seen. The great ship turned quickly on time in order to prevent an accident, but before long there was a sudden sound from below. And the captain went down to see what had happened. The noise was so low that no one thought that the ship had been broken. To the captain's great surprise, the "Titanic" was sinking fast, as five of her sixteen compartments had already broken!

The order to give up the ship was made and hundreds of people jumped out into the water. As there were not enough lifeboats, 1,500 lives were lost!

根据短文在每个空白处填上一个适当的词

1. The "Titanic" was the \_\_\_\_ of a great ship which \_\_\_\_ for New York \_\_\_\_ April 1912.