

# 高中一年級

# 英語

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## English



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新编奥林匹克基础知识及素质教育丛书

全国考试·竞赛试用教材

## 前 言

进入高中阶段的学习以后,同学们更深刻地认识到学习英语的重要性,更希望学好英语。但是,部分同学感到不能适应高中阶段的英语学习,感到高中英语的语法规则繁杂,词汇量增迅速加,能力要求突然加大。甚至一些初中学习成绩很好的同学,也会感到英语学习的压力,感到考试成绩不理想。但与此同时,也有很多同学很快适应了高中阶段的英语学习,掌握了学习方法,感到了学习的乐趣,继续保持着优良的成绩,甚至能在各类竞赛中获奖。

上述两种截然不同情况的产生,有两个原因。一个原因,是同学们对高中教材深度、难度变化的适应与否;另一个原因,是同学们自身掌握高中阶段的学习方法与否。

为了使更多的高一同学尽快适应高中教材深度的变化,帮助同学们掌握学习方法,克服学习上的困难,树立



学习信心,保持学习的兴趣,取得和初中一样的优异成绩,同时为高中阶段的学习打下良好的基础,我们编写了这本书。

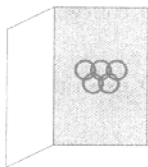
本书在基础知识部分,不过多地涉及语法内容,只按单元进行语音知识、词语用法和交际用语的训练,以利于同学们掌握基础知识;在语法部分,设置一定的台阶,逐步地从易到难,从单一到综合,对同学们进行全面训练,最终完全掌握所学语法内容;在能力测试部分,将语音、词语、交际和语法内容结合在一起,对同学们的听力、单词拼写能力、阅读理解能力、书面表达能力等语言运用能力进行培养;在奥林匹克竞赛题部分,通过训练,使同学们的语言能力达到更高的水准,使同学们具备用英语为工具来获取知识、捕捉信息、分析解决问题、表达思想感情等综合运用语言的能力。

同学们只要结合教科书的学习,认真学习本书,掌握书中的内容,就一定能在英语学习上有着长足的进步,取得优异的成绩。

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# 第一章

## 基础知识

奥林匹克

### Unit 1~Unit 8

#### (一) 试题精选

I. 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

1. basin

A. rather      B. carrot      C. earthquake      D. separate

2. love

A. holiday      B. introduce      C. another      D. opinion

3. dawn

A. cloud      B. course      C. flower      D. grow

4. medicine

A. destroy      B. vacation      C. expression      D. practice

5. chemistry

A. channel      B. change      C. cheat      D. headche

6. movement

A. blood      B. moon      C. cookoo      D. good



7. tidy

A. wild            B. villager            C. thickly            D. coffee

8. expression

A. exam            B. example            C. exactly            D. experiment

9. pear

A. wear            B. dear            C. heard            D. near

10. although

A. without            B. think            C. thank            D. thickly

II. 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

1. After he took a rest, he \_\_\_\_\_ his composition.

A. went on writing            B. went on to write

C. kept on writing            D. went writing

2. I'll soon have your machine \_\_\_\_\_ again.

A. to go            B. goes            C. going            D. gone

3. I don't think the work is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult for me.

A. too much            B. much too            C. very much            D. much

4. \_\_\_\_\_ when the train starts.

A. Find out            B. See            C. Look for            D. Look up

5. —Which do you \_\_\_\_\_, physics or chemistry?

—I like physics better.

A. like            B. want            C. prefer            D. enjoy

6. —How about playing football?

—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. I would like            B. I like

C. I'd like            D. I'd love to

7. —Did you walk to school this morning?

—No, we went to school by bus \_\_\_\_\_ on foot.

A. instead of            B. instead            C. in the place            D. but



8. If you don't have lunch at home, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. neither do I      B. nor will I  
 C. so do I            D. so will I
9. His father didn't \_\_\_\_\_ him to drive a car alone.  
 A. agree      B. have      C. let      D. allow
10. —Would you \_\_\_\_\_ if I open the window?  
 —Certainly not.  
 A. like      B. care      C. mind      D. please
11. If you \_\_\_\_\_ any difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ the work, please let me know.  
 A. will have, doing      B. do have, doing  
 C. have, to do            D. do have, to do
12. —Don't forget to come here in time.  
 —\_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. I don't      B. I won't      C. I can't      D. I haven't
13. The students usually \_\_\_\_\_ an exam \_\_\_\_\_ four weeks.  
 A. join, every                                    B. take, each  
 C. join in, in                                    D. take, every
14. \_\_\_\_\_ they are having!  
 A. What wonderful time      B. How wonderful time  
 C. What a wonderful time      D. How a wonderful time
15. Do you have a pen \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. to write                                    B. to write with  
 C. to be written                                D. write with
16. Teachers' Day is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in two-week's time                        B. two weeks' time away  
 C. in two weeks' time                        D. after two weeks
17. Sixty percent of the students in his class \_\_\_\_\_ with Allen.  
 The rest \_\_\_\_\_ with Jane.





A. agree, agree

B. agrees, agree

C. agree, agrees

D. agrees, agrees

18. If you know, answer in a loud enough voice \_\_\_\_\_ all the class may hear.

A. because

B. so that

C. in order to

D. to make

19. I'm thirsty. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ me a cup of tea?

A. bring    B. take    C. fetch    D. carry

20. \_\_\_\_\_ have you worked here?

——Since 1978.

A. How long

B. How soon

C. How far

D. How often

21. \_\_\_\_\_ people are waiting at the station.

A. A great many of

B. A great deal of

C. A great many

D. The number of

22. "\_\_\_\_\_ the cars were made in this factory." means "some of the cars were made in this factory."

A. Not some

B. Not all

C. Not both

D. Not every

23. ——How many students are studying in the classroom?

——\_\_\_\_\_.

A. No one

B. Not one

C. None

D. None of

24. He \_\_\_\_\_ to us why he was late.

A. said

B. told

C. spoke

D. explained

25. He looked behind \_\_\_\_\_ he was not being followed.

A. to make sure

B. for sure

C. to be sure

D. make sure

26. Marx was born in Germany and German was his native language. \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. So it was with Engels      B. So was Engels  
 C. So was it with Engels      D. So Engels was
27. I often noticed the boy \_\_\_\_\_ school alone very late.  
 A. to leave      B. leave      C. leaving      D. to leaving
28. I would rather \_\_\_\_\_ the chance than \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
 A. not to take, to hurt      B. not taking, hurting  
 C. not take, hurt      D. don't take, to hurt
29. He didn't do any work today but \_\_\_\_\_ about all day.  
 A. played      B. play      C. playing      D. to play
30. The jar fell \_\_\_\_\_ the table and broke into pieces.  
 A. away from      B. out of      C. off      D. away
31. One of the branches of the tree is dead. Why not \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. cut it off      B. cut them off  
 C. cut off it      D. cut off them
32. \_\_\_\_\_ last year I dropped in and found her badly ill.  
 A. A day      B. One day      C. That day      D. The day
33. Did what the teacher said \_\_\_\_\_ those who failed to pass the exam?  
 A. point      B. talk about      C. sound like      D. mean
34. The women \_\_\_\_\_ her handbag on the ground without knowing it.  
 A. landed      B. fell      C. dropped      D. left
35. Please \_\_\_\_\_ to speak English. Don't speak at the same time.  
 A. stand up      B. turn up      C. take turns      D. sit back
36. The waiter served him \_\_\_\_\_ and he was very thankful.  
 A. a hot soup      B. a hot bowl of soup  
 C. a bowl of hot soup      D. a piece of hot soup
37. You'll lose a friend \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to him.



- A. though, won't apologize      B. when, won't apologize  
 C. once, apologize                  D. unless, apologize
38. Nothing can \_\_\_\_\_ the earthquake happening.  
 A. go on    B. tie up    C. stop    D. explain
39. He was about \_\_\_\_\_ to bed \_\_\_\_\_ he heard a noise.  
 A. going, until                          B. going, because  
 C. to go, as                                D. to go, when
40. \_\_\_\_\_ of the students in his class are girls.  
 A. Two in one                              B. One in two  
 C. One out of twice                        D. Twice out of one

## (二)答案及解析

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

1. B, go on doing something 的意思是“继续干原先所干的事”, go on to do something 的意思是“继续干另一件事”。

2. C, have somebody/something doing 的意思是“使某人或某物一直干什么”。又如: Don't have the horse running all the time.

3. B, too much 的意思是“太多”, 修饰不可数名词, 例如: too much time, too much money; much too 的意思是“太……”, 修饰形容词或副词, 例如: much too late, much too fast.

4. A, find out 的意思是“打听、了解”。

5. C, prefer 的意思是“比较喜欢”, 答语多用比较级。

6. D, I'd love to. = I'd love to play football. to 不可以省略。

7. A, instead of 是一个短语介词, 它的后面可以跟名词、代词、动名词或介词短语。例如: I have to finish my work instead of going out. “我必须完成工作, 不能外出。”

8. B, If 引导的状语从句是一般现在时, 所以主句要用将来时, 排除 A、C; 根据句意“我也不”, 排除表示肯定意思的 D。



9. D, agree/have/let somebody to do something 的句式是错误的, 只有 allow somebody to do something 的句式才是正确的。

10. C, Would you mind if...是固定句型。

11. B, do have 是强调谓动词, 又如: Do come tomorrow. “明天务必来啊!” have difficulty/trouble in doing something 是固定句型, “在做某事上有困难”。

12. B, 此句中的 will 是情态动词, 表示意愿。I won't 的意思是“我不会的”。

13. D, “参加考试”的英文表达法是 take an exam, “每隔四周”的表达法是 every four weeks。

14. C, have a good/wonderful time 是固定说法, a...time “一段……时间”。

15. B, to write with 是不定式短语作后置定语。

16. C, 略。

17. A, students 是可数名词, 所以其百分数作句子主语时要看成复数, 排除 B、D; The rest = The rest of the students, 所以 The rest 的谓语动词要用复数, 排除 C。

18. B, so that 引导一个目的状语从句。

19. C, fetch = go and bring。

20. A, 从答语 Since 1978 来看, 问句的特殊疑问词要用 How long。

21. C, people 是可数名词, 可以用 many 修饰, 但是 a great many 直接修饰名词, 无需加 of。

22. B, Not all 是“部分否定”, 其意思是“不都”。

23. C, 回答 How many 时, 不可以用 No one; 要用 None。

24. D, 根据词语搭配, 只能用 explain to somebody that-clause。当然也可以用下面的句型: He told me that-clause, 但是不能说 tell to somebody that-clause。

25. A, make sure 是“确保”, to make sure 在句中作目的状语。



26. A, So it is/was with somebody, 的意思是“某人的情况也是如此”。

27. B, notice 是感官动词, 给其作宾语补足语的动词不定式要省略 to, 因此要排除 A; leave 是表示瞬间动作的动词, 不可以用现在分词作宾补, 排除 C; to leaving 不伦不类, 亦应排除。

28. C, would rather do than do 是固定句型, 例如: He would rather die than give in. “他宁死不屈。”

29. B, but 在此句中是介词, 后面可以跟动词不定式, 如: He had no choice but to obey. 但是当 but 的前面有 do, did, does 时, 动词不定式的 to 就要省略。

30. C, fall off 的意思是“从……上掉下来”。

31. A, 短语动词 cut off 中的 off 是副词, 当宾语是代词宾格时, 要把宾语放在动词和副词之间, 排除 C、D; 根据句意, 要用代词 it, 而不用 them, 排除 B。

32. B, 略。

33. D, mean 的意思是“指的是”。又如: Missing this bus means waiting for another twenty minutes.

34. C, drop 的意思是“(无意中)掉落”。

35. C, 略。

36. C, hot 是修饰 soup 的, 所以要放在 soup 的前面。

37. D, unless = if...not..., 另外, 主句是将来时, 所以从句要用现在时。

38. C, stop/keep/prevent somebody from doing something 的意思是“阻止某人做某事”, 有时介词 from 可以省略。

39. D, be about to do 也是一种将来时, 表示“刚要做……”; be about to do...when...中的 when 也是固定的词。

40. B, 略。



The monk may run away, but the temple can't run with him.

跑得了和尚,跑不了庙。

## Unit 9~Unit 14

### (一) 试题精选

I. 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

1. waste

A. travel

B. allow

C. any

D. strange

2. recently

A. prepare

B. destroy

C. medicine

D. police

3. cousin

A. sound

B. found

C. country

D. pronounce

4. weight

A. neighbour

B. enough

C. laugh

D. cough

5. pleasure

A. special

B. surely

C. measure

D. Russian

6. junior

A. July

B. improve

C. push

D. cook



7. anger

- A. uncle      B. country      C. danger      D. unkind

8. society

- A. friend      B. believe      C. receive      D. science

9. broadcast

- A. powder      B. port      C. raincoat      D. country

10. although

- A. almost      B. talk      C. wallet      D. chalk

II. 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

1. These people \_\_\_\_\_ the police to keep order.

- A. have used to help      B. have been used to help  
C. are used to be helped      D. used to be helped

2. —Do you think he is coming tomorrow?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. I don't believe      B. I don't believe it  
C. I believe not so      D. I believe not

3. \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor, my mother was well again.

- A. Thanks      B. Thanks to  
C. Thank for      D. Thank to

4. —Is this \_\_\_\_\_?

—Yes, no one is using it.

- A. seat free      B. free seat  
C. seat a free      D. a seat

5. It's \_\_\_\_\_ of time your talking to him. He won't listen to you.

- A. a waste      B. a great deal  
C. ahead      D. the first

6. Would you like to change your bike \_\_\_\_\_ a car, Mr Smith?



- A. with      B. for      C. by      D. into
7. It's too late. I'll have to get the children \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.  
A. going      B. go      C. and go      D. to go
8. Your handwriting is really too bad to read. Do you think it needs \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. rising      B. raising      C. noticing      D. improving
9. How long did you \_\_\_\_\_ doing that silly thing?  
A. spend      B. cost      C. take      D. pay
10. I didn't understand the sentence \_\_\_\_\_ you explained.  
A. unless      B. since      C. but      D. until
11. Children enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ medicine care and education in that village.  
A. spare      B. full      C. free      D. same
12. The Smiths used to live in London, \_\_\_\_\_ they?  
A. wouldn't      B. didn't      C. weren't      D. hadn't
13. There's \_\_\_\_\_ in today's paper.  
A. nothing specially interesting  
B. specially interesting nothing  
C. nothing special interesting  
D. interesting special nothing
14. Mary is no longer \_\_\_\_\_ she was five years ago.  
A. whom      B. that      C. what      D. when
15. \_\_\_\_\_ the first bus, we used to get up very early.  
A. To catch      B. So that we could catch  
C. So as to catch      D. Catching
16. —Can you tell the difference \_\_\_\_\_ the two sentences?  
—Sorry, I can't tell this sentence \_\_\_\_\_ that one.  
A. from, away      B. in, out of  
C. between, from      D. between, to





17. This box is \_\_\_\_\_ that one. Which of the following is wrong?

- A. four times so big as      B. four times the size of  
C. four times bigger than      D. one fourth as big as

18. After that she \_\_\_\_\_ to see the importance of wide reading and since then we \_\_\_\_\_ best partners in our study.

- A. came, were always  
B. has come, have always been  
C. had come, had always been  
D. came, have always been

19. Did John \_\_\_\_\_ the general cleaning yesterday afternoon?

- A. join      B. attend      C. took      D. take part in

20. "I prefer tea \_\_\_\_\_ coffee." means "I like tea \_\_\_\_\_ than coffee."

- A. to, much      B. from, more  
C. to, better      D. from, much

21. If you take away 3 from 8, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. five is remained      B. five remains  
C. five are remained      D. you remain five

22. When he \_\_\_\_\_ home, he found his parents were both well.

- A. returned      B. returned to  
C. returned back to      D. returned back

23. His chemistry teacher \_\_\_\_\_ to be a good teacher.

- A. thinks      B. thought  
C. had thought      D. was thought

24. Don't forget to turn \_\_\_\_\_ him if you are in trouble.

- A. down      B. against      C. in      D. to

25. "Isn't the TV play wonderful!" This sentence means \_\_\_\_\_

- A. What a wonderful TV play it is!