

高中二年级

英语

策 划 全国考试·竞赛命题研究组
主 编 刘 瑞

English



 科学技术文献出版社



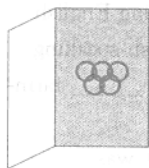
新编奥林匹克基础知识及素质教育丛书
全国考试·竞赛试用教材

目 录

第一章 基础知识	(1)
Unit 1~Unit 6	(1)
一、知识点练习	(1)
二、答案及解析	(8)
Unit 7~Unit 12	(13)
一、知识点练习	(13)
二、答案及解析	(20)
Unit 13~Unit 18	(24)
一、知识点练习	(24)
二、答案及解析	(31)
Unit 19~Unit 24	(36)
一、知识点练习	(36)
二、答案及解析	(43)
第二章 语法专项练习	(49)
第一节 非谓语动词	(49)
一、试题精选	(49)
二、答案及解析	(53)
三、强化练习	(56)

第二节 情态动词	(60)
一、试题精选	(60)
二、答案及解析	(62)
三、强化练习	(63)
第三节 虚拟语气、倒装	(65)
一、试题精选	(65)
二、答案及解析	(67)
三、强化练习	(67)
第四节 冠词	(69)
一、试题精选	(69)
二、答案及解析	(71)
三、强化练习	(71)
第五节 代词	(74)
一、试题精选	(74)
二、答案及解析	(75)
三、强化练习	(76)
第六节 句法	(77)
一、试题精选	(77)
二、答案及解析	(80)
三、强化练习	(82)
第七节 语法综合练习	(85)

第三章 能力训练	(89)
第一节 完形填空	(89)
第二节 阅读理解	(112)
第三节 单句改错	(139)
第四节 单词拼写	(155)
第四章 奥林匹克竞赛题	(168)
北京市中学生英语竞赛试题	(168)
全国中学生英语能力竞赛高二年级试题 ..	(198)



第一章 基础知识

奥林匹克

Unit 1~Unit 6

一、知识点练习

- If you fail in the examination, never _____.

A. lose your heart	B. lost a heart
C. lose the heart	D. lose heart
- We are practising playing _____ improvement.

A. in the hope of	B. in this way
C. on the hope of	D. instead of
- Please bring me a ticket, I will not _____ to get it.

A. take the line	B. join the line
C. carry the line off	D. connect the line
- We made _____ films last year and two-fifths of them are cartoons.

A. score	B. two scores
C. a scores	D. scores of



5. Mexico is _____ country.
A. an English-speaking B. a non-speaking-English
C. a non-English-spoken D. a non-English-speaking
6. In that country, less than 10% of the population _____ farm-
ers.
A. is B. has C. are D. was
7. —_____ is the population of Britain?
—Only 55.8 million.
A. How much B. How C. What D. How many
8. The young _____ into a bad habit of smoking.
A. got B. fell C. formed D. A or B
9. —What he said doesn't seem to be _____.
—He is always saying without a moment's thought.
A. called for B. called on
C. called in D. called up
10. His carelessness _____ him his life.
A. took B. wanted C. cost D. killed
11. Rags that are used to _____ paper are not tiring any longer.
You'll be used to _____ such fine paper.
A. make; use B. making; use
C. make; using D. be made; using
12. Because of the work of drug nicotine, _____ you start taking
the drug, it's difficult to give it up.
A. when B. once C. until D. unless
13. More books have been carried here. They are _____ sale.
A. out B. out of C. on D. in
14. Each year, millions of smokers die _____ the habit of smok-
ing.
A. from B. by C. off D. for



15. Would you _____ a cup of coffee?
 A. love to have B. like drinking
 C. mind to drink D. mind drink
16. The village was burnt _____ to the ground during the war.
 A. off B. down C. away D. out
17. _____ is time.
 A. All needing B. All needed
 C. All needs D. What needed
18. —Do you mind if I take it away?
 — _____
 A. Yes, please B. Yes, of course
 C. No, go ahead D. No, please don't
19. —What do you think are the greatest dangers of smoking?
 — _____
 A. No, I don't understand B. Yes, I know
 C. I'm afraid I don't know D. I don't think so
20. She couldn't make herself _____ when she talked with the natives.
 A. be understood B. understand
 C. understanding D. understood
21. He slept with the light _____ all night long.
 A. burning B. burn C. burned D. being burned
22. They started towards the village with the boy _____ the way.
 A. to lead B. led C. leading D. leads
23. I can hardly get asleep _____ the noise outside so loud.
 A. as B. for C. with D. because of
24. It is _____ to leave without saying good-bye.
 A. bad manners B. a bad manner



- C. the bad manner D. bad manner
25. She likes singing and dancing _____ her brother would rather read.
- A. and B. while C. as D. however
26. He decided to keep _____ watch on them.
- A. to close B. closed C. closing D. a close
27. Would you like me _____ these customs in that place?
- A. follow B. to follow C. following D. followed
28. It's good manners to telephone to thank your host _____ later.
- A. a day or two B. one or two days C. one and two days D. one day and two
29. Hello, Jack. You are wanted _____ the phone.
- A. by B. on C. through D. in
30. —Would you like to go to the cinema?
—_____. I feel like doing something different.
- A. Never mind B. I don't agree with you
C. I don't think so D. Not really
31. He meant _____ as hard as his classmates, but he needed perseverance(持之以恒).
- A. to work B. working C. worked D. work
32. It's not polite to _____ people while talking.
- A. point B. point with C. point on D. point at
33. Tom's parents find it hard to _____ his needs.
- A. promise B. meet C. answer D. manage
34. —Let me take this box for you.
—Thank you. But I can _____ it myself.
- A. offer B. manage C. afford D. succeed
35. I'm sorry I took you _____ your brother at first.



- A. with B. for C. like D. by
36. Sports meet _____ every other year in our school.
A. takes place B. happens
C. takes the place D. holds
37. —Sorry to have given you so much trouble.
—_____.
A. That's all right B. It's kind of you to say so
C. You're welcome D. That's right
38. The speaker _____ his voice so as to be heard.
A. increased B. lifted C. rose D. raised
39. It wasn't long _____ the rain stopped and the sun came out again.
A. when B. until C. before D. since
40. What _____ at Dahua Cinema next week?
A. is on B. is show C. will show D. will be
41. The reporter _____ to have a face-to-face interview with the headmaster.
A. said B. was said C. says D. was saying
42. They _____ as soon as they had a decision.
A. got up to work B. got up working
C. got down to work D. got down to working
43. Pop music _____ young people.
A. is popular with B. are popular with
C. is popular to D. are popular to
44. Have you bought the _____ Beijing Daily?
A. newest B. latest C. last D. new
45. The new textbook _____ the area which should be paid special attention to.
A. enjoys B. prints C. interviews D. covers



46. It _____ that the conference would be held on July 1st.
A. was fixed B. fixed C. said D. was talked
47. The secretary _____ the secret information _____ the computer.
A. put; on B. typed; into
C. fixed; onto D. set; to
48. A wonderful concert will be _____ at the theatre across our school.
A. acted B. shown C. played D. given
49. The smile on his face _____ that he is pleased with what you said just now.
A. suggests B. promises C. seems D. looks
50. Three famous actors, with whom were two _____ actresses, came to our _____ shop.
A. child; shoe B. child's; shoes
C. children; shoe D. children; shoes'
51. "_____ your breath and keep still." I whispered to Tom when I heard a voice in the dark.
A. Keep B. Hold C. Take D. Get
52. —What reason do you have for doing so?
—_____.
A. I was told so B. I was told to
C. I hoped to D. I'd like to
53. Tom sat in class with his eyes _____ on the flowers outside the window.
A. fixing B. fixed C. looking D. looked
54. When I write something, I usually go to the library to _____ the necessary facts.
A. look up B. look out C. look down D. look on



55. Taking his advice will _____ you a lot of trouble.
- A. make B. avoid C. waste D. save
56. I suppose reading this book will _____ your taste for music.
- A. add B. add up C. add to D. add up to
57. Such a book is _____ worth reading.
- A. little B. very C. well D. much
58. —He is busy these days.
—_____.
- A. He is so B. He is C. So is he D. So he is
59. They say he died in that _____ bed.
- A. very B. just C. right D. proper
60. I've made a mistake, though I didn't _____.
- A. intend making B. intend to C. intend so D. intend
61. Last night, he _____ for the north.
- A. set B. set to C. set off D. start
62. Trouble is _____ among the sailors.
- A. increasing B. developing C. improved D. appeared
63. Edison _____ great contributions _____ mankind.
- A. made; for B. do; to C. made; to D. do; for
64. On the way home, he _____ a storm.
- A. caught B. was caught by C. caught hold of D. was caught in
65. He _____ the topography(地形) of that area, and decided _____ his company there.
- A. looked round; moving B. looked around; to move



- C. looked for; to move D. looked through; moving
66. It was not _____ she took off her dark glasses _____ I realized she was a famous film star.
- A. until; when B. when; that
C. until; that D. when; then
67. The Olympic Games are held _____.
- A. for four years B. every four years
C. since four years ago D. in four years
68. If you keep on, you'll succeed _____.
- A. in time B. at one time
C. at the same time D. on time
69. One of John's friends died ten years ago, whose son _____ by John.
- A. was brought up B. was grown up
C. brought up D. is growing up
70. The meeting _____ the following month.
- A. was to be held B. would to be held
C. was to held D. was going to hold

二、答案及解析

1. D, lose heart 是固定搭配,它的意思是“灰心,泄气”。又如:So don't lose heart, whatever you do. 而 lose one's heart 与介词 to 搭配的意思是“爱上,喜欢上”,如:She loses her heart to the soldier with the broad shoulders and the deep voice.

2. A, in the hope of 也是固定搭配,它的意思是“希望能……”,又如:She lived in the hope of seeing one of her sons succeeded. “她生活的寄托就是期望儿子当中有人能出人头地。”

3. B, join the line 的意思是“排队”。

4. D, score 前面有数词修饰时,本身用单数;scores of 的意思是



“很多”，例如：I have heard that scores of times. “那件事我已听过许多遍了。”

5. D, Mexico 是不讲英语的国家，排除 A；English-speaking 是一种由“名词+现在分词”合形成形容词的构词法，例如：peace-loving，“热爱和平的”，排除 B、C。

6. C, population 作为“人口”的概念讲时，看作单数，例如：The population of the earth is increasing very fast. 但是，表示分散的“人口数”时，看作复数，例如：80% of the population of China are peasants.

7. C, 问人口的多少要用 What, 类似的句型还有：What's the temperature? “温度是多少？”What is the weight of this gold coin? “这块金币的重量是多少？”

8. D, form 不接 into, 应为 form the habit of….

9. A, call for 在此的意思是“需要，要求”，例如：Success in school calls for much hard work. 题中对话的意思是“他所说的话好像不必要。”“他总是不经思考就说。”

10. C, cost 在此的意思不是“花费”，而是“使丧失，使付出”，cost 的后面可以接间接宾语，再接直接宾语，例如：The boy's bad behaviour cost his mother many sleepless nights.

11. C, be used to do something 的意思是“被用来做什么”，例如：Coal is used to keep us warm. be used to doing something 的意思是“习惯于做某事”，例如：I am used to getting up early.

12. B, once 在此是连词，意思是“一旦……”“一经……就……”，例如：Once you talk to him, you'll know he is a good person.

13. C, on sale 的意思是“出售”。

14. A, die from 的意思是“(间接)死于”。

15. A, 略。

16. B, burn down 的意思是“(建筑物等)烧毁”。

17. B, All 是句子的主语, needed 是过去分词作定语, 修饰 All。

18. C, 略。



19. C, 略。

20. D, make 在此是使役动词, understood 是动词的过去分词, 作宾补。

21. A, the light 在“with 结构”中作 with 的宾语 burning 作宾补, light 与 burn 的关系是主动、进行, 所以用现在分词作宾补。

22. C, the boy 与 lead 的关系也是主动关系。

23. C, 填入 with 构成“with 结构”。the noise outside 是宾语, so loud 是宾补。在“with 结构”中, 形容词、副词、介词短语也可以作宾补, 例如:

He wore a shirt with the neck open. (形容词 open 作宾补)

He came into the room with his head down. (副词作宾补)

He came into the room with a book in his hand. (介词短语作宾补)

24. A, 略。

25. B, while 在此是连词, 意思是“而, 相反地”。

26. D, keep watch 的意思是“守望, 注视”, watch 在此是名词, close 是形容词。

27. B, would like somebody to do something.

28. A, 略。

29. B, 介词的固定搭配。

30. D, 略。

31. A, mean to do 的意思是“打算, 计划”, mean doing 的意思是“意味着”。例如:

I didn't mean to hurt your feelings. 我没想伤害你的感情。

Missing this bus means waiting for another 20 minutes. 错过这辆汽车意味着再等 20 分钟。

32. D, point at 的意思是“指着, 指点”。

33. B, 在此 meet 的意思是“满足”。

34. B, manage 在此的意思是“对付”。



35. B, take somebody for somebody, “把某人误当作某人”。

36. A, 在此 takes place 的意思是“举行”。hold 也是“举行”的意思, 但是在此句中要用被动语态。

37. A, That's all right. “没关系”。

38. D, 略。

39. C, ...not long before... “不久就”; ...long before... “很久才”。在这类句型中, it 代表时间。例如:

It won't be long before he comes back. 不久他就会回来。

It was long before he came back. 很久他才回来。

40. A, be on 的意思是“上演”。

41. B, 动词 say 有两个重要的句型, 且两个句型可以相互转换。例如:

It is said that he is a writer. = He is said to be a writer.

42. C, get down to something 的意思是“认真开始干某事”, 其中的 to 是介词, 后面只接名词, 不接动词-ing 形式。

43. A, 略。

44. B, latest 的意思是“最新的、最近的”。

45. D, 在此 cover 的意思是“涉及、包括了”。

46. A, 在此 fix 的意思是“确定”。

47. B, 略。

48. D, “开音乐会”动词要用 give。

49. A, suggest 在此的意思是“暗示”。

50. A, 名词作定语修饰名词的复数时, 除了 man, woman 之外, 都用单数。

51. B, hold one's breath, “闭气”。

52. B, I was told to = I was told to do so. 一般的动词后面接不定式省略时, 保留到 to, 不再重复前边出现的动词。如果不定式中的动词是 be 或 have, 则要保留到 be 或 have。例如: He is not a monitor and he doesn't want to be.



53. B, fixed 是“with 结构”中的宾补。从短语动词 fix one's eyes on something 中,可以看出 eyes 与 fix 的关系是被动关系,所以要用过去分词作宾补。

54. A, look up 的意思是“查找”。

55. D, save somebody trouble, “减少某人的麻烦”。

56. C, add to 的意思是“增加”。例如: This book added to my knowledge of history.

57. C, 略。

58. D, So he is 的意思是“他的确如此”。注意区别下面另外两种情景 so 的用法:

1) —She is a worker. 她是工人。

—So is he. 他也是工人。

2) I told him to go there and he did so. 我告诉他去那里,他照办了。

59. A, very 在此是形容词,与 this, that, the 连用,起强调作用。例如: This is the very book I'm looking for. 这正是我在找的书。而 right 的意思是“合适的”; proper 的意思是“适当的”; just 与 that 的位置颠倒才对。

60. B, 参照第 52 题。

61. C, set off 的意思是“出发”。

62. B, increase 是指数量或数字的增加; improve 是“提高、改善”; appear 是非及物动词,不用被动语态。

63. C, 固定搭配。

64. D, be caught in... 的意思是“赶上,遇上”。

65. B, look around = look round, “仔细查看”; look through 也有“仔细查看”之意,但通常指账目、账单。decide 后面接不定式。

66. C, 强调句型。

67. B, every four years, “每隔四年”。

68. A, in time 在此的意思是“总有一天”。



69. A, bring up 在此的意思是“抚养大”。

70. A, be to do 也是一种将来时。



A man of great wisdom behaves like a fool ; a man of great skill behaves like an idiot.

大智若愚, 大巧若拙

Unit 7 ~ Unit 12

一、知识点练习

- One fourth of the oil _____ abroad.
A. send B. sends C. are sent D. is sent
- In the city they exploited _____ water of energy.
A. many B. a larger number of
C. a great deal of D. thousands of
- The speaker talked about the use that he _____ the furs of seals.
A. made up B. made of
C. made from D. made for
- Thank you for the trouble you _____ to help us.
A. put B. take C. make D. do
- Two hours _____ a very long time when you lie awake.