

初中英语奥林匹克

同步教材

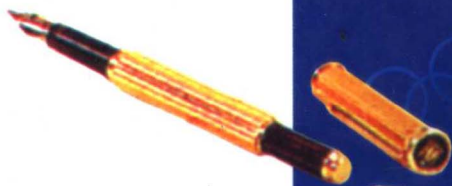
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初二卷

陶纯恭 主编



西南师范大学出版社

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奥林匹克同步教材
(修订版)

初二卷

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修 订 前 言

为全面落实九年义务教育,贯彻好新大纲,促进中学英语教学,激发广大师生教与学的积极性;同时也使学生能更加从容地面对毕业升学考试和各类竞赛,我们特对这套《初中英语奥林匹克同步教材》(初一卷、初二卷、初三卷、综合卷)进行全面修订。本修订版以《九年义务教育全日制初中英语教学大纲》为指导,结合九年义务教育教材(人教版),立足大纲和教材的重点难点,并进行适当的延伸和扩展,以加深对基础知识与基本技能的理解和运用;着重培养学生思维能力和实际运用英语的能力。

“初二卷”与教材的知识和功能结构同步。着重归纳、讲解、分析、训练学生易错的,教师在教学中易忽视的,而在升学考试和竞赛中又经常出现的考点。具体分为以下四个部分:

1. 背景知识介绍。结合各单元的教学内容简单介绍英美国家的文化、史地、风土人情等,以利于学生更好地学习和掌握英语。

2. 重点难点讲解。根据教学大纲、升学考试、竞赛的要求,对各单元的重难点进行讲解、拓展、分析、归纳,帮助学生走出困惑。

3. 典型试题分析。精选全国各地近几年的升学和竞赛试题,并结合各单元的教学内容进行分析、讲解,以拓宽学生的思路,开阔视野,提高解题技巧。

4. 综合能力测试。各单元配有一定质量和难度的试题,供学生练习使用。试题配有参考答案。较难的试题还有简要分析。

由于修订时间仓促,书中难免还存在一些错漏,我们真诚希望读者们能一如既往地关心我们这套《初中英语奥林匹克同步教材》修订版,不吝赐教。

编 者

1999年6月

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Unit 1

Welcome back!

一、背景知识介绍

怎样正确使用英语称呼

在较正式的场合，英美人在称呼他人时，除了通常在姓前用 Mr, Mrs, Miss 外，还常用 Ms。Ms (女士) 可以用于已婚或非婚女性。

在学校里，英美学生尊称老师为 sir, miss, ma'am 或 madam (后面均不用姓)，而不用 teacher 一词。此外，在办公室、商店等公共场合，人们也常使用 sir 或 madam (先生或女士)，后面也不使用姓名。

在家里，兄弟姐妹之间一般用爱称而不用 brother 或 sister。孩子对父母的称呼也随着年龄的增大而由 daddy、mummy 变成 dad、mum 或 father、mother。

另外，根据表达的需要，在 Mr, Mrs 或 Miss 之后，不仅可以接表示地点、国名、州名、职务、头衔的名词，还可以接表示人物特点的形容词，如 Mr China, Mr Asia, Miss New York, Mr Chairman, Miss Short, Mr Fat。

二、重点难点讲解

1. 关于 welcome 的用法。

1) welcome 的基本意思是“欢迎”，有四种词性。如：

Welcome home! (感叹词)

He isn't a welcome man here. (形容词)

I welcome any questions. (动词)

That's a warm (热烈的) welcome. (名词)

2) “You're welcome.” 的两种用法：

①回答“Thank you”之类的句子，此时也可只说“welcome”。

②表达“欢迎”之意。如:

—I want to have a look at your home.

—You're welcome.

2. 关于 this term.

此短语中的 this 可换成 that, next 或 last(最近刚过去的)。如:
that week, next month, last year.

注意:

- 1) “今天上午(下午, 晚上)”不可说成 today morning (afternoon, evening), 而是 this morning(afternoon, evening);
“今夜”也不可说成 this night, 而是 tonight.
- 2) “明天、明天上午(下午, 晚上)”不是 next day(morning, afternoon, evening), 而是 tomorrow morning (afternoon, evening); “明天夜里(晚上)”说成 tomorrow night 而非 next night.
- 3) “昨天、昨天上午(下午)”不是 last day(morning, afternoon), 而是 yesterday(morning, afternoon); 但“昨天夜里(晚)”却是 last night, 而非 yesterday night. 另外, 虽然偶有 last evening(昨天晚上)的说法, 但这不及 yesterday evening 用得普遍。

3. Now let me call your names.

- 1) call 除了此句中做及物动词的一般用法, 还可用于后面的结构中: call + sb. + 宾补 (名词)。如:

Please call me sir.

- 2) call 除了当“喊”“叫”讲, 还有“打电话”之意。如:

Please call him tomorrow. (动词)

Give me a call, please. (名词)

4. May I come in?

- 1) 情态动词 may 用于请求许可时, 一般只与第一人称连用, 不说 May you(he)...?

2)在口语中 may 常与 can 换用(在请求许可时),但 may 较正式。

如: May (Can) I sit here?

3)在表示许可的陈述句中, may 与 can 可换用。如:

He may(can) go now.

5. It doesn't matter this time. But come to school earlier next time.

“It doesn't matter”一般用来回答对方的道歉,类似的表达还有:

That's (It's) all right/OK.

Never mind./No matter.

6. May I have...?与 May I borrow...?

向对方索取某物,用后不一定还,一般说“May I have...?”;向对方借某物,用后还给对方,则说“May I borrow...?”。试比较:

1)May I have a piece of paper? (不还)

2)—May I borrow your book? (要还)

—Certainly. But give it back soon.

三、典型试题分析

【例 1】Mr Smith is reading _____ because (因为) he wants to find some news(消息) _____ them. (天津)

A. some paper; in

B. papers; on

C. some papers; in

D. any papers; in

【分析】选 C。paper 当“报纸”讲时,是可数名词;消息在报上,用 in the paper。

【例 2】It's not polite (有礼貌的) to _____, do you think so? (西安)

A. call others names

B. call others' names

C. call everyone name

D. call someone's name

【分析】选 A。因为 call sb.'s name 意为“点名”,而 call sb. names 意为“谩骂,辱骂”,故选 A。

【例3】指出下面句子中的错误并加以改正：

Welcome you to use my pen if (如果) you want to write

A

B

C

Something.

(广东)

D

【分析】选 A, Welcome you 改为 You are welcome。因为“欢迎某人干某事”的结构为“sb be welcome to (do) sth.”而非“welcome sb. to do sth.”

四、综合能力测试

(一) 从 A、B、C、D 的划线部分找出与所给音标读音相同的词。

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1. [ə:] | A. wear | B. pear | C. earlier | D. near |
| 2. [ɑ:] | A. wall | B. talk | C. half | D. small |
| 3. [ɔ:] | A. work | B. turn | C. first | D. short |
| 4. [ð] | A. third | B. fourth | C. throw | D. them |
| 5. [e] | A. stay | B. says | C. may | D. way |

(二) 用动词的适当形式填空。

1. I _____ (not know) her name.
2. Look! Lucy _____ (wear) a red blouse.
3. Where _____ you usually _____ (have) lunch?
4. Do you like _____ (swim)?
5. It's eight o'clock now. They _____ (listen) to the teacher.

(三) 根据提示完成下列单词。(每空一词)

1. Let's go _____ (购物) this afternoon.
2. There are _____ (妇女) teachers in our class.
3. Who's _____ (驾驶) that car, do you know?

4. May I have some _____ (张) of paper, please?
5. I'm sorry I can't spell the _____ (第三) word.
6. Who _____ (教) you English, Li Ping?
7. How many _____ (工厂) are there in your school?
8. I have two _____ (小刀), but they are too small.

(四) 选择填空。

1. His father _____ shoes in a shoe factory.
A. does B. works C. makes D. wears
2. My brother Jack often _____ games on TV.
A. looks B. sees C. watches D. looks at
3. What _____ your parents _____ on Sunday?
A. does; often do B. do; often do
C. does; do often D. do; do often
4. I have three English books and I'm going to buy _____.
A. the fourth B. a fourth one
C. fourth one D. the four one
5. Who's going to teach _____ Chinese next term?
A. us B. our C. ours D. we
6. I'd like _____ your names first.
A. call B. calling C. to call D. calls
7. Do you know where he is _____ morning?
A. this B. today C. on this D. in this
8. He often gets up late, _____ he is sometimes late for work.
A. but B. or C. so D. and
9. He has no pen to write _____.
A. with B. on C. in D. /
10. May I _____ your car for half a day please, Tom?
A. have B. borrow C. get D. sit
11. Would you please have _____, boys?

A. a cup of teas B. a cup of tea C. a tea of cup D. some tea

12. Sorry, this is a short ruler. Who has _____?

A. a long B. the long one C. a long one D. long one

13. "Do you have _____ watch?" "Yes, I have _____."

A. one; it B. the; a one C. a; one D. a; it

14. This is our _____ new lesson this term.

A. one B. first C. the frist D. No.1

15. Welcome _____ our home.

A. you B. you to C. to D. back

(五) 句型转换。(每空一词)

1. Her brother studies English. (改为现在进行时)

Her brother _____ English.

2. Is Lucy short? (改为选择疑问句)

_____ Lucy short _____ tall?

3. Do it now, please. (改为否定句)

_____ it now, please.

4. Is your father at home? (改为同义句)

Is your father _____?

5. I have a nice knife, but I want to buy another one. (同上)

I have a nice knife, but I want to buy _____ one?

(六) 请指出下列句子中的错误, 并加以改正。

1. This is our the second lesson this term.

A B C D

2. Would you like have some meat?

A B C D

3. You want a green ruler. Here, carry this one.

A B C D

4. Look! The girl putting on her new sweater now in her room.

A B C D

5. "Excuse me. I'm late." "It doesn't matter."

A

B C

D

(七) 根据要求, 写出下列英语句子。

1. 美国朋友来你校参观, 你向他们表示欢迎, 应说: _____

2. 你在办公室门口, 准备进去交作业, 应说: _____

3. 对方因某事向你表示歉意时, 你可说: _____

4. 认识了陌生人, 你要问候对方, 可说: _____

5. 你不小心摔坏了别人的东西, 应说: _____

6. 当别人帮助你之后, 你应说: _____

(八) 阅读理解。

A Clever Parrot (一只聪明的鹦鹉)

A man has a parrot. It is a beautiful (漂亮的) bird. Every day the man speaks to it. "Hello," he says. "Hello," says the parrot.

The parrot is flying around the room.

One day the man is not at home. A thief (小偷) comes in. He steals (偷) things from the house. He is ready to leave.

"What are you doing?" says the parrot.

The thief drops the things and runs away.

根据上述短文选择对错。正确的写 "T", 错误的写 "F".

() 1. The parrot can say "What are you doing?"

() 2. A parrot is a kind of animal(动物).

() 3. A clever parrot can tell us many things.

() 4. When a thief comes, there is no one in the room.

() 5. The man in the room asks the thief, "What are you doing?"

(九) 智力测试题。

1. Who can stop (使……停止) a car with one hand (手)?

2. What's the Chinese for "U.F.O"?

3. Which country (国家) is called (被称为) "Uncle Sam"?

Unit 2

How do you come to school?

一、背景知识介绍

jeep 的由来

jeep 是一种简便而多功能的军用小型汽车，第二次世界大战期间正式使用。这种汽车四轮行驶，有高低齿轮器，越野能力很强，深受官兵欢迎。由于其用途甚广，当时被称为 G.P.，即 **general purpose**（多种用途，通用，万能）的首字母缩写式。1936 年 3 月 16 日，美国漫画家西格发表了一套连环漫画，画中有一个小小怪物，力大无穷，什么事都能干，不断发出“jeep, jeep”的声响。当时的官兵便把 G.P. 与漫画中怪物名字 jeep 联系起来，把这种小汽车称为 jeep。1941 年，该词首次被报刊使用，并很快被收入词典。

二、重点难点讲解

1. What can you see in the picture?

当描述一个物体有什么组成部分时(如画上或相片上的人或物；墙上的门、窗、钉子；路面上的坑洼等)，用介词 **in**，而不可用 **on**。
如：

The pits(坑) in the road are very dangerous(危险)。

注意：对于墙上的黑板仍用 **on** 来描述，因其主体在墙的表面。如：

There is a blackboard on the wall.

2. It's a fine day for a walk.

1) 这里的 **it** 指天气，**it** 还可用来指时间、距离等。如：

It's four o'clock now. (指时间)

It's ten kilometres (公里) from here. (指距离)

2) 介词 **for** 在此句中表用途，相当于 **to have**，它还可用来表目的、对象、方向等。如：

We study for the people. (表目的)

It's time for supper. (表用途)

The book is for the children. (表对象)

They will leave(出发) for Beijing tomorrow. (表方向)

3. another 与 the other.

- 1) another 指未确定的数量(三者或三者以上)中的任意一个, 常用来表示数量上的叠加, 意为“又一个”, “再一个”; 而 the other 指两者中的任意一个(或数量已确定的两部分中的另外一部分), 意为“另一个”。试比较:

The glass is broken. Go and get another.

She has a pen in one hand and a book in the other.

I have three pens. Two are here and the other is there.

- 2) another 可以单独用, 也可以说成 another one, another + 单数名词, 或 another + 数词 + (复数名词)。如:

Please give me another(one/book).

Would you like another two (apples)?

- 3) the other 可以单独用, 也可以说成 the other one 或 the other + 单数名词。如:

I have two pencils. One is long and the other one(pencil) is short.

- 4) the other 的复数形式 the others, 以及“the other + 数词 + (复数名词)”或“the other + (数词) + 复数名词”可用来指某一范围内所有其余的人或物。如:

Some students like English and the others(the other students) like Chinese.

This one is OK. What about the other three(watches)?

4. Don't you usually come to school by bike?

这是一个否定式疑问句。否定式疑问句常用来表示说话人的一种惊奇、疑惑或不满的语气。常译为“(难道)不……吗?”

注意: 对于否定式疑问句, 做肯定或否定回答时, 一定不要受中

文的干扰。在形式上要做到肯定或否定的一致，即用 No 回答，则后面必有 not；用了 Yes，后面肯定不能出现 not。翻译成中文时须将 Yes 译成“不”，而将 No 译成“是”。如：

—Can't you do it?

—Yes, I can./ No, I can't. (不，我能。/是的，我不能。)

三、典型试题分析

【例 1】My mother often goes shopping by car. (同义句转换)

My mum often goes to _____ some shopping _____ a car. (北京)

【分析】第一空填 do，因为 do (some) shopping 意为“购物”；第二空填 in，因为 by car 是固定用法，而 on a car 则指在车外，in a car 才是指在车内，故此空填 in。

【例 2】指出下面句子中的错误，并将其改正：

The air in this room is much cleaner than those in that room. (浙江)

A B C D

【分析】选 D，应将 those 改为 that。因为 air 是不可数名词，不能用具有复数意义的词来替代。

【例 3】_____ is nice and clean. _____ you want to go out for a walk?
(福建)

A. The air today; Do not B. Air today; Can't
C. The air today; Don't D. Today air; Can not

【分析】选 C。此题中的 today 是副词，作名词 air 的定语应放在其后；因为有后置定语，air 应被特指；否定式疑问句的句首应是 be 动词、助动词、情态动词与 not 的缩写式，故此题应选 C。

四、综合能力测试

(一) 请选出各组单词中划线部分发音与众不同的一个。

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. A. sea | B. meal | C. leave | D. bread |
| 2. A. moon | B. foot | C. room | D. soon |
| 3. A. ship | B. thing | C. child | D. fish |
| 4. A. cup | B. put | C. sun | D. but |
| 5. A. come | B. home | C. some | D. love |

(二) 把下列句子中的汉语译成英语。(每空一词)

- This is the _____ (第八) lesson.
- Tom usually _____ (学习) English in the morning.
- Let's go _____ (游泳) this Sunday.
- How many _____ (脚) does it have?
- There are three _____ (小刀) in the pencil-box.
- This box is _____ (重), but that box is _____ (轻).
- We know _____ (有时) _____ (空气) is not clean.

(三) 根据句意在空格上填上一个恰当的词。

- I often borrow books _____ Mr Smith.
- "_____ do you usually come to work?" "By car."
- Where does Mr White come _____, do you know?
- We often ask and answer questions _____ pairs.
- I don't have a watch _____ yours.
- _____ sun gives us light and heat (光和热).
- My uncle works on a farm. He's a _____.
- Lily goes home every year _____ her parents.
- Do Tom and Jack often come late _____ school?
- Miss Liu is a singer _____ Shanghai.

(四) 选择填空。

- May I have _____?
A. a small piece of paper B. two pieces of papers
C. a piece paper D. two big piece of paper
- Mike isn't listening. He _____ out of the window.
A. looks B. is looking C. watch D. is watching
- May I have some water?