

初中英语奥林匹克

同步教材

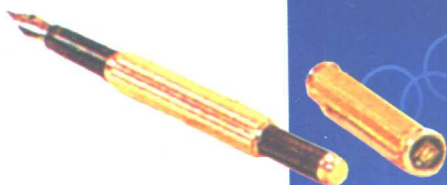
(修订版)



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初三卷

陶纯恭 主编



西南师范大学出版社

☆获全国教育图书 1998 年度优秀畅销书奖☆

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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，同时也为发展学生智力，开阔视野和提高文化素养，我们特编写了这套《初中英语奥林匹克同步教材》（初一卷、初二卷、初三卷、综合卷）。本套书以《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，提高学生实际运用英语的能力。

“初三卷”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，有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. 综合能力训练。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。

由于编写时间仓促，加之作者水平有限，书中难免还存在一些错漏，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1999年9月

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Unit 1

Teachers' Day

一、背景知识介绍

外国的教师节：在当今世界上，教师受到普遍地爱戴与尊重。除中国外，许多其他国家都有教师节。

泰国将 1 月 6 日定为教师节。是日全国教师纷纷举行庆祝活动，欢度自己的节日。在庆祝仪式上在职教师和退休教师均会受到表彰。

3 月 28 日是捷克斯洛伐克的教师节。在节日前后的一周里，举国上下隆重举行庆祝活动，向教师们表示敬意。

匈牙利把 5 月的第一个星期一作为教师节。节前，召开全国教师代表大会表彰优秀教师。

美国把 9 月 28 日定为教师节。1971 年该节经尼克松总统签署通过，写入法案。

二、重点难点讲解

1. They are both fine.

both 可作形容词或代词，其基本用法如下：

1) 单独使用或跟名词。如：

Both (doors) were open.

2) 与 (of) + the / that / these / one's 等连用。如：

Both (of) the / his students are good at English.

3) 与 of + us / them / you 等连用。如：

— Which of the two books do you like?

— I like both of them.

4) 作同位语。如：

They are both from Australia.

- 5) 构成短语: both... and... “既……又……”, 连接两个名词、形容词、动词、代词等。如:

He speaks both English and French.

She can both sing and dance.

注意: both 作主语或修饰主语时, 谓语动词要用复数。

2. What about your family?

family, home 和 house 均可译为“家”。其区别如下: home 是指“家”这个概念, 包括“住处与家人两者”; house 则指“房子”、“住宅”, 侧重建筑结构; 而 family 则是指“家庭成员”。当把 family 看作整体时, 谓语动词用单数, 看作一个个成员时, 谓语用复数。如:

My home is in Chongqing.

There is a beautiful garden behind my house.

My family is a happy one.

My family are all football fans (球迷).

3. Everyone is going into class.

- 1) everyone 与 every one 的区别: everyone 是一个人称代词, 只能指人, 不能指物, 而且不与 of 结构连用; every one 是一短语, 既可指人又可指物, 一般与 of 结构连用。如:

Every one of us likes English.

Every one of the buildings here belongs to (属于) that factory.

- 2) 用 everyone 作主语时, 句中相应人称代词用 his 或 their 等。如:

Everyone was busy doing his /their own work when I entered.

4. People never use Mr., Mrs. or Miss before their first names.

or 的三种用法:

- 1) 用于选择问句中, 表选择。如:

Which do you prefer, tea or coffee ?

- 2) 用于否定句中, 表示并列连接, 相当于 and not。如:

The man in the car isn't a policeman or a doctor.

3) 表转折, 等于 if not。如:

Hurry up, or you'll miss the early bus.

5. Here are some flowers for you, with our best wishes.

1) Here are some flowers for you. 这是一个倒装句, 主语是 some flowers。类似的如:

Here is a letter for you.

2) wish 可作 *vt.* 和 *vi.*。其常见用法如下:

① wish sb. + *n.* / *adj.* 希望某人……

We wish you good health.

His friends wish him lucky.

② wish to do sth. 希望做某事

We wish to visit the moon some day.

③ wish sb. to do sth. 希望某人做某事

Parents always wish their children to be the best.

④ wish *vi.* 希望, 想要

"May I smoke here?" "Just as you wish."

⑤ wish *n.* 祝愿, 希望

He got his wishes.

The wish is father to the thought. (愿望是思想之父。)

三、典型试题分析

【例 1】Sorry, _____ are dirty at the moment. I have to wash them first. (天津)

A. both of hands

B. my hands both

C. my both hands

D. both my hands

【分析】选 D。both 是修饰 my hands, 故应放在最前面; both of 之后应跟特指范围, 如 both of my hands, 故排除 A; both 作主语的同位语时, 应放在助动词、情态动词、be 动词之后, 行为动词前, 故应排除 B。

【例 1】It was a big ship. On it _____ 200 people. (上海)

A. was B. is C. are D. were

【分析】选 D。这是一个倒装句。200 people 是句子主语，故舍去 A 和 B。由于前一句话已有时态提示，所以 C 也被排除。

四、综合能力测试

(一) 选择填空。

() 1. _____ is Teachers' Day in China.

A. September, 10th B. 10th, September
C. 10th September D. On September 10th

() 2. He was born in a poor _____ but he became a rich man after years of hard work.

A. home B. house C. family D. parents

() 3. _____ of us should try our best to keep our city clean.

A. Every one B. Everyone
C. Some one D. Someone

() 4. We all _____ her to be well soon.

A. hope B. wish C. tell D. wants

() 5. Our monitor _____ English very well. You can hear her _____ English in the classroom now.

A. says; is reading B. speaks; reading
C. is speaking; read D. speaks; is reading

() 6. — Could you lend me your dictionary ?

— Yes, but it isn't here.

— When can I _____ it ?

A. see B. lend C. take D. keep

() 7. There is _____ in today's newspaper.

A. nothing interesting B. interesting something
C. anything interesting D. interesting everything

- () 8. Early to bed and early to rise _____ you healthy.
A. make B. makes C. do D. does
- () 9. He asked his teacher, "What _____ for homework today?"
A. will we do B. we are going to do
C. did we do D. shall we do
- () 10. I _____ 13 last year and _____ 15 next year. How old _____ I this year?
A. am; was; will be B. was; am going to be; am
C. was; will be; am D. will be; am; was
- () 11. Take a taxi, _____ you will be late for the train.
A. and B. but C. or D. so
- () 12. Would you please tell me _____ to do ?
A. how B. what C. where D. when
- () 13. I _____ the film yesterday, but I _____ it tomorrow.
A. saw; see
B. was seeing; am not going to see
C. see; would see
D. didn't see; am going to see
- () 14. _____ people speak Chinese than English in the world.
A. More B. Fewer C. Most D. Many
- () 15. People in Canada speak _____.
A. Canadian B. English
C. French D. both B and C
- () 16. I don't think their family _____ the same _____ yours.
A. is; to B. are; for C. is; as D. are; of
- () 17. Can you tell me how many _____ you have this term?
A. languages B. subjects C. lessons D. classes
- () 18. He _____ us the differences between the two cities.
A. said B. spoke C. talked D. told

() 19. On Teachers' Day I'll give our maths teacher a beautiful card
_____ my present _____ him.

A. for; to B. like; for C. as; to D. as; for

() 20. The doctor stopped working and went to _____ bed to see the
new-born baby.

A. the B. a C. × D. an

(二) 用所给动词的正确形式填空。

1. When _____ Mr. Wang _____ (come) back? When he
_____ (come) back, please let me know.

2. Mum _____ (make) cakes. Let's _____ (help) her.

3. He liked to have tea with sugar in it. So _____ (do) his wife.

4. Meat _____ (go) bad easily in summer if you don't keep it in
the fridge.

5. Where _____ you _____ (buy) the beautiful dress?

(三) 句型转换。使两句意思相同或相近。

1. He didn't have supper and went to bed.

He went to bed _____.

2. I have a good friend. His name is Wu Peng.

I have a good friend _____ Wu
Peng.

3. Why don't we go out for a picnic?

_____ go out for a picnic?

4. We are going to have a sports meeting at our school next week.

_____ a sports meeting in our school next
week.

5. It will be cloudy the day after tomorrow.

_____ have a _____ the day after tomorrow.

(四) 单句改错。下列各题的划线部分均有一处错, 请指出并改正。

() 1. In the end he chose working on the farm until the rice harvest.

A B C D

() 2. After drinking rest of his water, he took off his shirt
and went away.

D

() 3. What's your uncle doing? He's at working on a farm with his
friends.

A B C D

() 4. Is it matter not to finish the work today?

A B C D

() 5. The younger lady in new red dress is our new English teacher.

A B C D

(五) 完形填空。

What is the sky? Where is it? How high is it? What lies (1) it? All these questions are hard to (2).

"What (3) is the sky?" Maybe you will answer "blue". I'm afraid that you are (4). In fact, the sky has no colour. When we see blue, we are just looking at blue sunlight. The sunlight is shining on little bits of dust in the air.

Is the sky full of (5)? Yes, we know that there is air around the world. We can not breathe without air. Planes can not fly without air. They need air to (6) their wings. Planes cannot fly very high, (7) as they go higher, the air gets (8). If we go far enough away from the earth, we find there is no air.

Maybe we can (9) some of the questions now. What is the sky? Nothing. Where is it? It's all around the world. The sky is space. In this place there is (10) except the sun, the moon and all the stars.

() 1. A. over B. above C. on D. out

- () 2. A. talk B. speak C. answer D. ask
- () 3. A. light B. colour C. air D. wind
- () 4. A. wrong B. right C. OK D. all right
- () 5. A. colour B. water C. air D. thing
- () 6. A. make B. do C. rise D. lighten
- () 7. A. if B. because C. so D. but
- () 8. A. thinner B. thin C. the thinnest D. the thinner
- () 9. A. ask B. reply C. answer D. solve
- () 10. A. something B. nothing C. anything D. everything

(六) 智力测试。

- () 1. What day is the strongest day of a week?
A. Saturday. B. Monday. C. Sunday. D. Tuesday.
- () 2. What can you drop without losing anything?
A. Friendship. B. Shortcomings.
C. Friends. D. Time.
- () 3. A boy looking at a picture says, "Brothers and sisters I have none, but the boy is my father's son." Who is the boy in the picture?
A. The boy's cousin (表兄). B. The boy's uncle.
C. The boy himself. D. We don't know.
- () 4. What is taken from you before you get it?
A. Your name. B. Your picture.
C. Your work. D. Your money.
- () 5. What goes up but never goes down?
A. Time. B. A bird. C. Air. D. Your age.

Unit 2

The sports meeting

一、背景知识介绍

奥运会：古代奥运会，于公元前 776 年在希腊举行，公元 393 年停办。最初的十三届奥运会都只举行一项运动竞赛，即 192 公尺赛跑。

现代第一届奥运会于 1896 年在希腊举行，以后每 4 年举行一次。另外于 1924 年举行了首届冬季奥运会，以后也是每 4 年举行一次。奥运会的举办地点要在奥运会预定日期前 6 年由国际奥委会裁定，由某特定城市来承办。

1996 年，在美国亚特兰大举行的第 26 届奥运会，有来自 197 个国家和地区最优秀的运动员参加。在百年奥运之际，实现了大团圆。这届奥运会共设 26 个大项，271 个小项。项目之多，也是历史之最。

奥运会的圣火象征古代与现代奥运会之间的薪传不断。奥运会的标志是由五环组成，环环相扣，代表所有民族的运动友谊。奥运会的宗旨是“更快、更高、更强。”

二、重点难点讲解

1. Liu Mei jumped farthest of all.

- 1) 在形容词、副词最高级中，有三个或三个以上的比较对象时，用 of 表示比较范围；表示整体的比较范围时，用 in。如：

He is the tallest of all the boys.

He is the tallest in his class.

- 2) far 的比较级有 farther 和 further。在英国英语中，farther 和 further 都用来指距离，意思相同；在美国英语中，则只用 farther。在

表示“增加”、“额外”、“更进一步”的意思时两国均用 further。如:

My home is farther/further away from our school than yours.

He needs to make a further understanding of the article.

2. Which sport are you in today?

- 1) be in “参加(某个团体、组织或某项活动)”, 表状态。表动态时, “参加(某个团体/组织)”应用 join; “参加(某项活动)”应用 take part in, 二者均不可延续。如:

How long have you been in the League?

When did you join the League?

Did you take part in the sports meeting last week?

- 2) be in 还可表示“在家”。如:

“Is Bill in?” “Sorry, he’s out at the moment.”

3. All runners got ready to run.

get ready 是表动态, 意为“做准备”; get ready to do sth.意为“准备做某事”; get ready for sth.表示“为某事做准备”; get sth. ready 则为“把……准备好”。

be ready 是表状态, 意为“准备好了”; be ready to do sth.意为“准备好了干什么”; be ready for sth.表示“为……做好了准备”。如:

They were getting ready to fly to England.

I am ready to go.

He was always ready to help others.

They are all busy getting ready for the next year.

Everything is ready for the party.

I have got everything ready.

4. Li Lei ran much faster than the other boys. 李雷比其他男生跑得快得多。

在比较级中, 若比较的双方属于同一范围或同一范畴时, 应用 other 或 else (只用于不定代词及疑问词之后), 即“其它的”、“别的”等词, 把一方自己与另一方区别开来。如:

Tom is taller than any other student in his class.

= Tom is taller than all the other students in his class.

= Tom is taller than anyone else in his class.

= Tom is taller than any of the other students in his class.

说明: Tom 是班上的学生之一。因此,在与别的学生进行比较时,应把自己与其他学生区别开来。此句还可用最高级来表示。即:

= Tom is the tallest student in his class.

= Tom is the tallest of all the students in his class.

5. ...but he quickly got up and went on running.

go on doing sth. 与 go on with sth. 同义,意为“继续干(同一件事)”; go on to do sth. 意为“接着干(另一件事)”。如:

After a short rest, they went on digging the big hole.

I can't finish writing the letter, so I have to go on with it tomorrow.

He went on to do his homework after supper.

6. Not far behind him was Lin Tao.

此句为倒装句,可改为“Lin Tao was not far behind him.”这种倒装句的结构为:“状语(介词短语/副词)+不及物动词/连系动词+主语”。如:

Up flew the kite.

In front of my house is a tall tree.

三、典型试题分析

【例 1】Your husband will be quite well _____. (成都)

A. in a few day's

B. for a few day

C. after a few days

D. in a few days

【分析】选 D。in 和 after 都可以用来表示“在……之后”。但他们后面跟时间段时, in 用于将来时中, after 用于过去时中;如为时间点,均用 after。

【例 2】Can you _____ the difference between the two kinds of vegetables? (武汉)