

GAOZHONG YINGYU AOLINPIKE TONGBU JIAOCAI



高中英语

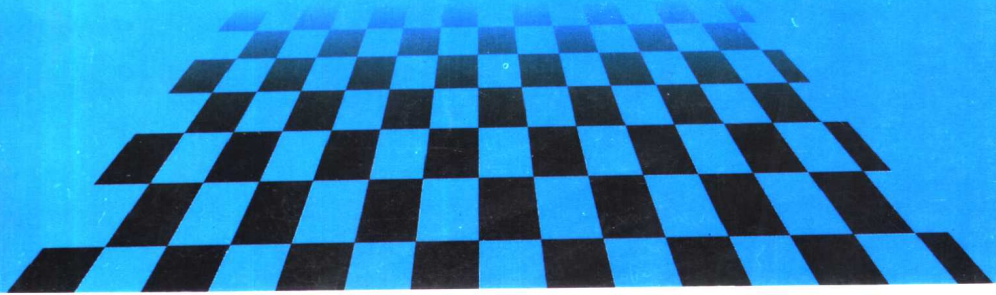
主编 易代钊 陶纯恭

第一册

奥林匹克

同步教材

西南师范大学出版社



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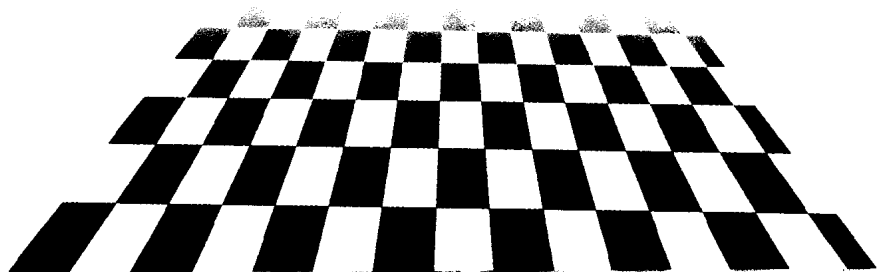
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卷首语

亲爱的读者,我们正在迈向一个崭新的世纪,怎样树立创新意识,跟上时代前进的步伐,已成为广大青少年面临的富有挑战性的课题。面对世界范围方兴未艾的奥林匹克竞赛,我们把视角投向挖掘广大青少年的创新潜力,推崇发现、发明、革新、开拓、进取的百折不挠的奥林匹克精神。该系列教材在选材和编写结构上,对推进中学学科素质教育,拓展中学生的知识视野,训练中学生的实验操作能力以及培养中学生的社会活动参与意识等方面做出了有益的尝试,并在保持该系列教材初中版优势的基础上再创特色:

同步 与课堂教学同步进行初赛训练,使竞赛训练既是课堂教学的巩固和延伸,又有利于中学生参与高考角逐。

递进 知识水平由浅入深、循序渐进地拓宽和提高,能力训练由初赛的热身训练(见各分册)自然过渡到初赛实战训练(见综合卷),并在保持每分册相对

独立的基础上体现出较强的系统性。

融 合 知识生长点注重与新教学思想和新课程标准融合,能力训练注重与社会生活和科研情景融合。

新 颖 人有我新的魅力所在

——《高中数学奥林匹克同步教材》注重数学方法的渗透,提高数学竞赛的综合素质能力和应变技能。

——《高中物理奥林匹克同步教材》专题点拨竞赛难点,浓缩物理竞赛解题方法精华,启迪发展多向思维。

——《高中化学奥林匹克同步教材》追踪最新竞赛动态,提问式地分析归纳重点、难点、热点,独具新颖、直观的思维训练匠心。

——《高中英语奥林匹克同步教材》知识水平高于现行人教版教材,能力训练模拟新高考题型,其综合卷与即将实施的新课程标准接轨,听力试题配有录音磁带。

该系列教材凝结着一大批为我国奥林匹克竞赛事业做出成绩的教练员们的热情与心智,他们为了使奥赛训练的宝贵经验连同他们对奥林匹克竞赛内涵的深刻理解尽可能完美地跃然纸上,不辞辛劳地几易其稿,用爱与心的奉献沐浴奥林匹克竞赛的花蕾。

亲爱的读者,我们衷心祝愿高中奥林匹克同步教材伴你走向成功!

前 言

为了激发中学生对英语的热爱和兴趣,发挥英语知识竞赛所具有的普及与提高并重的课外活动作用,我们依据教学大纲和竞赛大纲,以与教学同步,立足基础,着眼高考,面向竞赛的新视角,将教材中每单元按以下栏目编写:

【重点难点解析】——对本单元新出现的重难点、易混淆的语法、词汇和句型等通过简洁的解释和辨析以及有代表性的例句讲解,帮助读者掌握其知识要点。

【经典试题选讲】——针对与本单元有关的涉及竞赛知识的有迷惑性和代表性的试题进行讲解。

【基础知识训练】——选择除综合性试题以外的不拘泥于高考的题型,帮助读者掌握本单元与竞赛相关的基础知识进行过关训练。

【能力提高训练】——此部分训练的难度增大,知识拓宽,题型增多,题量加大,更具综合性,可以帮助读者获得参加竞赛所必需的知识 and 能力。

为了推进英语学科的素质教育,拓展读者的视野,我们在编写时注重在巩固课堂教学的基础上,确立与竞赛知识相关的知识生长点,循序渐进地对读者进行竞赛训练,使竞赛切实起到提高教学水平和有利于高考创优的促进作用。本书的习题难度略高于现行人教版教材,多为高考中的能力试题或具有代表性的竞赛试题,适合于高中一年级学生课外学习和初赛训练使用。

本书由具有丰富教学经验和竞赛辅导实力的骨干教师编写:孙锋(全书的[经典试题选讲]),张志健(Unit 1~Unit 7),宋锋(Unit 8~Unit 14),廖昌文、蒋云龙(Unit 15~Unit 20),罗兴权、杨昌勇(Unit 21~Unit 26)。全书由易代钊、陶纯恭统稿审定。

限于时间和水平,疏漏之处在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编者

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Unit 1

The summer holidays

【重点难点解析】

- I must be off now.
be off—leave, 离开
We are off now. Thanks for the meal!
注意下列句中 be off 的不同含义。
They are off to Hangzhou for a holiday. (= have gone to)
Ugh! This milk is off! (= is beginning to go bad)
Mary is off with a bad cold today. (= is absent)
The fish is off today, sir. (= has been sold out)
- I'll introduce you.
introduce—make (persons) known by name esp. in the usual formal way, 介绍, 引见
Let me introduce myself; my name is Michael Jordan.
May I introduce my friend George to you?
introduce 不可接双宾, 所以 introduce sb. to sb. else 中的 to 不可省略。类似的搭配还有 explain sth. to sb., announce sth. to sb., thank sb. for sth., say sth. to sb. 等。
introduce 还有“引进, 引入”等意; 其名词是 introduction。
The gray squirrel was introduced into Britain from North America.
This little book is a very good introduction to physics.
- Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our tractors.
go on 有很多用法。

- 1) continue without stopping or changing 继续 (同一件事), 可接 with sth., 也可接 doing sth., 还可单独使用。

Go on with your work until I come back.

He went on working without taking a rest.

We can't go on like this; we want a good sleep.

The noise seemed to go on and on.

- 2) do something after you have finished doing something else 接着 (做另一件事), 转换到。可接 to do sth. or to sth.

She went on to become a famous doctor after she graduated from Harvard.

Time is very short, so let's go on to the next subject.

- 3) 另外 go on 还有“发生, 进行; (时间) 经过”等义。

Things are going on much as usual.

As the days went on it grew colder.

- Where did they go for their holiday? 注意与 holiday 搭配的动词和介词: have / take / go for a holiday; on (one's) holiday
holiday 常用于英国英语, vacation 常用于美国英语。在两国, holiday 都可指法律规定的假期; vacation 都可指大学的假期。
- prefer 的主要搭配有:

- 1) prefer *n.* / doing (to *n.* / doing)

What kind of music do you prefer?

He prefers fish to meat.

I would prefer playing outdoors to watching television.

- 2) prefer to do (rather than [to] do)

Many people living in cities today would actually prefer to live in the country.

I prefer to go to the movies with my friend rather than (to) stay alone at home.

- 3) prefer + *n.* + to do

They preferred their son to go to college but the son preferred not

to.

4) prefer + that 从句

Would you prefer that I (should) go with you?

注意: prefer 不用于进行时态。

【经典试题选讲】

【例 1】After explaining the new words and expressions, the teacher went on _____ the text.

A. to teach B. teaching C. with teaching D. teach

【分析】go on doing 表示“继续做还没做完的同一事”，而 go on to do 则表示“做完一件事，接着做另一件事”。go on with 后接名词或代词，根据题意，应选 A。

【例 2】I can't _____ where he went during his summer holidays.

A. find B. find out C. introduce D. employ

【分析】find 作及物动词，表示“找到，发现”的结果；而 find out 是个短语动词，作及物动词用，表示通过研究、观察或调查找出（原因等）或发现（秘密等），依语境，应选 B。

【例 3】Harry doesn't like country life and has decided to _____.

A. go with B. go away
C. go through D. wash away

【分析】A、C 中的 with 和 through 为介词，后须带宾语且不合题意；D. wash away 意为“冲洗”，与上文无联系，所以选 B，go away 意为“离开”。

【例 4】Shirley _____ a book about China last year but I don't know whether she has finished it.

A. has written B. wrote
C. was writing D. had written

【分析】前一分句中有明显的过去时间状语，故不能选完成时，A、

D 应排除掉, 由后一分句可知, write 这一动作不一定完成。所以选 C。一般过去时表示动作结束。

【例 5】— Please give my regards to your parents.

— _____.

A. Yes, I will do

B. I'll be glad

C. I'm glad to

D. Oh, that's nice of you

【分析】上文为“请代我向你父母问好”。在英语中, 对别人的善意行为应表示道谢, 所以选 D。

【基础知识训练】

I. 根据所给情景, 填出所缺单词 (每空只填一词)。

Last summer (1)_____, my parents took me to Xiushan, where they once worked as farmers. It was just harvest (2)_____. The farmers worked hard (3)_____ dawn (4)_____ dark. It was very (5)_____ to (6)_____ Grandpa Wang, who taught my parents to do (7)_____ work. My parents (8)_____ me to him and I said (9)_____ to him. He was glad and (10)_____ was I. Although we met each other (11)_____ the first time he took good (12)_____ of me. They (13)_____ (14)_____ talking. As a (15)_____, I had a general (16)_____ (17)_____ how they lived and worked together in the village. Grandpa Wang asked (18)_____ our life in the city and asked us to (19)_____ his best (20)_____ to the other young people who once worked in the village.

II. 用本单元学过的表达方式替换下列句中黑体部分。

21. **We think** it is friendly to say hello to each other.

22. Well, I must be **leaving** now.

23. Tom **didn't stay at home** during the summer vacation.

24. **Because of** the heavy rain he came to school late. _____

25. Who **does best in** English in your class? _____

III. 用特殊疑问词及其词组填空。

26. — _____ is your father?

— A doctor.

27. _____ book do you like better, the Chinese book or the English book?

28. — _____ will he be off?

— In three minutes.

29. — _____ do you see your grandfather in the country?

— Once a month.

30. — _____ did you get to Shanghai?

— By bus.

【能力提高训练】

IV. 单项选择。

() 31. — You work so hard at your lessons.

— _____, and _____.

A. So I do; so you do

B. So do I; so do you

C. So I do; so do you

D. So do I; so you do

() 32. — Do you know where Tom has gone?

— I don't know, _____.

A. nor don't I care

B. nor do I care

C. I don't care neither

D. I don't care also

() 33. _____, we'll be late!

- A. Come in B. Come on
C. Come back D. Come down