

国际奥林匹克竞赛学科编辑部编

国际奥林匹克竞赛专家委员会审定

国际奥林匹克竞赛

标准教材

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英语

初二

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前 言

奥林匹克知识竞赛是国内外著名的高水平知识竞赛。

自改革开放以来,奥林匹克知识竞赛传入我国,在全国各地广泛开展。近年来,各地的奥校、奥班更如雨后春笋,层出不穷,市场上各类辅导读物、练习卷、教材更是名目繁多、良莠不齐。

为广大读者能够获得真正科学、规范的奥林匹克教材和相应的试卷及辅导读物,使众多学子能够真正学习到科学、规范的奥林匹克各学科知识,我们特约请我国奥林匹克知识竞赛最早的倡议者、潜心于此事业的各学科专家以及长年从事奥林匹克知识教学的优秀教练员组成“国际奥林匹克竞赛学科编辑部”和“国际奥林匹克竞赛专家委员会”,双方通力合作,编写了这套《国际奥林匹克竞赛标准教材》系列丛书。

何谓“标准教材”?实难有统一的答案。然而本丛书的编写遵循了以下几条基本的科学原则:

一、它遵循奥林匹克知识竞赛所一贯提倡和推行的科学、严密、规范的基本原则;

二、它涵盖了国家教育部2000年春季颁布的最新《九年义务教育教学大纲》(修订版)所规定的各年级、各主要学科的全部知识内容;

三、它在涵盖新教学大纲内容的基础上,科学地加宽、扩大了知识内容;

四、它在加宽、扩大各学科知识内容的基础上,科学地加深、加难了知识内容;

五、它在各学科例题遴选上以我国各地奥赛经验为基础,向国际奥林匹克知识竞赛课程靠拢;

六、它在各学科知识论述上深入浅出,清晰透彻,以便于读者自学。

本丛书在体例编排上力求务实、高效,使读者能用较短的时间获得较高的学习成绩,同时本丛书偏重于开拓解题思路和解题技巧,使读者通过本丛书的学习和训练,找到规律性的东西,从而达到举一反三的目的,并进而提高其整体素质。

集百花于一枝,汇群芳于一卷,是我们多年的夙愿。本丛书汇集和渗透了小学、初中、高中各学科专家和奥校优透教练员多年教学经验和成果,特别是解题思路和方法,是他们多年教学经验的结晶,我们为能有这样高水平的专家、学者加盟这套丛书的撰写感到振奋的骄傲,同时这也是广大中学生的幸事。囿于我们水平有限,加之时间仓促,在编辑成书过程中难免会存在一些缺陷和遗漏,恳请广大读者和有关专家学者提出宝贵意见,以使本丛书成为广大读者喜爱的一套有益的书籍。

奥林匹克出版社

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Unit 1

Welcome back!

Section One

基础知识难点解析

1. a piece of paper (一张纸)

[数词 + 单位名词 + of + 物质名词]

piece 以形状表单位; a = one:

a piece | of | coal (chalk, meat, wood)

two pieces | | music (news, advice, work, information)

a fine piece of work (一件精美的工艺品)

【比较】 a paper → 表示一份报纸, 一份试卷等

2. You're welcome to Beijing. (欢迎你到北京来。)

be welcome to do something

(1) You are welcome to borrow my bike.

(2) You know you are welcome to stay.

be welcome to some place (欢迎到某地来)

(1) Welcome to London!

(2) You are welcome to our home.

be welcome to something (欢迎...使用)

(1) You are welcome to the apples.

(2) You are welcome to the use of my library.

(3) You are welcome to any book I have.

3. It doesn't matter. (不要紧。)

matter v. → If something matters (to us), it is important or it makes a difference.

It is often used in questions and negative(否定) sentences.

(常用于疑问句或否定句)

(1) Does it matter if I sign in red ink?

(2) —What does it matter if I break it? — I can buy another.

—Of course it matters. You shouldn't break things.

(3) —It doesn't matter what I do, —she won't change her mind.

where I go,
how hard I try,

(4) It doesn't matter where you sit — sit anywhere.

(5) —I'm sorry I'm late.

—Oh, it doesn't matter.

4. next time (下次)

(1) Next time you come, please remember your passport (护照).

= The next time you come, please remember your passport (护照).

→ 'The' may be optional(可选择的) if we explain which time.

(2) I'll bring you more next time.

the next or next?

(the next 和 next 的差异)

i. If we are looking ahead from now, we may say:

next Tuesday, next week, next weekend, the week after next,
next month, next year, next January, next spring

- ii. If we are talking about some time in the past, we can say next day or the next day.

So we went home and waited till (the) next day.

Section Two

奥林匹克语言知识难点解析

1. 进行时态的一些用法

- (1) 表示不久肯定发生的事。主要表示往来、出发等意思。

Uncle is coming tomorrow.

- (2) 表示目前反复发生的动作。有时含有说话人的感情色彩。

She is always talking to us about her family.

她总是向我们谈论她的家庭。

- (3) 表示行为者个性、习惯等的时候，也常用到进行时态。

She is always putting her heart into her work.

她总是专心于工作。

- (4) 有些动词本身就含有“继续”的意思，通常不用进行时。

表示知觉的动词 see, hear 和表示心理活动的动词 know, want, remember, forget, like, love 等，通常不用进行时。

【例】The students of Class 3 _____ (sit) in their new classroom. They _____ (wait) for their new English teacher.

Miss Chen Hong comes into the classroom. She _____ (have) a textbook in her hand. All the students _____ (stand) up and welcome her.

“How do you do, boys and girls?”

“How do you do?”

“Please sit down. I'm Miss Chen. I'm your new English

teacher. Let's study English together.

答案: are sitting; are waiting; has; stand 进行时用以表示某一动作目前(或过去的某个时间)正在进行或继续中。

2. 表示由若干所组成集合体的单数名词的用法

由若干所组成的集合体的单数名词, 如 class, school, family, team 常被用作复数使用。如果我们把这个集合体看作一些人, 而他们做的事情又正是人们平常做的, 在这种情况下, 要用复数动词, 这个集合体用代词 they 表示, 例如:

All the family are hard workers.

My family are wonderful. They do all they can for me.

(我家的人可好了, 他们为我尽了最大努力。)

3. Here you are. (这是你要的东西。)

Here you are, Tom. This is our new ball.

Here we are. (到了目的地)

Here we are at the No. 4 Middle School.

Here is/are 这儿有..... 给你。

Section Three

例题精解

I. 选择答案

1. —May I borrow your pen, please?

—Certainly! Here _____.

A. you are

B. are you

C. it is

D. is it

解答:(1) Here you are. (这是你要的东西。)

Here you are, Tom. This is our new ball.

Here we are. (到了目的地)

Here we are at the No. 4 Middle School.

Here is/are ... 这儿有.....给你。

(2) Here it is! (东西找到了!)

答案:A

2. A: Who has a long pencil?

B: I have _____, Wu. Here you are.

A: Thank you, Mr B.

B: Not at all.

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

解答:one 可用来代替提到过的一种可数的东西:

I haven't a pen. Can you lend me one?

The book is a good one.

答案:C

3. — May I come in, please? I'm sorry I'm late.

— _____ matter this time.

A. It doesn't B. This doesn't

C. That doesn't D. You don't

解答:matter 为不及物动词。常以 it 作主语,用于疑问句,否定句。

答案:A

II. 用所给的语句组成对话, 选出正确选项:

1. (1) Just fine. What's new?

(2) Fine, thank you. How about you?

(3) Hello. How's everything?

(4) Nothing much.

A. (3) (2) (4) (1)

B. (3) (4) (2) (1)

C. (3) (2) (1) (4)

D. (3) (4) (1) (2)

解答:Nothing much. 意思为:没什么,和平常差不多。

答案:C

2. (1) That's all right.

(2) Excuse me. Where's the bus stop?

(3) Thank you for the help.

(4) It's near the book shop.

A. (2) (4) (3) (1)

B. (2) (4) (1) (3)

C. (4) (2) (1) (3)

D. (1) (3) (2) (4)

解答:That's all right. 为 Thank you for the help. 的应语。

答案:A

3. 用所给的语句组成对话,选出正确选项:

(1) It's good to see you again.

(2) Hello. How are you?

(3) I'm fine, thanks.

(4) Pretty well, thanks. And you?

A. (2) (3) (1) (4)

B. (1) (2) (4) (3)

C. (1) (3) (4) (2)

D. (2) (4) (3) (1)

解答:How are you 的答复是: I'm fine, thanks. 或 Pretty well, thanks. 由于本题又出现 And you? 的问句,故其应答语为 I'm fine, thanks.

答案:D

Section Four

奥林匹克语言素质培养

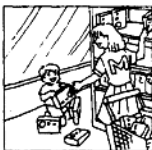
I. 听下面短文。短文附有四幅图，每幅图并标有标号。从四个选项中选出符合短文内容的排列顺序。短文听两遍。

A



A. A/D/C/B

B



B. A/B/C/D

C



C. A/C/D/B

D



D. D/C/B/A

【听力录音稿】

Shopping with a two-year old is never easy and Mrs Chan was finding today particularly difficult. She was pushing the trolley around the supermarket when she suddenly realized that her daughter had disappeared. The store detective helped her look, but there was no sign of her anywhere. Suddenly, she saw her, playing with a shop assistant who was filling shelves. What a relief!

【答案】A

II. 单句阅读理解

1. Bill walks down High Street. He stops by a big door. It is the door of a bank. From here he can see down Reed Street.
A. Bill can see down Reed Street because the door is open.

- B. Bill is looking from High Street into Reed Street.
C. Bill is looking from Reed Street into High Street.
D. The Bank is in Reed Street.
2. An old friend came to dinner with Mr. White. His name was Mr. Morris.
A. The two men were still friends after many years.
B. Mr. White was young, but Mr. Morris was an old man.
C. Mr. White's friends were all old people.
D. Mr. Morris hadn't many friends.
3. She can't get a very good picture on her television. I want to have a look at it.
A. She cannot see the television, so I want it.
B. Her TV is not right, but I can put it right for her.
C. Her TV is not good, but I want to look at it.
D. I don't have a TV but she does.
4. After a month, the dog is one of the family.
A. After a month, there was a family of dogs.
B. After a month, all the family like the dog.
C. After a month, the dog comes to the family.
D. After a month, the dog likes the family.
5. He is happy, because he is going to see her.
A. He saw her and then he was happy.
B. He is happy and so he is going to see her.
C. He saw her, and after that he was not happy.
D. He is going to see her, so he is happy.

答案: 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. D

III. 开心阅读—校园万花筒

Unfair(不公平)

Henry and Herbert had been whispering(低语) in the back of the room. To teach them a lesson the teacher ordered them to write their names on the blackboard 200 times. Fifteen minutes later Henry came to the teacher and complained(抱怨):

“This just isn't fair.”

“Not fair?” said the teacher.

“No,” protested(抗议) Henry. “His last name is Bly and mine's Pendergastman.”

IV. 语篇阅读理解



The Earl Was Busy

The Earl of Sandwich was busy. He was playing cards. He liked games. He played all day. He did not stop to eat. He played all night. He did not sleep.

At last the Earl was hungry. He did not want to take time for dinner.

“Bring me my meat,” he said. “Put it between two pieces of bread.”

The Earl ate his bread and meat. The meat did not get on his fingers. He kept on playing cards.

“That looks good,” his friends thought. They put their meat between two pieces of bread, too. They liked the way it tasted. “What a wonderful way to eat,” they said.

Other people liked this new way of eating, too. They wanted their bread and meat fixed the way the Earl of Sandwich had his. What did they ask for?

Notes

1. earl 伯爵
2. Sandwich n. 人名。以后人们把一种夹心面包称作 sandwich, 即三明治。
3. the way it tasted 这样的吃法
4. fix v. 准备(饭食) fixed 是 fix 的过去分词, 作 bread and meat 的补语。
5. the way the Earl of Sandwich had his 用伯爵采用的方法。the way 前面省去了介词 in.

FIND THE ANSWERS

1. The Earl asked for
A. eggs and milk. C. meat between bread.
B. cake. D. apples.
2. Which of the following does this story lead you to believe?
A. The Earl of Sandwich had no friends.
B. The Earl of Sandwich was not a very smart man.

- C. The sandwich was named for an Earl of Sandwich.
3. Why could the Earl go on playing cards?
- A. The meat did not get on his fingers.
 - B. The meat was all gone.
 - C. The meat on his fingers helped him win.
4. The main idea of the whole story is
- A. that most people sleep all day.
 - B. that the Earl never got hungry.
 - C. Why the first sandwich was made.

答案: 1. C 2. C 3. A 4. C

Unit 2

How do you come to school?

Section One

基础知识难点解析

1. on foot (步行)

- (1) Surely you didn't come all this way on foot.
- (2) They drove, but we came on foot.

2. by bike (骑自行车)

by bike = on a bike; on bikes

- (1) We came here by bike.

= We came here on bikes.

- (2) [by + bike/car/bus/train/ship/boat/plane]

- (3) [by + air/land/sea/water]

[by + 具有抽象意义的普通名词]

by sea (air, land, water)

on foot (horseback, camelback)

by bus = in(on) a bus, by bike = on a bike

by taxi = in a taxi

by bus/train/taxi/boat/ship/car/bike/plane

by spaceship (乘坐宇宙飞船)