



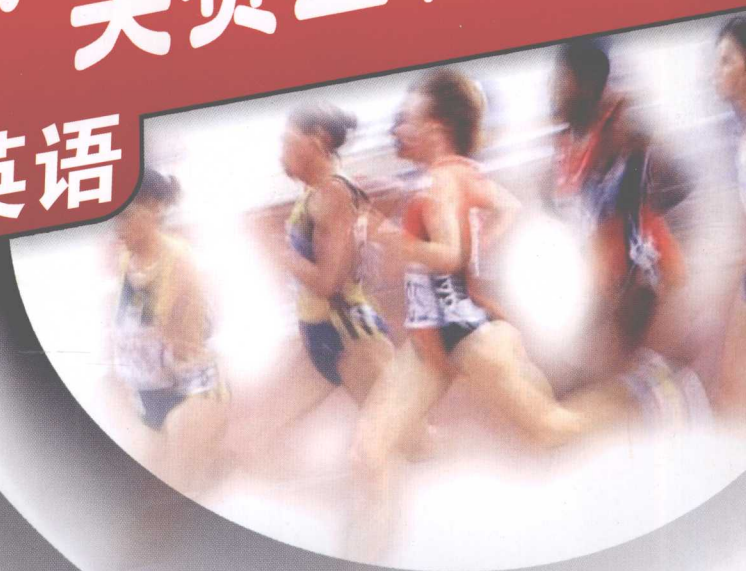
立足高考大纲 探究知识内涵
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QUANCHENG DUIJIE

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高考·奥赛全程对接

高考英语



丛书主编 蔡 晔



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



的英语。将时态中解大竞赛中高时点数，为重点的英语高以计本
 的以成时能，题题看登类典类谷题高又考合能，脑基以成时点只限
 养部，能发，能成，去式能常的题能大解能个，本能的能思题发，能内
 用，“题能”的能只**高考·奥赛全程对接**

高考英语

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机械工业出版社

本书以高考英语的重点、难点和高中竞赛大纲中被加深、拓展的知识点为知识基础,结合涉及高考的各类典型竞赛例题,剖析知识的内涵,发掘思维的本质,介绍解决难题的常规方法,归纳、发散、培养和训练开放型创新思维,对接历年高考中有关本知识段的“难题”,用奥赛题思维巧解高考难题,并通过边学边练及时巩固,引导创新。

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致读者



编写背景

英语教学的重心在于:培养学生英语交际能力。众所周知,交际能力属于语言输出能力,它必须建立在大量的语言知识和一定的语言思维能力基础之上。而包括英语奥林匹克竞赛在内的各类英语竞赛,正是针对语言知识和语言思维能力而进行的测试。在全国各大学大量扩招和大学毕业生就业压力逐渐增加的背景下,每一位学生家长都期望孩子能进入重点大学的热门专业学习。但是重点大学入学门槛非常高,没有600分以上的高考成绩,几乎没有机会被录取。因此,仅限于课堂学习和一般学校考试的学生,要取得出类拔萃的成绩,是远远不够的。对于有能力冲击重点学校的学生,应该学习更深、更广的课外知识和技能,进一步提高自己的综合素质和学科能力,获取晋级的筹码。对于那些在师资力量薄弱、缺乏竞争环境的学校学习的学生来说,更是如此。

编写定位

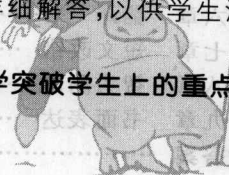
英语竞赛重基础更重能力,它不受常规考试大纲限制,灵活多变,贴近生活,紧跟时代发展,对学生的英语学习和常规的英语考试命题思路,有重要的引导作用。

本书将各类英语竞赛内容与学生的课堂学习和考试进行衔接,为学生在英语学习上更上一层楼搭一座桥,为将来在升学择校考试中脱颖而出,打下坚实的基础。

编写思路

本书采取讲练结合的方式,通过“知识对接”,把课堂上学过的重点难点知识,与英语竞赛中拓展的新知识接轨,进一步夯实学生的知识基础。在“思维对接”中,通过若干不同命题角度的例题,引导学生检测自己对知识理解的准确度,逐渐打开思路,提高自己解决问题的能力。另外,本书通过“能力对接”,分A、B、C三个练习,带领学生自检自测,升级提高。在参考答案部分,除一些较基础的习题外,均给出详细解答,以供学生深度理解。

本书力求开创一个学习的新思路,为广大同学突破学生上的重点、难点,助一臂之力。





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第一部分 知识的积累与运用



第一章 词

【知识竞赛】

第一节 名词



知识对接

【高考要求】

1. 名词的格

英语中有些名词可以加“'s”来表示所有关系,带这种词尾的名词形式称为该名词的所有格,如:a teacher's book。名词所有格的规则如下:

(1) 单数名词词尾加“'s”,复数名词词尾没有-s,也要加“'s”,如:the boy's bag 男孩的书包,men's room 男厕所。

(2) 若名词已有复数词尾-s,只加“'”,如:happy teachers' day 教师节快乐。

(3) 凡不能加“'s”的名词,即无生命的东西,都可以用“名词+of+名词”的结构来表示所有关系,如:the name of the country 国家的名字。

(4) 在表示店铺或教堂的名字或某人家时,名词所有格的后面常常不出现它所修饰的名词,如:the barber's 理发店。

(5) 如果两个名词并列,并且分别有's,则表示“分别有”;只有一个's,则表示“共有”。如:John's and Mary's rooms(两间),John and Mary's room(一间)。

(6) 在复合名词或短语中,'s 加在最后一个词的词尾。如:a month or two's absence。





(7)“of+名词的所有格”构成双重所有格,如:a friend of mine; the old watch of my father's. 我父亲的旧表。

2. 名词复数的不规则变化

child—children foot—feet tooth—teeth abacus—abaci(算盘)

mouse—mice(老鼠) mouse—mouses(鼠标) man—men

woman—women等。

【竞赛拓展】

1. 不可数名词量的表示

(1)当物质名词转化为个体名词时,可数。例如:

Cake is a kind of food. 蛋糕是一种食物。(不可数)

These cakes are sweet. 这些蛋糕很好吃。(可数)

(2)当物质名词表示份数时,可数。例如:

Our country is famous for tea. 我国因茶叶而闻名。(不可数)

Two teas, please. 请来两杯茶。(可数)

2. 定语名词

名词作定语一般用单数,例如:paper flower 纸花, a stone table 石头桌子, a shoe repairer 修鞋匠,但也有以下例外。

(1)用复数作定语。例如:

sports meeting 运动会 the foreign languages department 外语系

(2)man, woman等作定语时,其单复数根据所修饰的名词的单复数而定。例如:

men workers, women teachers, 但是, girl students, boy friends

(3)数词+名词作定语时,这个名词一般保留单数形式。例如:

a ten-mile walk 10英里路

two-hundred trees 两百棵树

a five-year plan 一个五年计划





思维对接

例 1 (2004·全国卷Ⅲ) The faces of four famous American presidents on Mount Rushmore can be seen from a _____ of 60 miles.

- A. length B. distance C. way D. space

【答案与解析】 B. 60 miles 指的是一段“距离”，而不是“长度”、“路线”或“空间”。

例 2 (2004·天津) I keep medicines on the top shelf, out of the children's _____.

- A. reach B. hand C. hold D. place

【答案与解析】 A. out of reach 够不到, hold 抓住, place 放置。

例 3 (2004·湖北) Don't leave matches or cigarettes on the table within _____ of little children.

- A. hand B. reach C. space D. distance

【答案与解析】 B. within reach 在伸手可及的范围内, distance 距离。

例 4 (2004·春上海) I have read the material several times but it doesn't make any _____ to me.

- A. meaning B. importance C. sense D. significance

【答案与解析】 C. make sense 说得通, 有道理; significance 重要性。

例 5 (2004·春上海) Usually a child's behaviour is a _____ of his family environment.

- A. recognition B. reflection C. return D. record

【答案与解析】 B. reflection 反映; recognition 承认, 认可; return 归还, in return 报答; record 记录。

例 6 (2002·上海) For the sake of her daughter's health, she decided to move to a warm _____.

- A. weather B. temperature C. season D. climate

【答案与解析】 D. climate 气候; temperature 温度; weather 天气。

例 7 Some famous singers live on the _____ from their record sales.

- A. salary B. value C. bill D. income

【答案与解析】 D. income 收入; salary 薪水, 指固定工资; value 价值;





bill 账单。

例 8 _____ are not allowed to drive on their own.

- A. Learner's drivers B. Learner drivers
C. Drivers of the learner D. Drivers of the learner's

【答案与解析】 B. learner 直接修饰 drivers, 表示“初学驾驶者”。

例 9 (2003· 海淀) As a result of the heavy snow, the highway has been closed up until further _____.

- A. news B. information C. notice D. message

【答案与解析】 C. notice 通知; news, information, message 都是“信息”的意思。

例 10 (2000· 上海) What he has done is far from _____.

- A. satisfactory B. satisfied C. satisfaction D. satisfy

【答案与解析】 C. 句中 from 是介词, 后接名词。他所做的事情离满意还差很远。satisfactory 是形容词, 意为“令人满意的”; satisfied 是过去分词, 可作为形容词使用, 意为“感到满意的”, 修饰人; satisfy 是动词, 意为“使……满意”。



能力对接

A 卷(双基技能训练)

单项选择题

- “I don't think it's my _____ that the TV blew up. I just turned it on, that's all,” said the boy.
A. error B. mistake C. fault D. duty
- Here's my card. Let's keep in _____.
A. touch B. relation C. connection D. friendship
- Telling Bob he no longer had a position in the company was an unpleasant _____ for the manager.
A. work B. duty C. task D. way
- Li Lin is very bright and studies very hard as well.
—It's no _____ he always gets the first place in the examination.
A. question B. doubt C. problem D. wonder





5. The public _____ the best judge because the public always _____ their thought correctly.
- A. are; express B. is; express C. is; expresses D. are; expresses
6. Many countries are increasing their use of natural gas, wind and other forms of _____.
- A. energy B. source C. power D. material
7. You'll find this map of great _____ in helping you to get round London.
- A. price B. cost C. value D. usefulness
8. It is no _____ arguing with Bill because he will never change his mind.
- A. use B. help C. time D. way
9. Put the _____ of your tongue against your upper teeth when you produce the sound.
- A. tip B. top C. peak D. pole
10. Finding information in today's world is easy. The _____ is how you can tell if the information you get is useful or not.
- A. ability B. competition C. challenge D. knowledge
11. School children must be taught how to deal with dangerous _____.
- A. states B. conditions C. situations D. positions
12. It is said that dogs will keep you _____ for as long as you want when you are feeling lonely.
- A. safety B. company C. house D. friend
13. Always read the _____ on the bottle carefully and take the right amount of medicine.
- A. explanations B. instructions C. descriptions D. introductions
14. To make members of a team perform better, the trainer first of all has to know their _____ and weaknesses.
- A. strengths B. benefits C. techniques D. values
15. The _____ on his face told me that he was angry.
- A. impression B. sight C. appearance D. expression
16. At the meeting they discussed three different _____ to the study of





- mathematics.
- A. approaches B. means C. methods D. ways
17. You have been sitting on my hat and now it is badly out of _____.
- A. date B. shape C. order D. balance
18. —If you like I can do some shopping for you.
—That's a very kind _____.
- A. offer B. service C. point D. suggestion
19. She went to the bookstore and bought _____.
- A. dozen books B. dozens books
C. dozen of books D. dozens of books
20. John tried hard to find a job in the sales department, but he had no _____.
- A. chance B. time C. money D. luck
21. The number of people invited _____ fifty, but a number of them _____ absent for different reasons.
- A. were; was B. was; was C. was; were D. were; were
22. Generally speaking, the _____ wages should be 10 percent higher than the _____.
- A. teachers'; officials' B. teachers'; that of officials
C. teacher's; official's D. teachers; officials
23. Growing around the lake _____ wild flowers of different colors.
- A. is B. are C. was D. have been
24. Do you know the _____ of the saying I just quoted?
- A. source B. resource C. course D. cause
25. A group of _____ are talking with two _____.
- A. Germans; Frenchmen B. Germen; Frenchmen
C. Germen; Frenchmans D. Germans; Frenchmans

B 卷(综合能力测试)

完形填空

For most of us, success in school has very little to do with actual learning. The most important thing you have to master is how to play the grade games. 1 you think out your own strategies (策略) for getting high marks,





everything 2 up to you. You may be 3 to a well-known college or win scholarship, not to mention gaining the 4 of your teachers and parents.

But not everyone does well in tests. At 5, it can almost turn into a funny game of hit and 6. Some students haven't mastered the 7 of test taking, some fear under pressure or need more time or another way to 8 what they know.

Being a school 9 means learning the ins and outs of the school system. Then you have to work things to your 10. Lots of students are already doing it without 11 it. Getting high grades also 12 on knowing each teacher's little idiosyncrasies (特性). For example, I once had to take 13, so one day in 14 classes I talked to the teacher I had wanted to. I told him how I'd heard what a really 15 teacher he was, and how disappointed I was that I'd have to graduate 16 having been in his class. I lied. It 17. I had counted on the chemistry teacher being human, and he 18 human. I wasn't proud of myself for what I did. But I considered it is a 19 of the grade game we're pushed into 20 to aim at going to the best schools.

1. A. Before B. Unless C. Once D. While
2. A. looks B. turns C. opens D. brings
3. A. permitted B. allowed C. agreed D. admitted
4. A. love B. admiration C. pleasure D. delight
5. A. times B. once C. last D. first
6. A. miss B. lose C. strike D. blow
7. A. game B. art C. interest D. result
8. A. speak B. tell C. talk D. express
9. A. master B. house C. failure D. success
10. A. points B. ideas C. advantage D. freedom
11. A. remembering B. realizing C. teaching D. understanding
12. A. bases B. depends C. calls D. takes
13. A. place B. arms C. classes D. chemistry
14. A. between B. among C. after D. before
15. A. bad B. terrible C. honest D. good





16. A. after B. before C. without D. from
 17. A. worked B. effected C. mattered D. did
 18. A. refused B. accepted C. agreed D. was
 19. A. one B. none C. part D. member
 20. A. taking B. playing C. making D. enjoying

C 卷(应用创新演练)

阅读理解

Another cultural aspect of nonverbal communication is one that you might not think about: space. Every person perceives himself to have a sort of invisible shield surrounding his physical body. When someone comes too close, he feels uncomfortable. When he bumps onto someone, he feels obligated to apologize. But the size of a person's "comfort zone" depends on his cultural ethnic origin. For example, in casual conversation, many Americans stand about four feet apart. In other words, they like to keep each other "at arm's length". People in Latin or Arab cultures, in contrast, stand very close to each other, and touch each other often. If someone from one of those cultures stands too close to an American while in conversation, the American may feel uncomfortable and back away.

When Americans are talking, they expect others to respond to what they are saying. To Americans, polite conversationalists empathize by displaying expressions of excitement or disgust, shock or sadness. People with a "poker face", whose emotions are hidden by a deadpan expression, are looked upon with suspicion. Americans also indicate their attentiveness in a conversation by raising their eyebrows, nodding, smiling politely and maintaining good eye contact. Whereas some cultures view direct eye contact as impolite or threatening, Americans see it as a sign of genuineness and honesty. If a person doesn't look you in the eye, American might say, you should question his motives—or assume that he doesn't like you. Yet with all the concern for eye contact, Americans still consider staring—especially at strangers—to be rude.

1. What the author discussed in the previous section is most probably about?

A. Classification of nonverbal communication.





- B. The reasons why people should think about space.
 C. The relationship between communication and space.
 D. Some other cultural aspects of nonverbal communication.
2. How far people keep to each other while talking is closely associated with their _____.
 A. origin B. culture C. custom D. nationality
3. When an Italian talks to an Arabian on informal occasions, _____.
 A. he stands about four feet away
 B. "comfort zone" does not exist
 C. keeping close enough is preferred
 D. communication barriers may emerge
4. A "poker face" (Line 3, Para. 2) refers to a face which is _____.
 A. attentive B. emotional C. suspicious D. expressionless
5. In a conversation between friends, Americans regard it as sincere and truthful to _____.
 A. maintain direct eye contact
 B. hide emotions with a deadpan expression
 C. display excitement or disgust, shock or sadness
 D. raise their eyebrows, nod and smile politely

第二节 冠 词



知识对接

【高考要求】

1. 不定冠词的用法

英语中的冠词有三种,一种是定冠词,另一种是不定冠词,还有一种是零冠词。

不定冠词 a(an) 与数词 one 同源,是“一个”的意思, a 用于辅音音素前。

(1) 表示“一个”,意为 one;指某人或某物,意为 a certain。例如:

A Mr. Ling is waiting for you. 有位姓凌的先生在等你。





(2)代表一类人或物。例如:

A knife is a tool for cutting with. 刀是切割的工具。

(3)组成词组或成语,如: an apple/an umbrella/a university/a useful tool 等。

2. 定冠词的用法

定冠词 the 与指示代词 this, that 同源,有“这(那)个”的意思,但意义较弱,可以和一个名词连用,来表示某个或某些特定的人或东西。

(1)特指双方都明白的人或事。例如:

Give me the book. Please tell me the result.

(2)上文提到过的人或事。例如:

He bought a house. I've been to the house.

(3)指世上独一无二的事物。如: the sun, the moon, the earth, the ocean 等。

(4)与单数名词连用表示一类事物,如: the dollar 美元; the fox 狐狸; 或与形容词或分词连用,表示一类人,如: the rich 富人; the living 生者。

(5)用在序数词和形容词最高级及形容词 only, very, same 等前面。例如:

Where do you live? I live on the second floor. That's the very thing I've been looking for.

(6)与复数名词连用,指整个群体。例如:

They are the teachers of this school. (指全体教师)

They are teachers of this school. (指部分教师)

(7)表示所有,相当于物主代词,用在表示身体部位的名词前。例如:
She caught me by the arm. 她抓住了我的手臂。

(8)用在某些由普通名词构成的国家名称、机关团体、阶级等专有名词前。例如:

the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

the United States 美国 the UK 英国

(9)用在表示乐器的名词之前。例如:

She plays the piano. 她会弹钢琴。

(10)用在姓氏的复数名词之前,表示一家人。例如:





the Greens 格林一家人(或格林夫妇)

(11)用于名词所有格前,表示工作单位。如:at the barber's; at the doctor's.

3. 零冠词的用法

(1)国名、人名前通常不用定冠词,如:England, Mary.

(2)泛指的可数名词,表示一类人或事物时,可不用定冠词。例如:
They are teachers. 他们是教师。

(3)抽象名词表示一般概念时,通常不加冠词。例如:

Failure is the mother of success. 失败乃成功之母。

(4)物质名词表示一般概念时,通常不加冠词,当表示特定的意思时,需要加定冠词。例如:

Man cannot live without water. 离开水人就无法生存。

(5)在季节、月份、节日、假日、日期、星期等表示时间的名词之前,不加冠词。例如:

We go to school from Monday to Friday. 我们从星期一到星期五都上课。

但是可以加冠词表示泛指。例如:It was on a Sunday morning.

(6)在称呼或表示官衔、职位的名词前不加冠词。例如:

The guards took the American to General Lee. 士兵们把这个美国人送到李将军那里。

(7)在三餐、球类运动和娱乐运动的名称前,不加冠词,如:have breakfast, play chess.

(8)当两个或两个以上名词并用时,常省去冠词。例如:

I can't write without pen or pencil. 没有钢笔和铅笔,我就写不了字。

(9)当by与火车等交通工具连用,表示一种方式时,中间无冠词,如:by bus, by train, by air等。

(10)有些个体名词不用冠词,如 school, college, prison, market, hospital, bed, table, class, town, church, court等,直接置于介词后,表示该名词的深层含义。例如:

go to hospital 去医院看病

go to the hospital 去医院(并不是去看病,而是有其他目的)





go to school 去上学

go to the school 去学校

(11)不用冠词的序数词。

1)序数词前有物主代词时。

2)序数词作副词。例如:He came first in the race. 他跑步得了第一。

3)在固定词组中,如:at(the)first,first of all,from first to last 等。

【竞赛拓展】

1. 不定冠词的位置

不定冠词常位于名词或名词修饰语前。但要注意:

(1)位于 such, what, many, half 等形容词之后。例如:

I have never seen such an animal. 我从未见过这样的动物。

Many a man is fit for the job. 许多人适合这个岗位。

(2)当名词前的形容词被副词 as, so, too, how, however, enough 修饰时,不定冠词应放在形容词之后。例如:

It is as pleasant a day as I have ever spent. 我从未这么高兴过。

So short a time. 如此短的时间。

Too long a distance. 距离太远了。

(3)quite, rather 与单数名词连用,冠词放在其后。但当名词前仍有形容词时,不定冠词放其前后均可,如:rather a cold day/a rather cold day。

(4)在 as, though 引导的让步状语从句中,当表语为形容词修饰的名词时,不定冠词放在形容词之后。例如:

Brave a man though he is, he trembles at the sight of snakes. 尽管他是个勇敢的人,可见到蛇他还是发抖。

2. 定冠词的位置

定冠词通常位于名词或名词修饰语前,但放在 all, both, double, half, twice, three times 等词之后,名词之前。例如:

All the students in the class went out. 班里的所有学生都出去了。

3. 在做题过程中,必须把握以下几点:

(1)可数单数名词前,一定有冠词。如:a book, the bike。

