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# 高考·奥赛全程对接

## 高一英语



丛书主编 蔡 晔



机械工业出版社  
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主 编 蔡 晔  
参 编 张黎研 高春丽 朱京力 金 烨 王 琦 张 静  
张 军 郭亚红 张建伟 李清华 张桂玲 李 敬  
靳树文 郑杨杰



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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,正是在针对语言知识和语言思维能力进行的测试。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

英语竞赛既重基础更重能力,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 知识积累与运用



## 第一章 词

### 第一节 名词与主谓一致



#### 考点对接

#### 【高考要求】

##### 一、名词的数

名词分为不可数名词和可数名词两大类：

##### 1. 不可数名词。

(1) 不可数名词一般没有单复数之分，它包括抽象名词、物质名词和专有名词。例如：

health, advice, glass, water, English, Japanese, weather, work, rice, traffic, trouble

(2) 以-ics 结尾的表示学科的名词一般用作单数。例如：

mathematics, physics

(3) 某些以-s 结尾指单一事物的专有名词常用作单数。例如：

the United States, the United Nations

##### 2. 可数名词。

可数名词包括个体名词和集体名词，有单、复数形式。复数名词构成方法如下：

(1) 一般情况在名词后加-s。





(2)以-s,-x,-ch,-sh结尾的名词后加-es。

(3)以“辅音字母+o”结尾的名词后加-es。

但不少以-o结尾的外来词变复数时只加-s。例如：

piano—pianos, photo—photos, radio—radios

(4)以“辅音+y”结尾的名词,把y改成i,再加-es,读作[ɪz]。

(5)以“元音+y”结尾的名词,或专有名词以y结尾的,直接在词尾加-s。例如：

Henrys, Germans, toys, boys, plays(剧本), etc.

(6)以-f或-fe结尾的名词的复数形式,有以下两种情况：

①规则变化形式(直接加-s)。例如：

safe—safes, proof—proofs, belief—beliefs, serf—serfs, gulf—gulfs, chief—chiefs, roof—roofs, etc.

②不规则变化(一般把“f”或“fe”改成“v”,再加-es)。例如：

thief—thieves, half—halves, shelf—shelves, knife—knives, life—lives, leaf—leaves, etc.

(7)以-th结尾的词,直接在词后加-s。例如：

months[mʌnθs], paths[pɑːðz], mouths[maʊðz]

但youths一词读作[juːθs]或[juːðz]均可。

(8)不规则变化：

①改变单数名词中的元音字母,或其他形式。例如：

mouse—mice, child—children, tooth—teeth

②单复数形式相同。例如：

a deer—two deer, a sheep—six sheep。此外,还包括度量衡币制单位名词。

③只有复数形式。例如：

thanks(感谢), goods(货物), clothes(衣服)

(9)一些物质名词有时以复数形式出现,表示不同类别。例如：

fruits(各种水果), silks(各种丝绸), teas(各种茶)

## 二、名词的所有格

1. 有生命的东西、人或动物之后,用's形式。例如：

my mother's bag, the teachers' office





2. 表示时间、距离、国家、城市、团体、机构等无生命东西的名词,用's形式。例如:

today's newspaper, ten minutes' walk, a pound's weight, a year's time, Beijing's weather, the station's waiting room

3. 表示无生命东西的名词,用“of+名词”形式。例如:

the gate of our school, the garden of our city, the name of this place

4. “of+名词所有格”与“of+名词”的区别。例如:

a photo of his son's 他儿子拍的一张照片

a photo of his son (别人)为他儿子拍的一张照片

### 三、主谓一致

1. 语法形式上的一致。

主语为单数形式,谓语动词用单数形式;主语为复数形式,谓语动词也用复数形式。

The number of books is large. 书的数量是很大的。

A number of books are on the table. 许多书在桌子上。

2. 意义上的一致。

The crowd were running for their lives. 一群人正在逃命。

The news was very exciting. 这则消息是很令人兴奋的。

3. 就近原则。即谓语动词的单、复数形式取决于最靠近它的词语。如用连词 or, either... or, neither... nor, not only... but also 等连接的并列主语,如果一个是单数,一个是复数,谓语动词与靠近它的主语一致。

Either your students or Mr Wang knows this. 或是你的学生或是王先生知道这点。

4. 不定代词 each, every, no 所修饰的名词即使以 and 或逗号连接成多个并列主语,谓语动词仍用单数形式。

Each boy and each girl wants to serve the people in the future. 每一个男生和女生都想在将来为人民服务。

5. 复数形式的单、复数同形名词作主语时,按意义一致的原则,作单数意义时,谓语用单数;反之,谓语用复数。这类名词有 means(方法), works(工厂), species(种类), Chinese, Japanese 等。

The(This) glass works was set up in 1970. 这家玻璃厂建于1970年。







### 【竞赛拓展】

1. word 一词作“消息”或“通知”解时,前面不加“a”或“the”,也不用复数形式。

Please send me word of your safe arrival. 请发给我你安全到达的消息。

2. 复合名词的复数形式因词而异,有下列四种情况,需分别熟记:

(1) 以可数名词结尾的复合名词,直接加-s 或-es,例如: boy-friend(s), tooth-brush(es)

(2) 以“可数名词+介词(短语)”构成的复合名词,在名词部分加-s 或-es。例如: sister(s)-in-law, passer(s)-by

(3) 以 man 或 woman 等为前缀的复合名词,则前后两部分皆变为复数形式,例如: woman singer → women singers

(4) 以“动词或过去分词+副词”构成的复合名词,在副词部分后面加-s。例如: breakdown(s) 故障, grown-up(s) 成人

有些名词的复数形式可以表示特别的意义。例如: times 时代, greens 青菜, sands 沙滩, 沙地

3. 如果主语有 more than one... 或 many a... 构成,尽管从意义上看是复数内容,但它的谓语动词仍用单数形式。

Many a ship has been damaged in the storm. 在暴风雨中许多船被毁了。

More than one student has seen the film. 许多学生看了这部电影。

但是,在“more+复数名词+than one”结构之后,谓语动词一般用复数形式。

More members than one are against your plan. 不止一名成员反对你的计划。

4. 当主语后面跟有 as well as, as much as, no less than, along with, with, like, rather than, together with, but, except, besides, including, in addition to 等引导的词组时,其谓语动词的单、复数按主语的单、复数而定。

The reader as well as the students was excited. 不仅学生,而且这位领导也很兴奋。





## 思维对接

**例 1** (2003 · 上海) The young dancers looked so charming in their beautiful clothes that we took \_\_\_\_\_ pictures of them.

- A. many of                      B. masses of  
C. the number of              D. a large amount of

**【答案与解析】** B many 直接修饰可数名词,表示“很多”;接介词 of 时,表示“部分”,此时名词前需用定冠词 the 修饰。many 修饰可数名词复数时不用 of,故 A 不可选。number 用来表示“大量、很多”时,应为 a number of,故 C 不可选。a large amount of 用来修饰不可数名词,而 picture 是可数名词,故 D 也不可选。B 项 masses of 是非正式的表达方式,后跟可数名词。

**例 2** The \_\_\_\_\_ is just around the corner and you won't miss it.

- A. bicycle's shop              B. bicycle shop  
C. bicycles shop              D. bicycle's shop

**【答案与解析】** B 本题考查名词所有格和普通格作定语的区别。名词所有格表示所修饰名词的归属;名词普通格作定语则表示被修饰名词的性质、类别、用途或材料,不表示所属关系,如:paper flower, tea pot 等。在本题中,“自行车”是说明“商店”的类别。故正确答案是 B。

**例 3** You'll find this map of great \_\_\_\_\_ in helping you to get round London.

- A. price                      B. cost  
C. value                      D. usefulness

**【答案与解析】** C 本题考查特定语境中名词的词义及“be of + 抽象名词”结构。price(价格),cost(价钱;费用)不符题意,由此排除 A 和 B。value 作 quality of being useful or desirable 解时,常与 of 搭配,在句中作表语或补语,意为“有用,有价值”,故 C 为正确答案。全句意思是“你会觉得这张地图在帮你周游伦敦方面有很大价值”。

**例 4** No matter what you do, you should put your \_\_\_\_\_ into it.

- A. mind                      B. heart  
C. brain                      D. thought





**【答案与解析】** B 本题考查固定搭配中的名词。put one's heart into sth. 是固定搭配,意为“一心扑在某事上面,专心做某事”。

**例 5** (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 选项 A 意思是:支配,掌管;B 意思是:够得着的地方;C 是:空间;D 是:距离。

**例 6** (2005·天津)Bill was doing a lot of physical exercise to build up his \_\_\_\_\_.

A. ability B. force C. strength D. mind

**【答案与解析】** C 此题考查词语辨析,strength 指身体的力气,力量;ability 指能力;force 指力量;mind 指脑力。

**例 7** —I'm sorry I stepped outside for a smoke. I was very tired.

—There is no \_\_\_\_\_ for this while you are on duty.

A. reason B. excuse C. cause D. reasons

**【答案与解析】** B reason 表示一种看法或行为的“理由、动机、原因”;cause 是造成一种事实或现象的“原因、起因”;excuse 是“借口”的意思。

**例 8** (2006·全国 II)It is no \_\_\_\_\_ arguing with Bill because he will never change his mind.

A. use B. help C. time D. way

**【答案与解析】** A 此题考查“It is no use+doing something”句型。类似句型还有 It is no good doing something。高考对于名词辨析问题,经常考查一些固定句型,这就要求考生在备考时,注意一些基础知识、基本句型的复习。

**例 9** (2006·湖北)At the meeting they discussed three different \_\_\_\_\_ to the study of mathematics.

A. approaches B. means C. methods D. ways

**【答案与解析】** A 此题考查词语辨析。选择 A 项的关键词是题干中的介词 to,因为只有 approach 后才能跟 to 短语。

**例 10** (2006·上海)AIDS control and prevention is a \_\_\_\_\_ to China as well as the whole world.

A. surprise B. challenge C. reaction D. threat





**【答案与解析】** B 此题考查词语辨析, challenge 挑战; surprise 惊喜; reaction 反应; threat 威胁。

**例 11** (2005 · NEPCS) My wallet was \_\_\_\_\_ while I was shopping in a busy department store.

- A. robbed      B. stolen      C. missed      D. losing

**【答案与解析】** B robbed 被抢劫; stolen 被偷; missed 错过, 且本题为被动语态, 故排除 D。



## 能力对接

### A 卷(双基技能训练)

#### 一、单项选择题

1. "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
2. The environmentalists said wild goats' \_\_\_\_\_ on the vast grasslands was a good indication of the better environment.  
A. escape      B. absence      C. attendance      D. appearance
3. I keep medicines on the top shelf, out of the children's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. reach      B. hand      C. hold      D. place
4. The village is far away from her indeed. It's \_\_\_\_\_ walk.  
A. a six hour      B. a six hour's      C. a six-hours      D. a six hours'
5. Every new \_\_\_\_\_ has the possibility of making or losing money.  
A. event      B. venture      C. adventure      D. expedition
6. One of the consequences of our planet's being warming up is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in the number of natural disasters.  
A. result      B. account      C. reason      D. increase
7. "All \_\_\_\_\_ present and all \_\_\_\_\_ going on well," our teacher said.  
A. is; is      B. are; are      C. are; is      D. is; are





8. No bird and no beast \_\_\_\_\_ on the lonely island.  
A. are seen      B. is seen      C. see      D. sees
9. The shoes \_\_\_\_\_ his. This pair of shoes \_\_\_\_\_ his brother's.  
A. are; is      B. is; are      C. are; are      D. is; is
10. More than one student \_\_\_\_\_ been sent to Japan since 1990. More than one hundred students \_\_\_\_\_ been sent to Japan since 1990.  
A. have; have      B. has; has      C. have; has      D. has; have
11. My brother has two \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tooth-brushes      B. tooth-brush  
C. teeth-brushes      D. teeth-brush
12. This is an old photo of my sister's when she had \_\_\_\_\_, and now she has \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. short hair; grey hairs      B. short hairs; grey hair  
C. short hair; grey hair      D. short hairs; grey hairs
13. The total number of the population in China \_\_\_\_\_ about 1,100 million on April 14, 1989.  
A. added up      B. was      C. were      D. rose
14. Those who \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ homework, please hand it in this morning.  
A. hasn't handed; his      B. haven't handed; their  
C. has handed; their      D. have handed; his
15. Lily is one of the best students in her class who \_\_\_\_\_ by their teacher.  
A. are praised      B. is praised      C. praised      D. praising
16. —I wonder whose car it is.  
—It might be my \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. neighbour's      B. dear neighbour  
C. neighbour      D. neighbours
17. \_\_\_\_\_ work has been done to improve the people's living standard.  
A. Many a      B. A great many  
C. A large number of      D. A great deal of
18. \_\_\_\_\_ about the moon \_\_\_\_\_ put into the computers.







18. A. A great number of informations; were  
B. A lot of information; were  
C. Much information; was  
D. A good many informations; were
19. Each of us \_\_\_\_\_ a dictionary of this kind. We each \_\_\_\_\_ a dictionary of this kind.  
A. has; have    B. have; have    C. has; has    D. have; has
20. This kind of cakes \_\_\_\_\_ good while cakes of that kind \_\_\_\_\_ different.  
A. taste; are    B. tastes; are    C. smells; is    D. look; are
21. Last night the mayor made a speech on TV to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. country    B. state    C. land    D. nation
22. The young college student is \_\_\_\_\_ as a writer. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to all his teachers.  
A. success; surprise    B. a success; surprise  
C. success; a surprise    D. a success; a surprise
23. \_\_\_\_\_ came that Tom's \_\_\_\_\_ should be kept secret.  
A. A word; words    B. The word; word  
C. Word; words    D. Words; word
24. The dress is nice but Mary doesn't like the \_\_\_\_\_ on the material.  
A. shape    B. size    C. model    D. pattern
25. \_\_\_\_\_ it is to have a cold drink on such a hot day!  
A. What fun    B. How fun    C. What a fun    D. How a fun
26. \_\_\_\_\_ will make a trip to China during the summer holidays.  
A. The Evense    B. The Evense's  
C. The Evenses    D. The Evenses'
27. All the \_\_\_\_\_ are made of \_\_\_\_\_, not plastics.  
A. glasses; glass    B. glass; glass  
C. glass; glasses    D. glasses; glasses
28. We are volunteered to collect money to help the \_\_\_\_\_ of the earthquake.  
A. victims    B. folks    C. fellows    D. villagers.
29. —Where have you been?





- I've just been to the \_\_\_\_\_ to have a physical examination.  
A. hospital's B. doctor's C. farm D. factory
30. He eats a lot of sugar in the \_\_\_\_\_ of cakes, sweets and so on.  
A. shape B. size C. form D. kind
31. Tom's behaviour at the party last night seemed rather \_\_\_\_\_.  
Many of us were quite surprised.  
A. out of practise B. out of place  
C. out of comfort D. out of pity
32. Thirty \_\_\_\_\_ have been bought in by the farmer.  
A. cattles B. cattle  
C. heads of cattle D. heads of cattles
33. Let's take the following phrase as an \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. explanation B. example C. observation D. expression
34. I made a few foreign friends during my \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. trip B. journey C. travel D. voyage
35. The natural \_\_\_\_\_ of the mountains is beautiful.  
A. scene B. scenery C. sight D. sceneries
36. No person can enter the hall without \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. permit B. permitted C. permission D. to permit
37. Could you give me some \_\_\_\_\_ on how to surf the Internet?  
A. idea B. plan C. advice D. suggestion
38. I find it difficult to get used to other country's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. practice B. habits C. customs D. instructions
39. There are several \_\_\_\_\_ in this novel who are different in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. character; characters B. characters; character  
C. character; character D. characters; characters
40. When you take medicine, you should read the \_\_\_\_\_ on the bottle first.  
A. direction B. advice C. instruction D. instructions

## 二、单词填空

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ in this district is mild. 这个地区的气候温和。
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ was fine yesterday. 昨天天气很好。





3. My \_\_\_\_\_ are on the chair. 我的衣服在椅子上。
4. This shop sells women's \_\_\_\_\_. 这个商店卖女装。
5. Japan is an island \_\_\_\_\_. 日本是个岛国。
6. Chairman Mao is loved by the whole \_\_\_\_\_. 毛主席受到全体国民的爱戴。
7. Railways in China belong to the \_\_\_\_\_. 中国铁路是国家所有。
8. salary, wage
- ① He lives only on my \_\_\_\_\_. 他只靠我的工资生活。
- ② My \_\_\_\_\_ are 100 dollars a week. 我的工资每周 100 美元。
- ③ Miss Huang's hourly \_\_\_\_\_ is 9 dollars. 黄小姐每小时的工资是 9 美元。
9. An equal number of people \_\_\_\_\_ English as a second language. 有同样多的人把英语当成第二语言来学习。
10. My dog team \_\_\_\_\_ not with me to pull my sled. 我们狗队没有跟来拉雪橇。
11. Everything on exhibition \_\_\_\_\_ been made by the students themselves. 展览会的每件作品都由学生亲自制作。
12. The majority of the people \_\_\_\_\_ English. 大多数人说英语。
13. The writer and singer \_\_\_\_\_ to attend the party. 这位作家兼歌唱家将参加这晚会。
14. The population of our city \_\_\_\_\_ one million. 我市人口是一百万。
15. Just under a third of the population now \_\_\_\_\_ workers. 不到三分之一的人口是工人。

### B 卷(综合能力测试)

#### 一、翻译

1. 花园里的花草树木正在被浇水。
2. 生活在深海中的这种鱼正在接受科学家们的检查。
3. 如果你下定决心做某事,那世界上就没有什么事情是困难的。
4. 我问是否有人丢了他的外衣。





5. 我想某个人忘了为饮料付钱。

6. 我确信还没有人离开晚会呢。

7. 在这篇文章中有太多的新单词,明天将没有人能够记住它们。

8. 这个调查队由 5 个人组成。

9. 他不得不快点,他的家人正在等着他。

10. 我的家庭不再贫穷。

## 二、完形填空

One day Tom bought, for two dollars, a large number of used books. He put them in a 1 and pulled them to the 2. He was to 3 at work until three in the morning.

At three, he 4 to walk home. The streets were dark. Tom could 5 wait to arrive home and began to read his new books.

“6!” a voice shouted. But Tom was too 7 to understand the shout.

A moment later, a gunshot 8 his ear. He heard the shot. Tom turned to see what was 9. An angry policeman ran toward him. The policeman thought that the bag did not 10 Tom. He shouted at Tom, “Drop it!”

“11 it!” the policeman ordered.

Tom opened it and the old books 12 out of it.

“Why did you not stop 13 when I shouted?” the policeman asked. “If I could shoot 14, you would be dead.” “I didn’t 15 you,” Tom said. “I am almost deaf.”

The policeman told Tom he was 16 for having shot at him, “17 would be better for you not to walk on the 18 at night,” he said.

Tom smiled, and told the policeman that his job 19 a telegrapher was a night job. The policeman could think of 20 to answer this.

( ) 1. A. room

B. box

C. drawer

D. bag

