



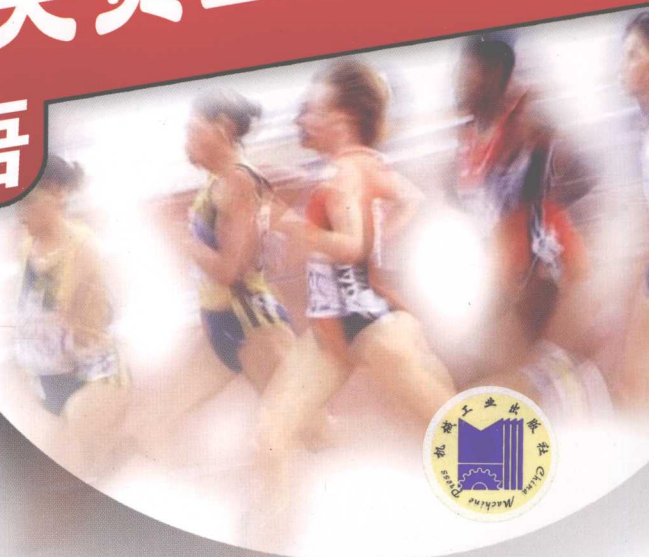
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# 高考·奥赛全程对接

## 高二英语



丛书主编 蔡 晔



机械工业出版社  
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# 高考·奥赛全程对接 高二英语

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机械工业出版社

本书以高中二年级英语大纲中的重点、难点和高中竞赛大纲中被加深、拓展的知识点为知识基础,结合涉及本年级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

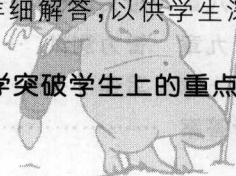
英语竞赛重基础更重能力,它不受常规考试大纲限制,灵活多变,贴近生活,紧跟时代发展,对学生的英语学习和常规的英语考试命题思路,有重要的引导作用。

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。





致读者

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# 第一部分 知识积累与运用



## 第一章 词

### 第一节 名词、冠词与数词



#### 知识对接

#### 【高考要求】

##### 1. 名词

##### (1) 复合名词复数形式的构成

① 变最后一个词为复数形式 girl student→girl students

② 变主体名词为复数形式 looker-on→lookers-on, passer-by→passers-by

③ 当复合名词的第一个组成是 man, woman 时, 两部分都变复数形式 woman worker→women workers

##### (2) 名词复数构成的特殊变化

① 无规则变化 ox→oxen bacterium /bæk'tɪərɪəm/→bacteria 细菌 media→medium

② 词形不变 cattle→cattle means→means species→species

##### (3) 名词的用法

① 作主语。例如:

Tian'an Men Square is the largest square in the world with an area of about 44 hectares. 天安门广场是世界上最大的广场, 占地面积 44 公顷。





②作表语。例如：

The first edition of the *Guinness Book of World Records* became best-seller since 1955. 从 1955 年起,《世界吉尼斯记录大全》成为畅销书。

③作宾语或介词宾语。例如：

He loves his motherland, so he came back when he studied for five years in America. 他爱他的祖国, 所以当他在美国学习了 5 年后, 他回国了。

④作宾语补足语。例如：

I regard him as my best friend. 我把他当作我最好的朋友。

⑤作同位语。例如：

Mother, this is Tom, my good friend. 妈妈, 这是汤姆, 我的好朋友。

⑥作称呼语。例如：

John, please do me a favor. 约翰, 请帮我个忙。

⑦作定语。例如：

I am wearing a cotton dress. 我穿的是棉布裙。

2. 冠词

(1) 不定冠词的用法

①泛指人或事物的类别, 相当于 any。例如：

A washing machine is a machine that can be used to wash clothes. 洗衣机就是用来洗衣服的机器。

②泛指某人或某物。例如：

There is a famous singer on the stage. 台上是一位著名的歌手。

③表示 one 或 every。例如：

He earns 3,000 *yuan* a month. 他每月挣 3 000 元。

④用于某些固定词组中。例如：

a bit, a little, in a way...

⑤用于 quite, rather, many, half, what, such 等词后。例如：

What a beautiful picture he drew. 他画的画多么漂亮啊！

⑥用在 so (as, too, how) + 形容词之后。例如：

He is so clever a boy that he found the answer to the question. 他很



聪明,所以他找到了问题的答案。

### (2) 定冠词的用法

①表示特定的或上文已提到过的人或物。例如:

I know the man. He is my old friend. 我认识这个人,他是我的老朋友。

②表示世界上独一无二的东西。例如:

the world, the sun, the moon, the earth, etc.

③用在序数词、形容词最高级及对两个人或物进行比较时起特定作用的比较级前。例如:

the largest room, the second question

### 3. 数词

(1)以 -ty 结尾的表示“几十”的两位整数基数词,可以用复数形式表示年代或某人的岁数,在这些数词之前通常要有定语或定冠词。例如:

He began to write in his forties. 他在 40 多岁的时候才开始写作。

(2)hundred, thousand, million, billion 转化成名词的复数形式和 of 连用,可以表示概数,其前不可再用基数词修饰,但可用不确定数目的词 some, several 等修饰。例如:

Hundreds of workers died from the explosion. 几百名工人死于爆炸。

(3)分数表示法:分子用基数词,分母用序数词,分子大于 1,分母加 -s。例如:

$\frac{2}{5}$  two-fifths,  $2\frac{4}{5}$  two and four-fifths

(4)基数词转化成名词时可以用复数。例如:

We walked in eights. 我们一行 8 人。

(5)a decade, a score, a dozen 分别表示“十”、“二十”、“十二”,但它们的复数形式可以表示“几十”。例如:

Dozens of foreigners will come to our school. 几十个外国人将到我们学校来。

### 【竞赛拓展】

1. 零冠词即不用冠词的情况,但特指时可用

(1)三餐前不用冠词,但特指时可用。例如:







He had lunch at 11:50. 他 11:50 吃午饭。

The lunch I had just now was delicious. 我刚吃完的午饭真美味。

(2) 球类活动前不加冠词。例如:

He can play basketball very well. 他的篮球打得很好。

(3) 由 by 构成的、表示交通方式的短语。例如:

by air 坐飞机, by mail 邮寄, by car 坐汽车, by ship 坐轮船, by water 由水路, by land 由陆路。

(4) 学科名词前不用冠词。例如:

She likes history and geography. 她喜欢历史和地理。

(5) 表示唯一的官职、身份、头衔的名词在作同位语、宾语补足语、表语时前面一般不用冠词。例如:

We elected her monitor of our class. 我们选她为我们的班长。

He is chairman of our union. 他是我们的工会主席。

(6) 一些加冠词与不加冠词的词组, 意思不一样。例如:

at table 在进餐, at the table 在桌旁; by day 白天, by the day 按日算; by sea 乘船, by the sea 在海边; in front of 在……前面, in the front of 在……前部; go to school 上学, go to the school 到学校去; out of question 不成问题, out of the question 不可能。

(7) 复数的普通名词前若加 the, 常指全体。例如:

These are the dogs of her family. 这些是她家全部的狗。(若不加 the, 则表示她家的狗。)

(8) 一些不用冠词的习惯用语。例如:

at church 做礼拜, at desk 在办公, at first 起初, at last 最后, by accident/chance 无意中, by mistake 误会, for example 例如, in bed 在睡觉, in danger 在危险中, in fact 事实上, in prison 坐牢, in public 公开地, at most 至多, at present 目前, at table 在吃饭, on time 准时, make fun 开玩笑

## 2. 数词中的倍数表达方式

(1) 倍数 + as + 形容词/副词原级 (+ 名词) + as;

(2) 倍数 + 形容词/副词比较级 (+ 名词) + than;

(3) 倍数 + the size (length, width, height, depth, amount) of... 例如:

The room is three times as big as that one. 这个房间是那个的 3 倍大。





The room is three times bigger than that one. 这个房间是那个的 4 倍大。

The room is three times the size of that one. 这个房间是那个的 3 倍大。



## 思维对接

**例 1** (2004 · 重庆) The most important thing about cotton in history is \_\_\_\_\_ part that it played in \_\_\_\_\_ Industrial Revolution.

- A. /; /      B. the; /      C. the; the      D. a; the

**【答案与解析】** C。part 意指“作用”。特指工业革命时期所起的作用应加 the, 由普通名词构成的专有名词前用 the。

**例 2** (2001 · 上海春) \_\_\_\_\_ people in the world are sending information by e-mail every day.

- A. Several million      B. Many millions  
C. Several millions      D. Many million

**【答案与解析】** A。如果在 million 前有具体数字或 several 等词时, 要用单数形式, many 一般不与 million 等数词连用。表示“数百万”, 英语为 millions of。

**例 3** (2003 · 北京) He did it \_\_\_\_\_ it took me.

- A. one-third a time      B. one-third time  
C. the one-third time      D. one-third the time

**【答案与解析】** D。time 后接定语从句时, 前面要加定冠词 the。

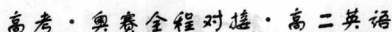
**例 4** (2002 · 上海) The teacher asked us to write a \_\_\_\_\_ article.

- A. two-thousand-word      B. two-thousands-word  
C. two-thousands-words      D. two-thousand-words

**【答案与解析】** A。two-thousand-word 是一个由“数词+名词”构成的合成形容词, 意思是“两千字的”, 在这种结构中数词和名词都为单数, 不需要加-s, 这是一种常见结构。

**例 5** (2003 · 上海) The young dancers looked so charming in their beautiful clothes that we took \_\_\_\_\_ pictures of them.





- A. many of

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

- ### A. ability

A. ability      B. force

A. ability      B. force      C. strength

- A. a; /

A. a; /                      B. a; the

A. a; /                      B. a; the                      C. /; the

- A. / ; an

A. /; an      B. the; the

A. /; an      B. the; the      C. a; /

- A. a; a



【答案与解析】 B。根据句意(演戏只是他的一种谋生方式)可知第二空应表示泛指,且 means(方式、方法)为单复数同形的名词,因此排除 C、D 两项。the 与 stage 连用为固定搭配,意为“戏剧表演,表演艺术”,故 B 项正确。



## 能力对接

## A 卷(双基技能训练)

- When he left \_\_\_\_\_ college, he got a job as \_\_\_\_\_ reporter in a newspaper office.  
A. /; a      B. /; the      C. a; the      D. the; the
- The head office of the bank is in Beijing, but it has \_\_\_\_\_ all over the country.  
A. companies      B. branches      C. organizations      D. businesses
- My \_\_\_\_\_ of this weekend's activity is going out with some good friends.  
A. idea      B. opinion      C. mind      D. thought
- As a result of destroying the forests, a large \_\_\_\_\_ of desert \_\_\_\_\_ covered the land.  
A. number; has      B. quantity; has  
C. number; have      D. quantity; have
- I earn 10 dollars \_\_\_\_\_ hour as \_\_\_\_\_ supermarket cashier on Saturdays.  
A. a; an      B. the; a      C. an; a      D. an; the
- If you buy more than ten, they knock 20 pence off \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a price      B. price      C. the price      D. prices
- The sign, "In case of \_\_\_\_\_ fire, break the glass and push \_\_\_\_\_ red button."  
A. /; a      B. /; the      C. the; the      D. a; a
- Which is \_\_\_\_\_ country, Canada or Australia?  
A. a large      B. larger      C. a larger      D. the larger





9. It is \_\_\_\_\_ world of wonders, \_\_\_\_\_ world where anything can happen.  
A. a; the      B. a; a      C. the; a      D. /; /
10. A bullet hit the soldier and he was wounded in \_\_\_\_\_ leg.  
A. a      B. one      C. the      D. his
11. If there were no examinations, we should have \_\_\_\_\_ at school.  
A. the happiest time      B. a more happier time  
C. much happiest time      D. a much happier time
12. On \_\_\_\_\_ news today, there were \_\_\_\_\_ reports of heavy snow in that area.  
A. the; the      B. the; /      C. /; /      D. /; the
13. As a rule, domestic servants doing odd jobs are paid \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by the hour      B. by hour  
C. by an hour      D. by hour's
14. He is \_\_\_\_\_ teacher that all of us like him.  
A. a such good      B. such good a      C. a so good      D. so good a
15. You can see a boat about two miles off the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. beach      B. coast      C. shore      D. harbour
16. He has often thought of making \_\_\_\_\_ as Newton did.  
A. research      B. many researches  
C. researches      D. hundred of researches
17. The president deals with important \_\_\_\_\_ of nation.  
A. affairs      B. matters      C. things      D. business
18. They introduced a \_\_\_\_\_ for slum clearance.  
A. plan      B. design      C. project      D. intention
19. Criminals are sometimes the \_\_\_\_\_ of bad home.  
A. producer      B. produce      C. production      D. product
20. Tim's weak body is a great \_\_\_\_\_ for him to find a paid job.  
A. error      B. advantage      C. disadvantage      D. fault
21. Over-heating development might have had \_\_\_\_\_ on the economy of our country.  
A. influence      B. effect      C. cause      D. factor







22. Karl Marx made London the show my for his revolutionary work after he came to England.  
A. homeland B. basis C. base D. foundation
23. After 20 years' hard-working, he turned his dream into A. the.  
A. reality B. truth C. true D. dream
24. What do you think of this suit of 36. The village is far away from?  
A. cloth B. clothes C. clothing D. dress
25. Bell is an honest businessman. Our company and his have had a lot of in the past six years.  
A. deals B. agreements C. rewards D. sales
26. —How many time is co- with are there in the earth?  
—Twenty four.  
A. zones B. areas C. regions D. districts
27. We can keep our vegetables and fruit from drying A. every.  
A. by the way B. by this way  
C. in this way D. in the way
28. —Would you please lend me a hand?  
—C. three times the size than.  
A. It doesn't matter B. It's my pleasure  
C. Go ahead, please D. With pleasure
29. Her interest in value decreased during his stay in the countryside.  
A. a theatre B. the theatre C. theatres D. theatre
30. The businessman has got a good business B. the so his company is doing well.  
A. idea B. thought C. thinking D. sense
31. John came to China with A. an of learning Chinese.  
A. attention B. interest C. thinking D. intention
32. —You shouldn't accept anything from such a person.  
—But I found it difficult to turn down his single.  
A. offer B. suggestion C. plan D. request
33. It's a the work of Tom's talents to have him do such an easy job.  
A. cost B. suffering C. waste D. damage





34. I wrote her a letter to show my \_\_\_\_\_ of her thoughtfulness.  
A. agreement B. appreciation C. achievement D. attention
35. He moved to Germany in \_\_\_\_\_, when he was in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the late 1990s; his sixties B. late 1990's; his sixties  
C. the late 1990's; his sixty D. late 1990s; his sixties
36. The village is far away from here indeed. It's \_\_\_\_\_ walk.  
A. a four hour B. a four hour's C. a four-hours D. a four hours'
37. It took us \_\_\_\_\_ years to find out the truth.  
A. million of B. millions  
C. millions of D. two millions of
38. \_\_\_\_\_ of the surface of the earth is covered by water.  
A. Two third B. Two thirds C. One third D. One half
39. He comes to see his grandmother \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. every three day B. every third days  
C. every three days D. every the third day
40. The house you have bought is \_\_\_\_\_ mine.  
A. as three times a B. three times the size of  
C. three times the size than D. as big as three times than
41. You will find this map of great \_\_\_\_\_ in helping you to get around in London.  
A. price B. cost C. value D. usefulness
42. He is always full of \_\_\_\_\_ as though he never knew tiredness.  
A. strength B. energy C. force D. spirit
43. We look forward to the day when the motorcar has been replaced by some less dangerous \_\_\_\_\_ of transport.  
A. means B. methods C. manners D. ways

B 卷(综合能力测试)

一、单句改错

1. There is fast bus services between the two cities.
2. It takes us about one and a half day to finish the work.
3. Fortunately, the warning system was directly connected with the po-





lice's station and in three or four minutes four police cars arrived at the front gate.

4. The salesman is making gesture skillfully when I enter the shop.
5. Too much trees have been cut these years, making the sandstorm problem much more worse.
6. I had decided to give up, but on second thoughts, I decided to try a third time.
7. He is learning Chinese and he is sure that Chinese language is very difficult.
8. Paper money was in the use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in the thirteenth century.
9. Two fifths of the land in that district are covered with trees and grass.
10. The teacher asked us to write a two-thousand-words article.

## 二、完形填空

One afternoon I was sitting at my favorite table in a restaurant, waiting for the food I had ordered to arrive. Suddenly I 1 that a man sitting at a table near the window kept glancing in my direction, 2 he know me. The man had a newspaper 3 in front of him, which he was 4 to read, but I could 5 that he was keeping an eye on me. When the waiter brought my 6 the man was clearly puzzled(困惑) by the 7 way in which the waiter and I 8 each other. He seemed even more puzzled as 9 went on and it became 10 that all the waiters in the restaurant knew me. Finally he got up and went into the 11. When he came out, he paid his bill and 12 without another glance in my direction.

I called the owner of the restaurant and asked what the man had 13. "Well," he said, "that man was a detective(侦探). He 14 you here because he thought you were the man he 15." "What?" I said, showing my 16. The owner continued, "He came into the kitchen and showed me a photo of the wanted man. I 17 say he looked very much like you! Of course, since we know you, we told him that he had made a 18." "Well, it's really 19 I came to a restaurant where I'm known," 20, I might have been in trouble."





- ( ) 1. A. knew B. understood C. noticed D. recognized
- ( ) 2. A. since B. even if C. although D. as if
- ( ) 3. A. flat B. open C. cut D. fixed
- ( ) 4. A. hoping B. thinking C. pretending D. wishing
- ( ) 5. A. see B. find C. guess D. learn
- ( ) 6. A. menu B. bill C. paper D. food
- ( ) 7. A. direct B. familiar C. strange D. funny
- ( ) 8. A. chatted with B. looked at  
C. laughed at D. talked about
- ( ) 9. A. the waiter B. time  
C. I D. the dinner
- ( ) 10. A. true B. hopeful C. clear D. possible
- ( ) 11. A. restaurant B. washroom  
C. office D. kitchen
- ( ) 12. A. left B. acted C. sat down D. calmed down
- ( ) 13. A. wanted B. tried C. ordered D. wished
- ( ) 14. A. found B. caught C. followed D. discovered
- ( ) 15. A. was to beat B. was dealing with  
C. was to meet D. was looking for
- ( ) 16. A. care B. surprise C. worry D. regret
- ( ) 17. A. must B. can C. need D. may
- ( ) 18. A. discovery B. mistake  
C. decision D. fortune
- ( ) 19. A. a pity B. natural C. a chance D. lucky
- ( ) 20. A. Thus B. However C. Otherwise D. Therefore

### C 卷(应用创新演练)

#### 阅读理解

(A)

Do you want to send and receive e-mail? It's easy to do. You can connect your computer and modem(调制解调器) to a phone line. Then with a service provider, such as America Online, you can have an e-mail account and write,

