



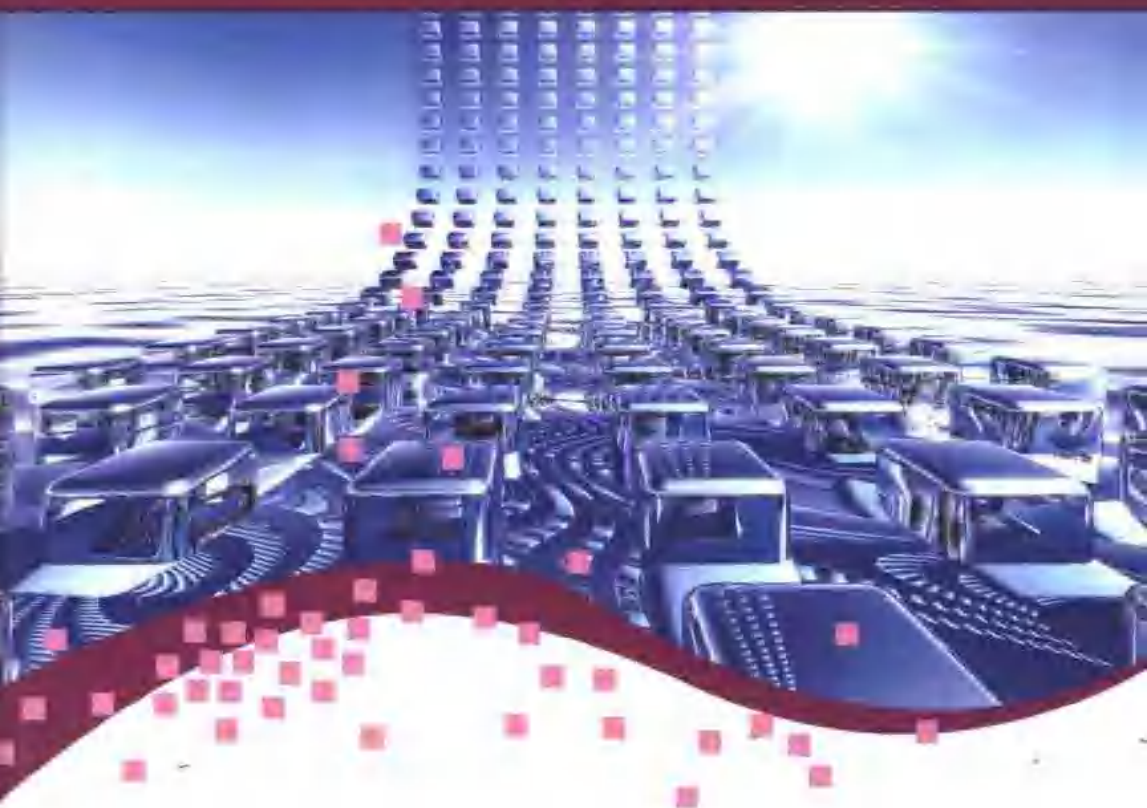
英语竞赛编辑部编
英语竞赛专家委员会审定

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英语竞赛

标准教材

八年级



北京教育出版社
文津出版社



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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。

为使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“英语竞赛编辑部”和“英语竞赛专家委员会”，双方通力合作，编写了这套《英语竞赛标准教材》系列丛书。

本丛书的编写遵循了以下几条基本的科学原则：

一、它遵循了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新课程标准所规定的各年级、各主要学科的全部知识内容；

三、它在涵盖新课标内容的基础上，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初高中各学科专家和奥校优秀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和骄傲，同时这也是广大中学生的幸事。由于我们水平有限、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。

参加本书的编写人员有：王鑫筑 郑慧云 齐平昌 文澜等

英语竞赛编辑部

2004年5月





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Unit 1 Welcome back!

Section One 基础知识难点解析

1. Today is Thursday, September 10th.

中文：9月10日，星期四

英文：Thursday, September 10th

提示 英文中，无论时间，还是地点，都应按小、中、大的单位排列，与中文刚好相反。

2. on time (准时)

on 表示引伸的接触，即具体的动作与具体的时间的接触。

The train left on time. (火车准点开出。)

比较 I was there in time and caught the 7:30 train.

in time 及时；on time 准时

3. on duty (值日)

on 表示正处于某种状态或情况中：

on duty；on leave (休假)；on one's way；on a trip；on sale；

on holiday; on strike (罢工); on fire

4. think about (考虑)

[think of/about + A (考虑)]

I've thought of (or about) the matter and decide not to go.
(我想过此事, 决定不去了。)

比较 (1) He thought about the problem.

= He considered the problem. (考虑)

(2) He thought of the problem.

= He brought the problem to his mind. (想起)

think over (仔细考虑)

☐ think over = consider seriously, often alone

= think through

5. have a good idea (有了好主意)

☐ have no/an idea +

of what it is like
that 从句

(1) Have you any idea of the price?

(2) Have you any idea (of) what it's going to cost?

(3) I've an idea (that) it costs ¥90.

6. A is short for B. (A 是 B 的缩写。)

"Vic" is short for "Victor".

= "Victor" is "Vic" for short.

"Liz" is short for my name "Elizabeth".

= My name is Elizabeth, "Liz" for short.

7. thank A for A's help (感谢 A 的帮助)

这一句型结构完整, 应放在一起记忆。

(1) Thank you for your kind help.

- (2) Excuse me for my being late.
- (3) Keep this for me, please.
- (4) I praise him for his English.

8. Teachers' Day (教师节)

day 用来表示节日。

New Year's Day; Christmas Day; National Day;

Mid-autumn Day (中秋节)

9. Best Wishes for Teachers' Day! (祝贺教师节!)

- (1) Best wishes to all the family./to Peter/to you both/...
- (2) Give your mother my best wishes.
- (3) a wish + | to do something
 | for something
- (4) She always has a great wish to travel round the world.
- (5) Now her wish to do that has come true.
- (6) his wish to be alone/his wish for peace (清静)

10. Happy Teachers' Day! (教师节快乐!)

Happy New Year! Happy Birthday!

Merry Christmas!

11. [sound like + 名词] 听起来像……

- (1) Your idea sounds (like) a good one.
- (2) She was playing something I didn't know. It sounded like Beethoven.
- (3) It sounds a very bad poem to me.
- (4) She sounded a modest woman.
(她听起来像是位谦虚的妇人。)

12. think of (认为, 考虑, 记起) → consider; have an idea of; remember think of A = have A in mind

(1) They don't think much of their work.

(2) When one thinks of what the future will bring, one is both worried and hopeful. (喜忧参半)

(3) **误** I'm thinking what I should do next.

正 I'm thinking of what I should do next.

(4) **误** I think of that all the young people in our country are leading a happy life.

正 I think that all the young people in our country are leading a happy life.

(5) **误** I need a day or two to think it of.

正 I need a day or two to think it over.

13. reply with a laugh (笑着回答)

=reply and begin to laugh

"Come here." he said with a laugh.

Section Two 奥赛语言知识难点解析

1. fun 的用法

☐ 为不可数名词, 不可与冠词并用。

☐ good/great fun; have fun; for fun; full of fun

(1) What fun we had! (我们玩得多开心啊!)

(2) It is fun to play cards. (打牌是有趣的。)

(3) We had a lot of fun at the party.

(我们的晚会趣味盎然。)

- (4) It's no fun to be working inside while the weather's nice.

2. welcome 的用法

☐ 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.

☐ be welcome to do something

- (1) You are welcome to borrow my bike.
(2) You know you are welcome to stay.

3. matter v. 的用法

If something matters (to us), it is important or it makes a difference. It is often used in questions and negative (否定) sentences.

- (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.

Section Three 例题精解

选择正确答案填空

1. A: May I come in, please? I'm sorry I'm late.

B: _____ (It doesn't; This doesn't; That doesn't; You don't) matter this time.

解析 matter 为不及物动词。常以 it 作主语; 用于疑问句, 否定句。

答案 It doesn't

2. Please come in and sit down. But come to school earlier _____ (the next time; next time).

解析 [this/that/last/every/all/next/one + 表示次数的名词 (time)] 可用作副词, 前面不再加用介词。

答案 next time

3. A: May I borrow your pen, please?

B: Certainly! Here _____ (you are; are you).

解析 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。)

答案 you are

4. A: Who has a long pencil?

B: I have _____ (a one; the one; one), Wu. Here you are.

A: Thank you, Mr B.

B: Not at all.

解析 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 one

5. All the class _____ (is, are) here.

解析 表示由若干所组成的集合体的单数名词, 如 class, school, family, team, government 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, 这个集合体则用代词 they 表示, 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。)

答案 are

Section Four 奥赛语言素质培养

I. The Desert (沙漠)

A desert is a very dry place. It does not rain there very much. A desert is very hot, too.

Only a few plants can grow in a desert. Only a few animals can live there. Those plants and animals don't need much water to live. And they don't mind when it is hot.

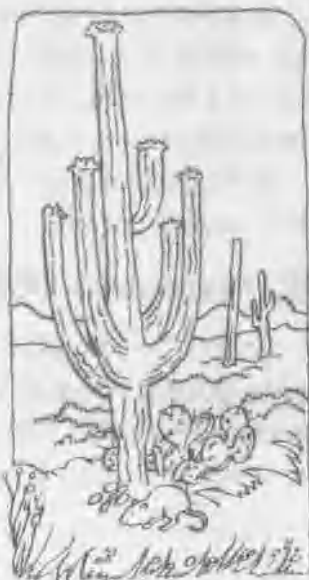
Could you live in a desert? Why or why not?

Comprehension questions

1. A desert is very _____.

A. hot

B. windy



C. wet

2. This story tells what it is like in the _____.

A. forest

B. desert

C. mountains

3. Plants and animals that live in the desert don't need much _____.

A. sunlight

B. water

C. food

4. You can tell from the story that plants in the desert are _____.

A. strong

B. loud

C. red

Notes

1. desert ['dezət] n. 沙漠

2. mind [maɪnd] v. 介意, 在乎

III. 开心阅读——Good Idea (好主意)

Jane didn't like arithmetic (算术) much, but this month she had really worked on it. When report cards were given out, the teacher said with a big smile, "Jane, it makes me very happy to be able to give you 80 per cent in arithmetic."

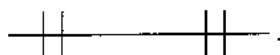
Jane replied eagerly, "Why don't you really enjoy yourself, Miss Smith, and give me 90?"

III. Changing Lines (变化的线)

What is it? Sometimes it is long. Sometimes it is round. There may be only one. There may be more of them than you can count. You can make a sign for it. The sign will look like this ————. Now you can guess. It is a line.

Sometimes a line is straight ———— \ / . Some lines are side by side. They never meet = = = = . Train tracks are like these lines.

Some lines do meet. The lines cross each other.



Streets are like lines that cross each other.

When lines change, new shapes are made. Sometimes a line is curved. Curved lines may cross each other.



Curved lines may be side by side.

Curved lines may be closed. A circle is one kind of closed curve.

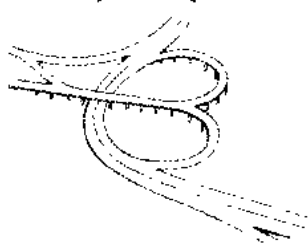
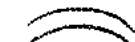
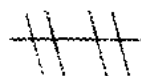
Look about you. Can you find straight lines and curved lines? Can you find lines that cross and lines that do not cross?

Notes

1. count v. 数 2. curve v. 使成曲线

Comprehension questions

- A circle is one kind of a _____.
A. street B. straight line
C. closed curve D. sign
- Which of the following does this story lead you to believe?
A. All lines are straight and long.
B. All lines look like train tracks.
C. Lines are used by man in many ways.
- What happens when lines change?
A. When lines change, new shapes are made.
B. When lines change, streets have to cross each other.
C. When lines change, they get crossed.
- The main idea of the whole story is that _____.



- A. there are many kinds of lines
- B. lines must never meet
- C. streets cannot cross each other

IV. 英文阅读素质培养——内容推断

阅读下面短文。短文附有四幅图，每幅图标有标号。从四个选项选出符合短文内容的排列顺序。

It took my uncle ages to take the family photograph. First of all he had the three children standing at the front, with my parents and grandmother behind. Then he changed his mind and put us all together in a small group. That didn't work because he couldn't fit us all in the picture, so he made the children sit on the floor, with the adults sitting on chairs behind them. Finally, he decided to have the three adults standing and the three children sitting on chairs in front of them.



①A/B/C/D

②A/C/D/B

③A/D/C/B

④D/B/C/A

IV. 英文阅读测验

I looked out of the window. The sun was rising from the top of the mountain. There were many clouds of beautiful colors in the sky. I put on my clothes, and went out for a walk. The woods were full of the birds' sweet voices. They sang such merry songs in the early morning. I did not want them to fly away, so I walked very quietly.

All the trees in the woods were covered with soft green leaves, for it was early summer. There were pretty flowers among the grass. I walked carefully so as not to step on them. I stood under a tall tree