

金牌奥校

本丛书编委会



英语奥林匹克

题典

English Olympic

初中

中国少年儿童出版社

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前 言

全国中学生英语能力竞赛(NEPCS)旨在落实九年义务教育,贯彻新大纲、新课程标准,促进全国中学生英语教学,激发广大师生教与学的积极性,鼓励在英语教学中有成绩的师生。全国中学生英语能力竞赛有较高的权威性,只有科学、规范、有章可依才能使参赛者赛出成绩,赛出水平。出于此目的我们组织编写了这套《金牌奥校·英语奥林匹克》系列丛书。

本丛书严格遵循教育部最新制订的全日制义务教育、普通高级中学《英语课程标准》(实验稿)、《九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学大纲》(试用修订版)和《全日制普通高级中学英语教学大纲》(试验修订版)以及教材内容编写。它针对教材内容进行了分类辅导,对竞赛中可能出现的各种题型都做了说明和讲解。本丛书本着精讲精练的原则,也可以作为平时基础学习、训练、测试的参考材料,对初三、高三的复习也有较高的实用参考价值。

《英语奥林匹克教程》分初一、初二、初三、高一、高二共5册,每分册包括竞赛基础知识讲解、竞赛题型介绍、解题指导及训练、竞赛全真试题、竞赛模拟试题、参考答案、备考词汇表等内容,全面系统地帮助中学生参加英语竞赛。

《英语奥林匹克集训题精编》分初一、初二、初三、高一、高二共5册,根据竞赛的常设题型,对竞赛的听力、单项填空、完形填空、阅读理解、动词填空、短文改错、句型转换、翻译、写

作等进行了分类编选。A类题目难度较小,可以使同学们增强挑战英语奥林匹克的信心和决心;B类题目中等难度,可为迎战打好基础;C类题目为全真英语奥林匹克试题,可以让你一试身手。

《英语奥林匹克模拟试卷精选》分初中、高中共2册,根据最新的全国中学生英语能力竞赛(NEPCS)题型设计。适合各年级同学考前练兵使用。

《英语奥林匹克题典》分初中、高中共2册,根据历年来的英语能力竞赛全真试题分类编选和解析,是进行英语能力竞赛集训必不可少的经典指南。

为方便读者使用,本套丛书每分册的试题均有较详尽的答案和分析。

由于时间仓促,加之水平有限,书中难免有疏误和不妥之处,敬请指正。

编 者

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第一章 单项选择

A) 选择最佳选项

1. The film is so _____, but he isn't _____ in it.

A. interested; interesting B. interesting; interested
C. interested; interested D. interest; interested
E. interesting; interesing

选 B. interesting 意为“有趣的”，主语既可用于指“人”，也可用于指“事物”，表达主动意义；interested 意为“感兴趣的”，主语常用于指“人”，表达被动意义。

2. Kate found it difficult _____ her lessons because she could not stop _____ about his return.

A. to work on; thinking B. to do; to talk
C. to have; to write D. to help; bringing
E. to work out; take

选 A. work on one's lessons 意为“做功课”，work out 意为“算出”。stop to do sth. 意为“停止某事去做另一件事”，动词不定式作目的状语；stop doing sth. 意为“停止做某事”，v-ing 形式作宾语。根据主句语义“凯特发现很难继续做功课了”，可判断从句应使用 stop doing 结构。

3. _____ he said in the meeting means we won't leave here _____ tomorrow noon.

A. That; before B. What; until C. How; till
D. When; after E. If; if



选 B. what 引导主语从句，并在从句中作 said 的宾语，意为“……的事情”；第 2 空填 until，构成 not...until 句型，意为“直到……才……”。

4. — _____ either you or I afraid of dogs?

- A. Are B. Is C. Do D. Have E. Be

选 A. either...or...连接两个并列的名词或代词作主语时，谓动词与最靠近的主语在人称和数上保持一致。此句如改为陈述句，即：Either you or I am afraid of dogs.

5. He must be Mr. Shute from the south of America, _____?

- A. isn't he B. must he C. needn't he
D. is he E. hasn't he

选 A. 当 must 表示“推测”时，意为“肯定；一定”，其反意疑问句的动词应与陈述部分情态动词的时态保持一致。如：

① He must be reading in the library now, isn't he?

② Tom must have seen the film, hasn't he?

③ Tom must have seen the film last night, didn't he?

6. There's _____ “h” in _____ word “hour” and _____ hour has sixty minutes.

- A. a; the; a B. the; the; an C. a; an; an
D. an; the; an E. an; an; a

选 D. 第 1 空填 an，以辅音音素开头的词（并非辅音字母）前，用不定冠词 an。“h”即以 [ei] 开头。第 2 空填 the，定冠词表“特指”。第 3 空填 an，hour 发音为 ['aʊə]，字母 h 不发音。

7. — Is _____ here?

— No, Bob and Tim have asked for leave.

- A. everybody B. somebody C. anybody
D. nobody E. anyone

选 A. 根据答语, 可判断上句填 everybody, 意为“人到齐了吗?”

8. The teacher asked _____ students to do homework ourselves.

- A. the B. his C. some D. us E. their

选 D. 根据主语 teacher, 可排除选项 E. 此题的关键词是 ourselves, 这就决定空格处应填 us, us 与 students 是同位关系.

9. — _____ I come back before five o'clock?

—No, you _____. But you _____ come later than ten o'clock.

- A. Need; must; mustn't B. May; mustn't; need
C. Can; can't; can't D. Shall; can't; mustn't
E. Must; needn't; can't

选 E. must 意为“必须”时, 其否定回答是 needn't; can't 意为“不可以”.

10. —What do you think of her speech?

—She _____ for one hour, but didn't _____ much.

- A. told; shout B. shouted; talk C. cried; tell
D. said; speak E. spoke; say

选 E. speak 意为“讲话; 讲(某种语言)”; say 指“说”, 常有具体内容做宾语; shout 意为“喊叫”; cry 意为“哭; 叫喊”.

11. Jenny _____ got to the park gate when the bell rang that day.
But she was late.

- A. often B. almost C. always D. lately E. never

选 B. often 意为“经常”, always 意为“总是”, lately 意为“最近”, never 意为“从来不”, almost 意为“几乎”.

12. When Mr. Fat got through the line, the speaker just told him to _____

- _____.
- A. hold on B. stand up C. come around
D. lie down E. have a look

选 A. hold on 是打电话用语, 意为“别挂上”; stand up 意为“站起来”; come around = come round, 意为“来”; lie down 意为“倒下”; have a look 意为“看一眼”.

13. —Are you _____ from America?

—No, none of us.

- A. each B. both C. either D. all E. neither

选 D. 根据答语 none, 可判断其反意词 all.

14. —Can you wait for _____ minutes?

—No, we must hurry up, we have _____ time left.

- A. a little; few B. few; a little C. a few; little
D. a little; little E. few; a few

选 C. little 和 a little 修饰不可数名词, few 和 a few 修饰可数名词. a little 和 a few 意为“一些”, 表示肯定; little 和 few 意为“几乎没有; 很少的”, 表示否定.

15. —How long can the book be _____?

—For two weeks.

- A. borrowed B. lent C. kept
D. got E. taken

选 C. keep 是延续性动词, 本句意为“这本书可以看多久?” 其余选项的动词均为终止性动词, 不能与 for 短语连用.

16. More than one person _____ hurt in that accident in 1980.

- A. has B. was C. were D. had been E. are

选 B. more than one 修饰可数名词单数作主语时, 谓语的动词用单数, 表达复数概念, 意为“不止……”.

17. Tom's parents are busy _____ some cakes and _____ ready for the party tonight.

- A. buy; make B. selling; getting C. to get; have
D. buying; to be E. buying; getting

选 E. be busy doing sth. 意为“忙于做某事”, buying 和 getting 是并列关系.

18. —Mummy, could you buy me a dress like this?

—Certainly. We can buy _____ one than this, but _____ this.

- A. a better; better than B. a worse; as good as
C. a cheaper; as good as D. a more expensive; not as good as
E. a good; not as good as

选 C. 根据 than, 可确定第一空用形容词的比较级; 再根据表示转折的连词 but 和上下句的语义, 可选出最佳答案.

19. Kate can _____ your little sister because she is _____ girl in our class.

- A. look well after; the most careless
B. care of; the most happy
C. care; the hardest
D. take good care of; the most careful
E. look at; a very careful

选 D. 第 1 空表“照看”之意, 可用短语 look after 或 take care of; 第 2 空根据语义, 应选 the most careful.

20. —Could you tell me _____ the film ends?

—They find out who the man is at last.

- A. when B. how soon C. why D. how E. what

选 D. 根据答语可知上句应为“电影是怎么结尾的?”

21. I don't know if he _____ tomorrow. If he _____, I'll go to see him.

- A. leaves; gets up B. will go; will go
C. will come; comes D. is arriving; leaves
E. is busy; will be free

选 C. 第 1 空 if 引导宾语从句, 意为“是否”, 从句用一般将来时态; 第 2 空是 if 引导的条件状语从句, 从句中谓语动词用一般现在时态表达将来概念.

22. Tell him to phone me as soon as he _____.

- A. has gone B. gets there C. will arrive
D. is going to come E. is leaving

选 B. 在时间状语从句和条件状语从句中, 用一般时态表达将要发生的动作. 此句是 as soon as 引导的时间状语从句.

23. We have to help her with her lessons, _____ we?

- A. don't B. haven't C. have
D. are E. won't

选 A. 当 have 表达“有”概念时, 其反意疑问句才用 haven't (或 don't). 此句中的 have 不作“有”讲, 故反意疑问句用 don't.

24. Jones won the gold medal in the _____ race in the 27th Olympic Games.

- A. women's 100 - metres B. women's 100 - metre
C. women's 100 metres D. women 100 metre
E. 100 metres of women

选 B. 数词与名词用连字符连接起来后, 其作用相当于一个形容词, 名词不能用复数.

25. —Must we bring all the books with us?

—No, you _____. You _____ bring some of them.

- A. can't; may B. may not; will C. mustn't; can
D. won't; need E. needn't; may

选 E. must 表示“必须”时, 其否定回答用 needn't. 第 3 空表达“允诺”, 可填 may, 也可以用 can.

26. Remember, I'll be waiting for you at _____ gate of _____ cinema at seven in _____ evening.

- A. a; a; the B. the; the; the C. a; the; an
D. the; a; an E. the; a; the

选 B. 第 1 空和第 2 空均表特指, 故用定冠词 the; 第 3 空是固定词组.

27. Everyone in the village could make shoes _____, but _____ didn't wear their own shoes.

- A. himself; they B. oneself; one
C. themselves; they D. themselves; none
E. oneself; ones

选 C. 村子里的每一个人应该既有男性, 也有女性, 所以第 1 空应用 themselves; 根据题干中的 their, 第 2 空应用 they.

28. —Why did they help Mrs Brown with her work?

—Because she was _____.

- A. an old friend of them B. a good friend of theirs
C. one of their friend D. the friend of them
E. the one of their friends

选 B. “某人的—位朋友”常用“a friend of + 名词性物主代词/名词所有格”. 如: 我父亲的一位朋友, a friend of my father's.

29. The girl is afraid _____ her teacher, and she doesn't want to sit _____ the classroom.

- A. of; in front of B. for; at the front of C. at; before

D. for; in front of E. of; in the front of

选 E. be afraid of 意为“害怕”; in the front of 意为“在……前部”; in front of 意为“在……前面”. 本句指“坐在教室的前部(即教室范围内)”. 比较: There is an apple tree in front of the classroom. 教室的前面有一棵苹果树.

30. Mr. Brown _____ to Leeds. He _____ there for two days.

- A. goes; was B. has gone; has been
C. has left; will be D. has visited; has gone
E. had gone; will be

选 B. has gone to 指某人到某处去了, 现在还没回来; has been 指某人到某处去过, 人已经回来了.

31. There _____ an American film "Titanic" in this cinema next Sunday.

- A. puts on B. will have
C. is going to have D. has
E. is going to be

选 E. 本句是 there be 句型, 不存在 there have 结构. put on 也可指“上演”, 但主语应是“人”, 或 film 作主语, 谓语用被动语态.

32. This picture is too old. Please _____ and _____ a new one.

- A. take it off; put off B. put it up; take down
C. put it down; take up D. take it down; put up
E. bring it out; put away

选 D. take down 意为“拿下”, put up 意为“张贴”. 这两个短语中的 down 和 up 均为副词, 与 take 和 put 构成及物的短语动词. 当名词作宾语时, 其位置可放在短语动词之后, 或放在动词与副词之间; 当代词作宾语时, 其位置只能放在动词与副词之

间。

33. —Which of the two sweaters will you choose?

—_____. They look nearly the same, and I just need one.

A. Both B. None C. All D. Neither E. Either

选 E. 根据上句题干中的 two, 即可排除 B 和 C 两个选项. 再根据下句题干中的 one, 可确定选 Either, 意为“(两者之中)任何一个”.

34. The cars made in Japan are much cheaper than _____ made in America.

A. ones B. those C. such D. that E. this

选 B. those 指代前面出现的可数名词复数 cars, 使比较级句子结构平衡.

35. —I don't like chicken _____ fish.

—I don't like chicken, _____ I like fish.

A. but; but B. and; and C. or; but

D. or; and E. or; or

选 C. 肯定句中常用 and 连接两个并列成分, 否定句中常用 or. 第 2 空填 but, 表示转折.

36. _____ shirts are both on _____ desk.

A. Tom's and John's; Mary and Jane's

B. Tom and John's; Mary's and Jane's

C. Tom's and John's; Mary's and Jane's

D. Tom and John's; Mary and Jane's

选 A. 本题考查名词所有格的用法. 如果表示两个人各自所拥有的, 这两个名词均用所有格形式; 如果表示两个人共有的, 则只是后一个名词用所有格形式.

37. Many people were interested in his speech and they kept on standing



_____ the end of the meeting.

- A. until B. in C. at D. by

选 A. keep on standing 表达状态的延续, 可与介词 until 构成短语使用.

38. Please _____ the door _____ you get into the room.

- A. close; after B. close; before
C. open; until D. open; while

选 A. 只有 A 选项符合逻辑, 意为“进屋后请随手关门”.

39. Please come back _____ of see if anyone needs _____ tea.

- A. in a moment; some more B. fast; some more
C. a while; some more D. on time; any

选 A. D 选项的干扰性较强, 但根据题干 come back, 可分析出此话是对服务人员说的, 而且服务人员已经给大家倒过茶了. 所以, 后半句应该是“看看是否有人还需要茶”. 故第 2 空应是 some more, 而不是 any. 另外, fast 是指动作本身的速度. 如: He runs fast. 这样就可以排除 B 选项.

40. The woman feels worried _____ her son hasn't got home.

- A. but B. because C. though D. so

选 B. 根据主句动词, 可判断此句为因果关系.

41. —Since I go to bed so late, don't wake me up _____ the night.

—OK, _____.

- A. during; I won't B. at; I will
C. during; I can't D. at; I won't

选 A. at night 词组中没有定冠词, 故排除 B 和 D. 第 2 空用 I won't, 表主观意愿, 意为“我不会的”, 而 I can't 是表达“能力”.

42. Parents tell their children that Father Christmas comes through the

chimney with their presents when they fall _____ at night, so they _____ him.

- A. to bed; ever saw B. sleep; never saw
C. down to bed; once saw D. asleep; never see

选 D. fall asleep 是固定词组, 排除 A 和 C 两个选项; 全句时态应保持一致, 第 2 空应用一般现在时态。

43. The boy was too cold and hungry to go any _____.

- A. in B. foward C. further D. long

选 C. 本题考查 too...to...句型, 意为“这男孩又冻又饿, 一步都走不动了。”

44. —Don't you think your radio is too _____?

—Yes, I will _____.

- A. noisy; put it down B. loud; turn it up
C. loud; turn it down D. noisy; turn it away

选 C. turn down 意为“(声音)调低”, turn up 是 turn down 的反义词语。

45. —Where do you think _____ he _____ the TV set?

—Sorry. I have no idea.

- A. /; bought B. has; bought
C. did; buy D. did; bought

选 A. 说特殊疑问句中插入了 do you think, 后半部分用陈述句语序。

46. —You can _____ a message if you want to.

—Yes. Please tell him I will meet him at the No.5 bus stop at five tomorrow morning.

- A. take B. leave C. get D. receive

选 B. leave a message 是固定词组, 意为“留个口信”。



47. That's very kind _____ you . I know it's very hard _____ you to do that.

A. of; for B. for; of C. for; for D. of; of

选 A. 第 1 空是习语, 此句意为“你真是太好了.” 第 2 空填 for, 构成 for sb. to do sth. 短语, 此句意为“你做那件事真是太难了.”

48. The workers all wear dark glasses to _____ their eyes _____ .

A. get; nice B. take; healthy
C. keep; safe D. make; sharp

选 C. keep 可以接形容词作宾语补足语, 此句意为“为保护眼睛安全, 工人们都戴着墨镜”.

49. The machine made so _____ noise that the students all put their hands _____ .

A. many; on their ears B. much; on their mouths
C. much; on their heads D. much; on their ears

选 D. noise 在此处是不可数名词, 故排除 A 选项; 根据语义, 第 2 空填 on their ears 才符合逻辑.

50. —So you don't agree with what I said, _____ you?
—_____ not.

A. do; Certainly B. are; Certain
C. did; Certainly D. aren't; Certain

选 A. 反意疑问句应与主句动词一致, 该句中主句动词是 don't agree, 故反意疑问句用 do you.

51. You can choose _____ if you don't like this one.

A. either B. neither C. another D. other

选 C. another 指很多当中的“另一个”, 题干中的 this one 是