

JINPAI AOSAI KAOSHI GAOSHOU



金牌奥赛考试高手

英语

八年级

高 高于教材

准 准确合理

新 新颖独特

精 精选例题

名 名师荟萃

■ 关敬章 主编



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丛书主编 王向东
本册主编 关敬章
编 委 陈燕辉 蔡彩铃 郭盈盈



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前 言

中小学学科奥林匹克竞赛(简称学科奥赛)是我国覆盖面最广、参加人数最多、影响最大的一项中小学生学习竞赛活动。学科奥林匹克是由体育奥林匹克借鉴、引申而来。国际数学奥林匹克(简称 IMO)、国际物理奥林匹克(简称 IPHO)、国际化学奥林匹克(简称 ICHO)等是国际上影响较大的中学生学科竞赛活动,每年都受到了千百万青少年学生的向往与关注。之所以受到如此关注,究其原因奥赛具有很强的创新性、灵活性、综合性以及注重培养学生的探索能力和启发学生的创新意识,而这些也恰恰是素质教育的核心内容。这些素质是未来发展的需要。

浙大优学系列丛书编委会在精心研究了多年国内外竞赛活动,以及大量该类优秀图书的基础上,邀请了全国各地一些潜心耕耘于这块园地的优秀园丁,陆续编写出版了一系列有关数学、语文、英语、物理、化学、生物、信息七大学科,共计 200 多个品种的奥赛和考试类读物。

浙大优学系列学科竞赛丛书的编写宗旨及特点是:

第一:高。来源于教材,又高于教材。来源于教材,就是参照教育部最新课程标准编写;高于教材,就是紧扣各级竞赛大纲,注意与各级竞赛在内容、题型及能力要求等各方面全面接轨,培养学生兴趣,开发学生智力,提高学生解决问题的能力。

第二:准。科学准确,结构合理。各册按照学科特点进行分层设计,科学编排;依照循序渐进的原则,进行深入浅出的分析,传授全面细致的解题方法。

第三:新。书中选用的题型新颖独特,趣味性强。博采了近年国内外奥赛、中考、高考试题精华,精选的内容代表了当前奥赛的最高水平,体现课程改革的新概念及竞赛命题的新思想、新方法、新动态。

第四:精。精选例题,难而不怪,灵活性强,高而可攀。重在举一反三,触类旁通;重在一题多解、一题多变、一题多问;注重对思维能力的训练,不搞题海战术,使学习成为一种兴趣和爱好。

第五:名。名师荟萃,名赛集锦。丛书编委会邀请了全国各地一些名牌大学的教授、重点中学的特级教师、高级教师、学科带头人,著名奥林匹克金牌教练共同编写。

虽然我们从事策划、编写,再到设计、出版,兢兢业业、尽心尽力,力求完美,但疏漏之处在所难免。如果您有什么意见和建议,欢迎并感谢赐教,让我们共同努力,以使本系列丛书更好地服务于广大的中小学师生。



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专题一 名 词

一、知识概述

1. 名词的分类

英语中名词根据其意义可以分为普通名词和专有名词。如：

China is a beautiful country. 中国是一个美丽的国家。

country 是普通名词, China 是专有名词。

普通名词又可分为四类：

个体名词：

table 桌子, house 房子, tiger 老虎, jeep 吉普车, book 书

集合名词：

family 家庭, crowd 人群, army 军队, group 组, team 队

物质名词：

milk 奶, water 水, air 空气, meat 肉, sunlight 阳光

抽象名词：

joy 快乐, friendship 友谊, memory 记忆力, work 工作, business 生意

个体名词和集合名词可以用数目来计算,称为可数名词。它们可以和 one, eight, forty 等数词及 many, a few 等词连用。如: two pens 两支钢笔, five boys 五个男孩, a few birds 几只鸟, many trees 许多树, 等。

物质名词和抽象名词一般无法用数目来计算,称为不可数名词。它们不能和数词及 many, a few 等词连用。如果要表示数量时,须用 some, little, a lot of 等词或短语,或用量词如 piece, kilo, box, bowl, glass 等连用。如: three pieces of paper 三张纸, four bottles of juice 四瓶果汁, some water 一些水, a lot of rain 很多雨, 等。

2. 名词的数

可数名词有单复数两种形式。

一个名词如果表示一个人或物,用其单数形式,如 a worker, a desk, a room, a purse, a panda。如果表示两个或两个以上的人或物,则需用名词的复数形式,如 workers, desks, rooms, purses, pandas。





1) 可数名词变复数, 一般情况下可依照下表:

种类	构成方法		读音	例词	说明
规则变化	一般情况	加-s	清辅音后读/s/, 浊辅音和元音后读/z/	cake—cakes leg—legs boy—boys	
	以 s, sh, ch, x 等结尾的词	加-es	读/iz/	watch—watches box—boxes bus—buses brush—brushes	
规则变化	以 ce, se, ze, (dge) 等结尾的词	加-s	读/iz/	orange—oranges piece—pieces blouse—blouses	
	以辅音字母+y结尾的词	变 y 为 i, 再加-es	读/z/	family—families baby—babies city—cities	
	以字母 f 或 fe 结尾的词	变 f, fe 为 v, 再加-es	读/vz/	half—halves leaf—leaves knife—knives	
	以 o 结尾的词	有些加-es	读/z/	hero—heroes potato—potatoes tomato—tomatoes Negro—Negroes	有些加-s, 如 photo—photos piano—pianos kilo—kilos
	词尾为两个元音结尾的词	只加-s	读/z/	radio—radios zoo—zoos	

2) 不规则的复数形式:

种类	构成方法	例词
不规则变化	只有复数形式	clothes, trousers, exercises(锻炼)
	形式上的复数, 实际上是单数	news, maths, politics(政治), physics
	形式上的单数, 实际上是复数	people, police
	单复数同形	sheep, deer, Chinese
	特殊变化	man—men, woman—women, foot—feet, child—children, tooth—teeth

3. 名词的格

英语名词有主格、宾格和所有格之分。主格在句子中作主语, 宾格在句子中作宾语, 所



有格则作定语。主格和宾格在形式上没有区别,但所有格就不同了。有些英语名词,特别是表示人的名词,可以加“'”来表示所有关系,这就是我们所说的名词所有格。如:the girl's skirt, Harry's schoolbag, a student's book等。

有些没有生命的东西或定语太长的名词也可以用含介词 of 的短语来表示所有关系。如, a blackboard of Class Three, the gate of our company, the owner of the supermarket 等。

除此之外,还有双重所有格。双重所有格主要表示部分观念或带有感情色彩,它的结构是 of 词组+所有格。如:

I left my hat in the bedroom of Helen's sister. 我把帽子忘在海伦的妹妹的卧室里了。

That dress of her sister's is very beautiful. 她妹妹的那件裙子很漂亮。

名词所有格的构成方法如下:

类 型	构成方式	例 词
单数名词	在词尾加“'s”	Jack's dog, the singer's photo
复数名词	以 s 结尾的在词尾加“'”	boys' bedroom, Teachers' Day
	其他情况在词尾加“'s”	women's room, the Children's Hospital
表示所有关系的 of 短语	of+名词	walls of the zoo, the gate of the bank, a cook of the college

1) 有生命的东西的名词所有格,一般用在词尾加“'s”这种形式来表示。如:

I'll wait for you in my aunt's garden. 我在我姑姑的花园等你。

I borrowed the bike from Jack's mother. 我从杰克的妈妈那里借的自行车。

2) 以-s 或-es 结尾的名词末尾只加“'”。有些时间、距离、国家、城镇等无生命的事物的名词,也可以加“'s”构成所有格。如:

I can't remember all the boys' names. 我记不住所有男孩的名字。

3) 不以“-(e)s”结尾的复数名词末尾仍要加“'s”。如:

They enjoyed themselves on Children's Day. 他们在儿童节那天玩得很开心。

It's the policemen's bedroom. 这是警察宿舍。

4) 表示两者或多个人共同拥有的人或物时,只需在并列名词的后一个名词末尾加“'s”。

若表示两者各自所拥有时,则多个名词后均加“-'s”。试比较:

This is Peter and Fred's desk. 这是彼得和弗莱德的课桌。

Susan's and Sandy's coats are different. 苏珊和桑迪的大衣不一样。

5) 有些名词,如:诊所、家、店铺等名词所有格后加“-'s”后,可以省去名词。如:

the doctor's 医生诊所 Mr. White's 怀特先生家

I saw her at Mrs. White's. 我在怀特太太家看见她的。

He found a job at the tailor's. 他在那家裁缝铺找到了工作。



4. 名词的用法

作用	例句
主语	My sister works in this company.
表语	They are two Japanese cars.
宾语	Who's mending your kite?
定语	Where's your sister's book?
状语	Our journey lasted a week.
补语	We'll elect Mike our monitor.

二、试题解读

【例 1】 _____ 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

句意: 汤姆的和约翰的衬衫都放在玛丽和简的桌子上。

考点: 名词所有格

答案: A

解析: Tom's and John's 意为“汤姆的和约翰的”; Mary and Jane's 表示“玛丽和简共同拥有的”。

【例 2】 There are twenty-five _____ in our hospital.

- A. women doctors B. woman doctors
 C. women doctor D. woman doctor

句意: 在我们的医院有 25 名女医生。

考点: 名词的数和名词作定语。

答案: A

解析: woman doctor 意为“女医生”, 名词 woman 作定语, 变成复数时, woman 也要变成复数, 即 women doctors。

【例 3】 She was born in Wuhan, but Beijing has become her second _____.

- A. home B. family C. house D. country

句意: 她出生在武汉, 而北京成了她的第二故乡。

结构: 名词用法

答案: A

解析:home 具有“家乡”之意, country 意为“村庄”, family 强调的是“家庭成员”, house 指的是“房子”、“住宅”。

【例 4】 _____ comes from cows.

- A. Wool B. Chicken C. Pork D. Milk

句意:牛奶取自奶牛。

考点:名词作主语

答案:D

解析:谚语

【例 5】 The market isn't far from here. It's only _____ bicycle ride.

- A. half and an hour B. half an hour's
C. half an hour D. an hour and a half

句意:市场离这不远,骑车只有半小时路程。

考点:名词所有格

答案:B

解析:half an hour 意为“半小时”。“'s”为其所有格,表“半小时的……”。

【例 6】 Are these _____ green or yellow?

- A. leaves B. leaf C. leave D. left

句意:那些叶子是绿色的还是黄色的呢?

考点:可数名词复数形式

答案:A

解析:leaf 意思是“叶子”,复数形式是 leaves。

【例 7】 —Do you know where Tom lives?

—Certainly. He lives at _____, near my house.

- A. Tonghua, 289 Xinhua Road, China B. Beijing, Chang'an Road, China
C. 56 Hope Road, London, England D. the USA, New York, 43 Green

句意:—你知道汤姆住在哪里吗?

—当然知道。他住在英格兰伦敦希望路 56 号。

考点:地址表达

答案:C

解析:英文中的地址表达是小地方在前,大地方在后,与中文中的表达习惯相反。

【例 8】 There is good _____ for you. I've found your lost watch.

- A. news B. ideas C. messages D. thoughts

句意:有个好消息:我找到你丢失的手表了。

考点:不可数名词的用法

答案:A

解析:news 为不可数名词,意思是“新闻、消息”。其他三个选项“ideas”、“messages”、“thoughts”均为可数名词的复数形式。题目中对应句意以及“There is”结构应该选择 A。

【例 9】 They are from _____. They're _____.

- A. Germany; Germans B. Germans; Germany

- () 7. There is _____ in my bedroom.
 A. an old small yellow wooden book shelf
 B. a small old yellow wooden book shelf
 C. a yellow old small wooden book shelf
 D. a wooden old small yellow book shelf
- () 8. How many _____ are there in the international village?
 A. American B. Russian C. German D. Chinese
- () 9. When I asked what had happened, he didn't say a _____.
 A. word B. letter C. message D. note
- () 10. We live in the Western _____.
 A. Beijing's outskirt B. Beijing's outskirts
 C. outskirt of Beijing D. outskirts of Beijing
- () 11. Five pounds _____ as much as it used to.
 A. don't buy B. doesn't buy C. are buying D. is buying
- () 12. He buys _____ for his new house.
 A. many new furniture B. much new furnitures
 C. much new furniture D. many new furnitures
- () 13. Our national football team _____ reorganized.
 A. have been B. are being C. has been D. is to
- () 14. They agreed to meet at _____.
 A. Peter's and Helen's B. Peter and Helen's
 C. Peter's and Helen D. Peter's and Helen's friend
- () 15. —Would you like _____ tea?
 —No, thanks. I have drunk two _____.
 A. any; bottles of orange B. some; bottles of orange
 C. many; bottles of oranges D. few; bottle of oranges
- () 16. The doctor saved a lot of people's _____.
 A. life B. lifes C. live D. lives
- () 17. No news _____ good news.
 A. is B. are C. have D. has
- () 18. He is a success as a leader but he hasn't _____ in teaching.
 A. many experiences B. much experience
 C. an experience D. a lot experience
- () 19. The market isn't far from here. It's only _____ walk.
 A. half an hours' B. half an hour's
 C. half an hour D. an hour and a half
- () 20. I read _____ of the young writer.
 A. works B. work C. this works D. the works



II. 阅读理解

(A)

Many students of English think that learning a new language is very difficult. Now think how difficult it is to learn English when your brain is only the size of a bird's brain! That is what some birds can do.

Many different kinds of birds can copy the sounds of language. African gray parrots are the birds best known for this.

Every December in London, the National Cage and Aviary(鸟舍) Bird show tries to find the best "talking" bird in the world. One bird named Prudle stood out among the "talking birds" by wining this prize every year from 1965 to 1976.

Prudle was taken from his nest in Uganda(乌干达) in 1958. He was sold to Iris Frost, who took care of him at her home in Seaford, England. Before he died in 1994, aged thirty-five, Prudle knew almost 800 words in English. Prudle was also the oldest bird in the world that lived in a cage.

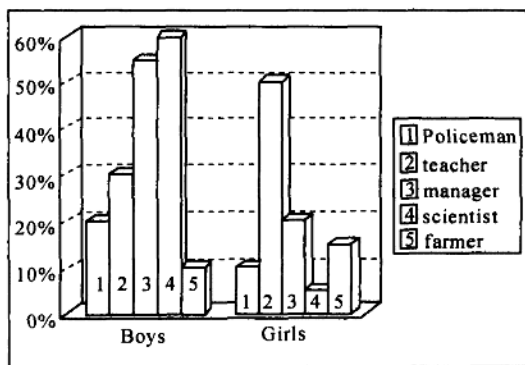
Another intelligent(聪明的) bird, a budgerigar(虎皮鹦鹉) named Puck, was tested(测试) in 1993, it turned out that Puck knew even more than 1,700 English words. In the 2003 Guinness Book of World Records, Puck was listed as knowing more words than any other bird in the world.

- () 1. A good title for this reading passage is _____.
- A. The Aviary Bird Show B. Interesting Pets
C. The Difficulties of Learning English D. Intelligent Birds
- () 2. Prudle is _____.
- A. a bird B. a contest C. a cage D. a prize
- () 3. How many years in a row did Prudle win the speaking contest for birds?
- A. 12. B. 35. C. 800. D. 1965.
- () 4. Why was Puck better than Prudle?
- A. He was a budgerigar. B. He spoke faster.
C. He knew more words. D. He was bigger.
- () 5. Who was Iris Frost?
- A. A parrot. B. Prudle's owner.
C. A Ugandan woman. D. Puck's owner.

(B)

Mr. Ma, a famous mental(精神的, 心理的) doctor from Beijing once said at an important meeting, "Now many young students can have problems with their minds. Some students become worried because they have to study very hard. Others have trouble getting on well with people around them like their parents and classmates. Parents and teachers should care more about this problem. "





阅读上面的表格, 根据其内容选择最佳答案完成下列各题。

- () 11. The boys want to be _____ best.
 A. managers B. scientists C. farmers D. teachers
- () 12. A few girls want to be _____.
 A. farmers B. policewomen C. managers D. scientists
- () 13. The boys and girls are studying in _____.
 A. Jilin High School B. Shanghai Middle school
 C. Shanghai High School D. Beijing High School
- () 14. _____ made the survey in Shanghai.
 A. A teacher B. A reporter C. A policeman D. A student
- () 15. The girls want to be teachers _____ than the boys do.
 A. more B. less C. the most D. the least

III. 短文填空

在下面短文中填入一个适当的词, 注意单词的形式变化。

English seems 1 the passport to our modern society. About half the world's newspapers and 75 2 of the world's mail is 3 English. Many countries have special shortwave radio broadcasts in English and some have one or more English language newspapers. Most scientific books and magazines are printed first in English. Many jobs require a reading or speaking knowledge of the 4 .

English has a large 5 of speakers. Even 6 there are more native speakers of Chinese 7 English, the use of English is more widespread. It is spoken as a native language in at least seven countries, and there are more than 35 countries 8 have English as one of their official languages. That means that the government publishes laws and information in English, and sometimes classes at schools are 9 in English. In countries that have speakers of many languages, English is sometimes the unofficial language. In these countries English is 10 a great deal in business, education, and government.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____



IV. 句式转换

按要求转换下列句型,每空限填一词。

- There is little milk in the bottle. (反义疑问句)
There is little milk in the bottle, _____?
- This is an interesting book. (感叹句)
_____ this book is!
- All of my classmates like art. (否定句)
_____ my classmates likes art.
- This is used for taking photos. (对画线部分提问)
_____ used for?
- He needs to buy a pair of shoes. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ he _____ to buy a pair of shoes?

V. 动词填空

Thomas and Charlie worked in the same shop. These days Thomas did not come to work, but Charlie did not know why.

The shopkeeper said there were too many workers in the shop, so he (1) _____ (send) some away. Charlie heard of it and wanted to tell his friend Thomas about the shopkeeper's plan. He went to him and (2) _____ (meet) Thomas's wife at the door.

"Thomas (3) _____ (go) out, hasn't he?" asked Charlie.

"No, he (4) _____ (be) in bed," answered the woman.

"What's wrong with him?"

"He (5) _____ (not feel) well," said his wife.

"What on earth is happening?"

"He (6) _____ (not fall) asleep the whole night."

Charlie went into the bedroom and saw his friend (7) _____ (lie) in bed, crying loudly in pain.

"Have you seen a doctor, Thomas?" asked Charlie.

"Not yet," said Thomas. "My wife bought some medicine for me and I took some just now."

"You'd better (8) _____ (go) to see a doctor. They will help you, I think."

"Sorry, I (9) _____ (not agree) with you," said Thomas. "Last year I had a terrible stomachache. The doctor cut off part of my stomach. Last week I got a bad toothache and the dentist had my tooth (10) _____ (pull). God knows what the doctor will do with my head this time!"

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

VI. 翻译

阅读短文,把短文中画线部分译成汉语。

People often say that an Englishman's home is his castle. They mean that the home is



very important and personal. ① Most people in Britain live in houses rather than in flats, and their own homes. They can paint and change them in any way they like. ② In a crowded city everyone knows that he or she has private space that is only for himself or herself and for invited friends.

People usually like to mark their space. Are you sitting on a beach or a train or in a library? If you are on the beach you may have spread your sands around you; on the train you may have put your coat or a small bag on the seat beside you; in a library you may have one corner or chair which is your own.

Once I was traveling on a train to London. I was in a section for four people and there was a table between us. The man opposite me had his bag on the table. ③ There was no space on my side of the table at all. I was made rather angry. Maybe he thought that he owned the whole table! I took some newspapers out of my bag and put them on his. ④ When I did this he sat up straight at once, opening his eyes wide. I had invaded(侵入) his space! A few minutes later I took my newspapers off his bag in order to read them. He at once moved his bag to his side of the table.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

