

高考 新视角英语学习丛书

# 英语

赵多山 石磊勤 编著

## 高考专题研练

透视高考英语 梳理语法规则 点拨解题方法

学习指南 学习内容

专题研究 专题演练

甘肃教育出版社



## 作者简介

赵多山，男，生于1965年12月8日，甘肃省民勤县人。1986年考入西北师大外语系，获学士学位。1998年8月~2000年元月，进修于首都师大英语系，硕士研究生结业。2001年10月~2002年10月，在南京师大参加国家级骨干教师培训。发表及获奖（省级一等以上）论文30篇。中学高级教师，学科带头人。

石磊勤，女，1990年毕业于西北师大外语系。2002年1月获西北师大“教育硕士”学位。在攻读硕士学位期间，专门对美国、日本、俄罗斯和中国基础语文教育进行了比较研究，所撰写的《严格高中英语会考，真正提高学生素质》的论文发表在西北师范大学学报上。执教十多年来，一直从事基础外语教学与研究，有丰富的一线教学经验。



## 前言

近年来,随着新一轮基础教育课程改革的不断推进,高考改革也在不断深入,“以能力立意”的命题特点越来越突出。就英语学科而言,对英语的理解、运用和表达能力的考查,已经成为高考英语命题的核心。因此,英语高考正在遵循着“突出语篇、强调应用、注重实际”的命题原则不断推陈出新,对英语教学起着积极的、科学的导向作用。

英语语法是支撑英语学科基础知识的框架,每年必考。但是,近年来的命题趋势仿佛给广大教师和考生造成了一个错觉——高考要“淡化”语法,而事实并非如此。将语法放在一个特定的语境中,与词汇和习语结合起来命题,是近年来高考英语的命题趋势,也符合高考改革的基本精神。语法主要放在单项填空题中测试。单项选择题的主要功能是:考查基础知识和基本技能;考查的目的是:重点突出语言的文字交际功能;题型是:在特定语境下的对话或短小的语篇;特点是:覆盖面广,综合性强,信息量大。语法在完形填空和短文改错中出现的频率也很高。这主要是在考查考生的综合运用语言能力的同时考查学生对语法知识的理解和运用。

本书把语法知识专题化,努力将近年来的高考命题走势透视给考生,并选编了大量能体现综合运用能力的优秀试题,旨在使广大考生避免在高考备考中出现无所适从或模棱两可的消极局面。每个专题按“导”、“学”、“研”、“练”的程式设置了四个栏目:

【学习指南】点拨本专题的学习方法、解题思路。

【学习内容】梳理、归纳本专题的具体内容。

【专题研究】由两部分内容组成:一部分是近几年的高考试题;另一部分从各省市模拟试题中精选的优秀试题。目的是让考生把握近几年的高考走势。

【专题演练】由三部分组成:第一部分是单项填空;第二部分是单句改错;第三部分是词语(或用法)辨析。这一块内容主要是让考生进行实战训练,以达到熟能生巧的目的。其中,有部分试题也是选自1998年以前的高考试卷。

本书紧跟英语高考改革的步伐,贴近当前英语教学的实际。但是,由于成书时间仓促,疏漏之处在所难免,希望广大读者批评指正。

编者

于2003年7月





## 目 录

专题一	名词 .....	(1)
专题二	冠词和数词 .....	(14)
专题三	代词 .....	(25)
专题四	主谓一致 .....	(39)
专题五	形容词和副词 .....	(48)
专题六	动词 .....	(65)
专题七	时态和语态 .....	(84)
专题八	情态动词 .....	(99)
专题九	虚拟语气 .....	(109)
专题十	动词非谓语形式 .....	(118)
专题十一	介词 .....	(138)
专题十二	连词 .....	(154)
专题十三	句子种类 .....	(164)
专题十四	简单句与并列句 .....	(179)
专题十五	复合句 .....	(188)
专题十六	倒装 .....	(213)
专题十七	It 的用法 .....	(222)
专题十八	情景交际英语 .....	(229)
参考答案	.....	(243)





## 专题一 名词

### 学习指南

名词是高考常考的内容。弄清名词的分类、数以及格对于正确使用名词进行表达以及深刻理解和把握主谓一致问题具有重要的意义。本讲内容只是对名词进行了大致的描述，要达到对名词的自如运用，还需要大家在阅读中注重积累，注重准确的语言习惯的培养。

对不可数名词的类型和可数名词的规则变化和不规则变化要搞清楚。这一部分内容实质上属于主谓一致范畴中的问题，非常重要。名词的格也是高考常考的内容，而且考题形式多样，变化复杂，需要认真领会。

### 学习内容

名词是表示人、物或抽象概念的名称的词。

#### 一、名词的分类

根据词汇意义，名词可分为专有名词 (Proper Noun) 和普通名词 (Common Noun) 两大类。

##### (一) 专有名词

专有名词是人、事物、地点、团体或组织的专有名称。它的第一个字母要大写，如：John, China, Washington 等。当专有名词以词组形式出现时，专有名词中的虚词的第一个字母不大写，其余的要大写。例如：the People's Republic of China, the World Trade Organization, the United Nations 等。

##### (二) 普通名词

普通名词是一类人、物或某种物质或抽象概念的名称。普通名词可分为以下四类：

1. 个体名词 (Individual Noun)：表示某一类人或物的个体。如：man, student, worker, pen, lion 等。
2. 集体名词 (Collective Noun)：表示由若干个体组成的集合体。如：army, family, people, committee 等。
3. 物质名词 (Material Noun)：表示构成各种物体的物质，或无法分为个体的实体。如：steel, wood, air, water, cotton, glass 等。
4. 抽象名词 (Abstract Noun)：表示行为、状态、性质、情感等抽象概念。如：love, struggle, peace, health, happiness, information, fact, promise, advice 等。

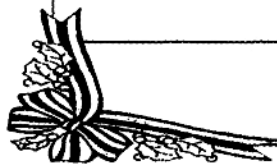
从可数性方面看，名词又可分为可数名词和不可数名词。

##### (一) 可数名词

可数名词 (Countable Noun) 有单、复数之分，它包括个体名词和集体名词。如：teacher, student, job, book, tiger, family 等。

##### (二) 不可数名词

不可数名词 (Uncountable Noun) 一般不分单数和复数，它包括物质名词、抽象名词和专有名词。如：air, furniture, news, struggle, 等。但有少数名词，既可以作可数名词，又可以作不可数名词。但意义不同。例如：water, wool, glass, wine, coffee 等。







## 二、名词的数

### (一) 可数名词的数

可数名词的复数形式分为规则复数形式和不规则复数形式:

1. 规则复数形式的构成如下:

1) 一般情况, 在单数词尾直接加-s, 在清辅音后发 [s], 例如: desks, shops, lakes。在浊辅音后发 [z]。例如: workers, dogs, miles。

2) 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的名词加-es, 读作 [iz]。例如: classes, boxes, watches 等。但, 有一个例外, stomach→stomachs。

3) 以 o 结尾的名词一般加-es, 读作 [z]。如: Negro→Negroes, hero→heroes, tomato→tomatoes, potato→potatoes, echo→echoes (回声) 等, 但在字母 o 前面有元音字母或是外来词、缩写词, 在词尾加-s, 如: piano→pianos, radio→radios, zoo→zoos, bamboo→bamboos, photo→photos 等。

4) 以辅音+y 结尾的名词, 须把 y 变为 i, 加-es, 读作 [iz]。例如: party→parties, family→families。

5) 以元音字母加 y 结尾的词只加-s, 读作 [z], 例如: day→days, boy→boys。

6) 以 se, ce, ge 结尾的词加-s, 读作 [iz], 例如: page→pages, horse→horses。

7) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词, 一般把 f 或 fe 变为 v, 再加-es, 读作 [vz]。life→lives, leaf→leaves。但也有只加-s 的, 如: roof→roofs, belief→beliefs, gulf→gulfs, chief→chiefs 等。handkerchief 既可直接加 s, 也可以变 f 为 v, 再加-es。

8) 以 th 结尾的词加-s, 在长元音后, ths 一般读作 [ðz], 在短元音或辅音后, ths 一般读作 [θz]。例如: mouth→mouths [mouðz], youth→youths [ju:ðz], month→months [mʌnθz]。

### 2. 不规则变化

1) 有些名词的单、复数形式相同, 如: fish, sheep, deer, Chinese, Japanese, Swiss, means, species, people, series(系列), works 等。

2) 有些名词的复数形式是不规则的。如: men, feet, women, teeth, children, geese, mice, oxen 等。

### 3) 复合名词的复数形式。

(1) 以名词结尾的, 直接加-s。如: film-goer(s), tooth-brush(es), boy-friend(s), store-keeper(s)

(2) 以“可数名词+介词”构成的, 在名词部分加-s。如: passer(s)-by, sister(s)-in-law, prisoner(s)-of-war

(3) 以 man 或 woman 等为前缀的复合名词, 前后两部分均为复数形式。如: men-servants, women-doctors, men-cooks, women-singers

(4) 以“动词或过去分词+副词”构成的复合名词, 在副词上加 s。如: grown-up(s), breakdown(s)

### (二) 不可数名词

1. 不可数名词没有复数形式, 其谓语动词用单数形式。如: advice, air, information, clothing, work, rice, traffic, equipment 等。

不可数名词在表示个体时, 须用单位名词(即, 量词), a piece of advice, an article of clothing, a bar of chocolate, a cake of soap, a loaf of bread, a bottle of ink, a pair of glasses, five head of cattle。

2. 以-ics 结尾的表示学科的名词用作单数。如: mathematics, physics, politics, electronics, economics 等。

3. 有些以 s 结尾指单一事物的专有名词用作单数。如: the United States, the United Nations





4. 物质名词和抽象名词一般不可数, 但当表示种类或用作具体名词时, 可用作可数名词, 表示特殊的意思。例如: .

1) This blanket is made of wool. (物质名词)

These wools are all from Xinjiang. (表示种类)

2) Give me a little wine, please. (物质名词)

Champagne is a wine produced in Eastern France. (表示种类)

3) Fruit is cheap at this time of year. (物质名词)

What fruits are in season now? (表示种类)

### 三、名词的格

格是表示名词与句中其它词之间的关系的形式。名词的格分为普通格 (Common Case) 和所有格 (Genitive Case)。普通格就是名词的原形, 在句子中作主语、宾语、表语时, 词形不发生变化。所有格表示所有关系, 有-'s 所有格和 of-所有格两种形式, 在句中作定语。

1. 在表示有生命的名词 (人或物) 的末尾, 一般加上's 即构成所有格。例如:

Mary's book

my uncle's friend

构成名词所有格的方法有下面几种:

1) 一般在单数名词词末加's。如:

the worker's tool

Tom's parents

the sheep's tail

2) 如果原名词是复数形式, 所有格只在原名词后加"'"。例如:

the teachers' club

the students' dormitory

the workers' rest rooms

但, 如果名词的复数形式不是以-s 结尾, 所有格仍需加's。例如:

the children's game

women's clothes

两个名词共同拥有某一事物时, 其所有格形式可以有两种表达方式, 即, A and B's, A's and B's。例如:

my father and mother's room

my father's and my mother's room

3) 有些指时间、距离、国家、城市等无生命的名词, 也可以加's 构成所有格。例如:

tomorrow's paper

today's meeting

fifteen minutes' walk

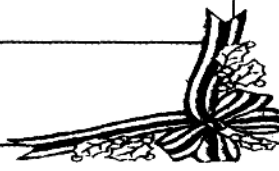
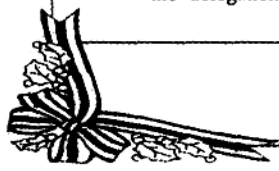
China's industry

London's parks

4) 由人组成的集体名词, 所有格加's。例如:

our government's office

the delegation's visit





5) 在表示“店铺”、“某人家”的名词所有格后面，一般省掉它所修饰的名词。例如：

the barber's  
the tailor's  
at my uncle's  
the Li's

2. 在表示无生命东西的名词的所有关系时，一般用 of 结构。例如：

the cover of the book  
the door of the room  
the name of the film  
the contents of the novel

3. 有生命东西的名词，在其名词较长或名词的定语较长的情况下可以用 of 结构，表示所有关系。

例如：

the name of the girl standing at the entrance  
the support of the people of the whole world

4. 凡不能加's 的名词，都可以用 of 结构，来表示所有关系。例如：

the title of the song  
the advantage of mechanized farming

5. 名词双重所有格

英语中把 of 短语和's 所有格结合在一起表示所有关系的这种结构叫双重所有格 (Double Genitive)。

另外，把 of 短语和名词性物主代词结合在一起也构成双重所有格。例如：

a friend of my father's  
a friend of mine

在学习双重所有格时，应注意以下几点：

1) 在双重所有格中，作 of 宾语的名词或代词通常指人，而且是特指的。例如：

a book of Jim's  
a poem of the writer's

但不能说：a novel of a writer's

a cover of the book's

若介词的宾语为专有名词，通常只用双重所有格。例如：

a book of Berry's (= one of Berry's books)

另外，需要注意的是，在双重所有格表示全体中的“一部分”时，与“one of...”在意义上很相似。

例如：

a friend of my brother's = one of my brother's friends

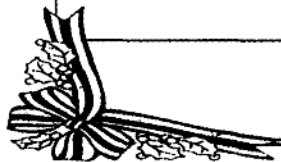
a book of mine = one of my books

2) 被修饰的名词前面有不定冠词、指示代词、疑问代词、不定代词或数词时，通常只用双重所有格。例如：

some friends of my brother's  
two novels of Dickens's

注意：(1) 名词前有指示代词时，句子常带有感情色彩。例如：

That little daughter of your sister's is really a dear.







你姐姐的那个小女儿真逗人爱。

That brother of mine is looking for trouble.

我那兄弟又找麻烦了。

(2) 双重所有格所修饰的名词除了可以与不定冠词 a (n) 和指示代词 this, that, these 和 those 连用之外, 还可以与除 one 以外的其它数词连用, 也可以与 some, all, any, no, few, many, several 以及 which 等限定词连用, 但, 不与定冠词 the 连用。如:

Have you read any books of his?

Some / Several / Two / Many friends of my brother's have arrived.

Which novel of Lu Xun's have you read?

3) 有时候, 双重所有格与 of 所有格意义差别不大。例如:

He is a friend of my brother's.

He is a friend of my brother.

但有时候, 双重所有格和 of 所有格表示的意义大不相同。例如:

a portrait of Mr. Brown's 一张由布朗先生画的或收藏的肖像

a portrait of Mr. Brown 一张布朗先生的肖像

a criticism of William's 威廉对别人的批评

a criticism of William 对威廉的一次批评

#### 四、名词的句法功能

##### 1. 作主语

Her father has been in the army for 30 years.

This book is of great value to you.

##### 2. 作宾语

1) 作及物动词的宾语。

I love my motherland.

2) 作介词的宾语。

She was present at the meeting.

Thank you for your help.

##### 3. 作宾语补足语

We elected him leader of our group.

Marx made London the base for his revolutionary work.

##### 4. 作表语

They are both teachers.

She is a violinist.

##### 5. 作同位语

Our Party has great concern for us youths.

These desks and chairs are for us students.

##### 6. 作状语

I'll come to see you next week.

This luggage weighs 20 kilograms.

The meeting lasted two hours.





## 7. 作定语

名词作定语主要表示性质、类别、功能或处所等。例如：

orange juice

head nurse

time table

paper tiger

welcome speech

cotton goods

tea pot

注意：名词作定语一般是该名词没有同根形容词，如果有同根形容词，还是用形容词较好。有时候，两者都可以作定语，但在意义上有差别。一般说来，名词作定语表示材料或内容，而形容词作定语则表示特征或性质。试比较：

a gold ring 金戒指

a golden ring 金色的戒指

snow mountain 雪山

snowy table-cloth 雪白的桌布

history teacher 历史老师

historical play 历史剧

stone house 石头房子

stony heart 铁石心肠

另外，名词作定语时，一般用单数形式，但在个别形式下也用复数形式。例如：

sports meet 运动会

savings bank 储蓄银行

goods train 货车

women teachers 女教师

men doctors 男医生

## 8. 作称呼语

Don't play with the fire, Mike.

Take a seat, Professor Zhang.

## 五、单位词

单位词是表示事物个体性的词语。在英语中，有些名词（如不可数名词）不能直接用表示数目的词修饰，以表示其“个数”，就需要借助“单位词”来表示其“个数”。常见的单位词有：

a piece of paper 一张纸

a loaf of bread 一块面包

an item of news 一条消息

a sheet of paper 一张纸

a group of people 一群人

a gang of hooligans 一群歹徒

a flock of chickens 一群鸡

a herd of cattle 一群牛

a pack of wolves 一群狼

a pair of trousers 一条裤子

英语中的单位词大致可以分为五类：

## 1. 一般性表示“个数”的单位词

piece (个、条、片、支、段), bit (一点、一些、一小片)、item (条、项目)、article (件) 等，它们的搭配能力很强，不可数名词通常都可以和它们搭配。例如：





a piece of chalk / advice / information / cake  
an item of news / information / crime / programme

2. 以形状表示个数的单位词

cake (块)、drop (滴)、head (头)、loaf (只、条)、bar (条) 等。如:

a cake of soap  
a drop of water  
a bar of chocolate  
two loaves of bread

3. 表示容积的单位词

bottle (瓶)、bowl (碗)、glass (瓶)、cup (杯) 等。例如:

a bottle of ink  
a bowl of rice  
a glass of beer  
a cup of tea

4. 表示成双、成对、成群的单位词

couple (对、双)、pair (双、副)、flock (群)、swarm (群)、school (群) 等。例如:

a couple of players  
a flock of birds  
a swarm of bees  
a school of fish

5. 表示行为、状态等的单位词

fit (一阵)、flash (闪光、闪现)、display (展示、显示、炫耀) 等。例如:

a fit of anger / coughing / fever 勃然大怒 / 一阵咳嗽 / 一阵发烧  
a display of courage / force / power 显示勇气 / 力量 / 能力

专题研究

I. 经典试题

1. The manager has got a good business \_\_\_\_\_, so the company is doing well.

[2003年北京春季高考]

A. idea      B. series      C. thought      D. thinking

2. To regain their \_\_\_\_\_ after an exhausting game, the players lay in the grass.

[2002年上海高考]

A. force      B. energy      C. power      D. health

3. It can't be a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ that four jewelry stores were robbed in one night.

[2002年上海高考]

A. coincidence      B. accident      C. incident      D. chance

4. —Can you shoot that bird at the top of the tree?

—No, it's out of \_\_\_\_\_.

[2001年上海高考]

A. range      B. reach      C. control      D. distance

5. The life of London is made up of many different \_\_\_\_\_.



[2001 年上海高考]

- A. elements      B. sections      C. materials      D. realities

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

[1998 年全国高考]

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

7. He gained his \_\_\_\_\_ by printing \_\_\_\_\_ of famous writers.

[1995 年全国高考]

- A. wealth; work      B. wealths; works      C. wealths; work      D. wealth; works

8. He dropped the \_\_\_\_\_ and broke it.

[1993 年全国高考]

- A. cup of coffee      B. coffee's cup      C. cup for coffee      D. coffee cup

## II. 精选试题

1. \_\_\_\_\_, Vincente T. Ximenes spent many years as a government economist.

[2003 年全国大联考 (四)]

- A. Son of a small Texas farmer      B. A small Texas farmer's son was  
C. His son was a small Texas farmer      D. A small farmer in Texas whose son

2. In my opinion, what he told us just now about the affair simply doesn't make any \_\_\_\_\_.

[2003 年成都第二次诊断考试]

- A. meaning      B. idea      C. sense      D. point

3. I knew I shouldn't accept anything from such a person, but I found it difficult to turn down his \_\_\_\_\_.

[2003 年黄冈 4 月份质检]

- A. plan      B. offer      C. suggestion      D. request

4. —\$500, but that is my last offer.

—OK, it is a \_\_\_\_\_.

[2003 年海淀区第二学期期末练习]

- A. cost      B. price      C. reward      D. deal

5. As a result of the heavy snow, the highway has been closed up until further \_\_\_\_\_.

[2003 年西城区 5 月份抽样测试]

- A. news      B. information      C. notice      D. message

6. Five years' Harvard University education gave him a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ over boys who had not been to world-fame collage.

[2003 年全国大联考 (五)]

- A. chance      B. benefit      C. profit      D. advantage

7. Seeing the happy \_\_\_\_\_ of children playing in the park, I'm full of joy and confidence in the future of our country.

[2003 年南京第二次质量检测]

- A. sight      B. scene      C. view      D. sign

8. She is always ready to help people in trouble because she thinks it a \_\_\_\_\_.

[2003 年海淀区第二学期期中练习]





- A. business      B. reward      C. pleasure      D. favour

9. With summer coming on, the weather gets hot \_\_\_\_\_. [2002 年西城区 6 月份]

- A. day after day      B. day and night      C. day in and day out      D. day by day

10. —Tom wants to stay up and watch an old movie on TV.

—Ten o'clock is \_\_\_\_\_ for a boy at his age to stay up. [2002 年宣武 6 月份]

- A. too late hour      B. too late an hour      C. very much late an      D. hour so late hour

11. How different is the impression produced by \_\_\_\_\_ today! [2002 年东城 5 月份]

- A. the Beijing of      B. the Beijing from      C. Beijing of      D. Beijing from

12. —Is Mr. Smith in?

—No, he's asked for \_\_\_\_\_ leave. [2002 年朝阳区 5 月份]

- A. a two week's      B. a two-week      C. a two-week's      D. a two weeks

13. His letter was so confusing that I could hardly make any \_\_\_\_\_ of it. [2002 年崇文 5 月份]

- A. explanation      B. meaning      C. sense      D. guess

14. When I give up work I shall take a long sea \_\_\_\_\_. [2002 年黄冈 5 月份]

- A. travel      B. journey      C. voyage      D. trip

### 专题演练

#### I. 单项填空

1. He found many bones among \_\_\_\_\_. [2002 年黄冈 5 月份]

- A. the ash      B. the ashes      C. ash      D. ashes

2. There is a small \_\_\_\_\_ of sugar in the cup.

- A. amount      B. number      C. some      D. piece

3. Father went to his doctor for \_\_\_\_\_ about his heart trouble.

- A. an advice      B. advice      C. advices      D. the advices

4. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ between two acts in the play.

- A. stop      B. time      C. break      D. end

5. \_\_\_\_\_ are sold in the new store.

- A. Men's and children's shoes      B. Man and child's shoes  
C. Men and children shoes      D. Men's and child's shoes

6. It is autumn, for there are fallen \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere.

- A. leafs      B. leaves      C. leaf      D. leafes

7. The big earthquake is still on. \_\_\_\_\_ is badly needed in the mountain villages.

- A. Much clothing      B. Lots of suits      C. A good many cloth      D. A lot of clothes

8. He felt there was a heavy \_\_\_\_\_ in his stomach.





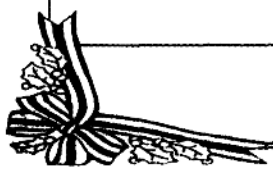
- A. weight                      B. weighty                      C. weigh                      D. weights
9. When she was combing her hair, she discovered that there were \_\_\_\_\_ on her shoulders.  
A. a little grey hair      B. a few grey hair      C. a few grey hairs      D. some grey hair
10. These football players had no strict \_\_\_\_\_ until they joined our club.  
A. practice                      B. education                      C. exercise                      D. training
11. My family raise a lot of \_\_\_\_\_, including two \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cattle; cows                      B. cows; cattle                      C. cow; cattles                      D. cows; cattles
12. Those \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to buy some \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. women doctors; teeth-brushes                      B. woman doctors; tooth-brush  
C. women doctor; teeth-brush                      D. women doctors; tooth-brushes
13. —What did Tom do?  
—He turned on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. television                      B. radio                      C. a television set                      D. the television
14. \_\_\_\_\_ to have a talk with those humorous persons!  
A. What a fun it is      B. How funny                      C. It's such a fun                      D. What fun it is
15. By no \_\_\_\_\_ can teaching be separated from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. means; practise                      B. means; practice  
C. meanings; practices                      D. mean; practices
16. Li Ming's birthday will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. two week's away                      B. in two weeks' time  
C. two weeks far away                      D. after two week's time
17. China has \_\_\_\_\_ of more than 1.2 billion.  
A. much population                      B. many population  
D. a little population                      D. a large population
18. Mr. Smith used to be a \_\_\_\_\_ and now is working in a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. chemical teacher; chemical works                      B. chemist teacher; chemistry works  
C. chemistry; chemical works                      D. teacher of chemicals; chemistry works
19. There was a volleyball match yesterday between the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. man teachers; boy students                      B. men teachers; boys students  
C. men teacher; boys students                      D. men teachers, boy students
20. I haven't seen you for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an age                      B. age                      C. the age                      D. ages
21. Have you read \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. today paper                      B. today's paper                      C. todays' paper                      D. the today's paper
22. \_\_\_\_\_ will conquer nature.  
A. The man                      B. Man                      C. A man                      D. The men
23. He wrote a \_\_\_\_\_ report.  
A. two-thousand-words                      B. two-thousand-word  
C. two-thousands-word                      D. two-thousands-words
24. After climbing for two hours we were glad to take \_\_\_\_\_ rest.







- A. a few minute's      B. a few minutes'      C. a little minutes      D. a little minute's
25. They are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. grows-up      B. grown-ups      C. grown-up      D. grows-ups
26. Mr. Smith looks very happy today. He has got \_\_\_\_\_ good news from home.  
A. many      B. much      C. quite a few      D. a few
27. We will work for the people all our \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lifes      B. lives      C. live      D. life
28. Four \_\_\_\_\_ are visiting our school now. Two of them are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Russians, policemen      B. Russians, policeman  
C. Russian men, policemen      D. Russians, policeman
29. She has a good \_\_\_\_\_ and sings beautifully.  
A. noise      B. sound      C. voice      D. throat
30. What a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ I have to finish today.  
A. works      B. work      C. job      D. working
31. There are four \_\_\_\_\_ in our workshop.  
A. Zhang's      B. Zhangs'      C. Zhangs      D. Zhang
32. Miss Smith is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mary's mother's      B. Mary's mother  
C. mother's of Mary      D. Mary mother's
33. \_\_\_\_\_ is more important than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The health; the wealth      B. A health; a wealth  
C. Health; wealth      D. Health; wealths
34. I want to find a shop which sells \_\_\_\_\_ only.  
A. men's shoes      B. men shoes      C. man's shoes      D. the shoes of men
35. We've ordered \_\_\_\_\_ for our new house.  
A. four furniture      B. four furnitures  
C. four pieces of furnitures      D. four pieces of furniture
36. Teachers should not have \_\_\_\_\_ in class, but most of them do.  
A. favorites      B. interest      C. characters      D. difficulty
37. At \_\_\_\_\_ I go out for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a time; walking      B. one time; walks  
C. the time; the walk      D. times; a walk
38. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the houses were covered with yellow \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. roofs; leafs      B. rooves; leafs      C. roofs; leaves      D. rooves; leaves
39. The concert was \_\_\_\_\_ because only a few people came to it.  
A. failures      B. failed      C. a failure      D. failure
40. We haven't heard much \_\_\_\_\_ about him recently.  
A. news      B. words      C. informations      D. messages
41. She broke a \_\_\_\_\_ while she was washing up.  
A. glass wine      B. wine glass      C. glass for wine      D. glass of wine





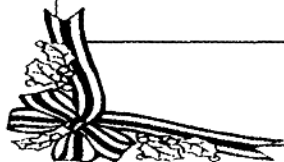
42. The woman over there is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Julia's and Mary mothers      B. Julia and Mary's mother  
 C. Julia's and Mary's mothers      D. Julia's and Mary mother
43. Tom's handwriting is much better than \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. anyone else      B. anyone's else's      C. anyone's      D. anyone else's
44. My grandma had \_\_\_\_\_, but she had some \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. beautiful hairs; white hairs      B. beautiful hair; white hair  
 C. beautiful hair; white hairs      D. beautiful hairs; white hair
45. No \_\_\_\_\_ he was taken ill, considering that he had been overworking for years.  
 A. wonder      B. idea      C. matter      D. hope
46. They soon moved back to the \_\_\_\_\_ because they could hardly get used to city life.  
 A. country      B. nation      C. province      D. state
47. He thought the painting was of little \_\_\_\_\_, so he let me have it for only ten pounds.  
 A. cost      B. value      C. price      D. expenses
48. \_\_\_\_\_ terrible life people in the small island lived!  
 A. What      B. How      C. What a      D. How a
49. You should do more \_\_\_\_\_. Don't always sit at the desk busy doing your \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. exercise; exercises      B. exercises; exercise  
 C. exercises; exercises      D. exercise; exercise
50. The English-Chinese dictionary is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. much used      B. able to use      C. of useful      D. of great use

## II. 单句改错

- The crowds were running for their lives.
- The population in China are very large, and eighty percent of the population in China are farmers.
- The whole family is watching TV.
- Yesterday, we called at Mr. Zhou at the either side of the town.
- There are only three woman doctors in this hospital.
- They do not want me to do any work at family.
- We have been to Europe many time.
- There are branch library in many villages.
- The Smiths did his best to make me feel at home.
- He gained his wealth by printing work of famous writers.
- We have waited for you for one and a half hour.
- When I walked in the street, I met a friend of Mary.
- Did you have some troubles in finding his house?
- When we have English class, our teacher often let us talk about the picture in pair.
- Three policemen are searching for the thief.

## III. 用法辨析

- a lot of / lots of / plenty of / a large quantity of / the rest of
- A large quantity of blouses \_\_\_\_\_ (was / were) on sale.





- 2) A large quantity of beer \_\_\_\_\_ (was / were) sold.
- 3) Lots of damage \_\_\_\_\_ (was / were) caused by fire.
- 4) About three-fourths of the earth's surface \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) covered with water.
- 5) Three-fifths of the doctors \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) women doctors.
- 6) Plenty of English books \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) on the shelf.
- 7) The rest of the students \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) in the classroom.
- 8) Large amounts of money \_\_\_\_\_ (was / were) spent on the bridge.
2. the number of .../ the amount of.../ the quantity of...
  - 1) The number of students in our school \_\_\_\_\_ (be) increasing.
  - 2) The quantity of books in the library \_\_\_\_\_ (be) amazing.
  - 3) The quantity of heat in the office \_\_\_\_\_ (have) not been increased.
  - 4) The amount of money \_\_\_\_\_ (be) great.

