


中学英语 *ENGLISH*

# 选择题

## 讲与练

孟繁玉 编著



*Choose the Best*

南海出版公司

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## 中学英语选择题讲与练

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# 前 言

对比式教学法是流传多年的一种行之有效的教学方法。它可以启发学生的思考问题的能力,使学生在解题过程中能举一反三,把学过的知识进行分析比较,加深理解,进行巩固,达到事半功倍的效果。

语法知识选择题是当前通行的考试题型。随着试题深度的加深和知识面的加宽,英语高考试题中这一部分难度也逐年加大,使许多学生难以应付。

本书试图把对比式教学法应用到解答语法选择题中,通过精心设计的试题,把高考中所必须掌握的语法、词汇方面的知识及固定搭配、习惯用法等进行简明扼要的分析比较,以帮助学生理解进而起到指导作用。使学生在短时间内复习到较多的知识并使学生从题海中解脱出来。

本书按语法知识分为几大部分,每部分后配有具有一定难度的练习和答案。

由于作者能力所限,本书内容还不够全面,也难免有不当之处,望广大同仁及读者指教。

编 著 者

1994 年 12 月

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## 一、名词、冠词、代词

1. \_\_\_\_\_ feed on grass.  
\_\_\_\_\_ feeds on grass.
- A. Sheep                      B. Sheeps  
C. The sheep                D. The sheeps

说明: sheep 的单复数相同, B、D 本身是错误的, 应排除掉。名词前加 the 可表示一类动物或东西, 作单数。第一句选 A, 第二句选 C。

2. \_\_\_\_\_ live in water.  
\_\_\_\_\_ lives in water.
- A. Fish                      B. The fish  
C. The fishes               D. Fishes

说明: fish 表示数量多少时单复数都用 fish。fishes 表示不同种类的鱼。这两句的意思是“鱼生活在水中”, 泛指鱼这一类动物, 并不指各种不同种类的鱼, 应把 C、D 排除掉。第一句选 A, 第二句选 B。

3. He has had \_\_\_\_\_ of riding in a plane.  
He is a good pilot. He has \_\_\_\_\_ in flying planes.
- A. an experience              B. experiences  
C. many experiences        D. much experience

说明: experience 作“经历”讲时, 前面可加冠词 an, 作“经验”讲时是不可数名词。第一句选 A 意思是“他有过乘坐飞机的一段经历”, 第二句选 D 意思是“他有丰富的开飞机

的经验”。

1. The police failed to see which \_\_\_\_\_ the yellow car went.

The police failed to see which \_\_\_\_\_ the yellow car went in.

A. way    B. side    C. road    D. direction

说明: way 作“方向”讲时用在 this way; that way; which way 等词组中, 习惯不加介词“in”而说“沿着(朝着)哪个方向”, direction 前则须加介词 in。第一句选 A, 第二句选 D。

5. He wants to become \_\_\_\_\_ secretary.

He was made \_\_\_\_\_ secretary of the Party branch.

A. the    B. a    C. an    D. /

说明: 参见上组。secretary 作“秘书”讲时指职业, 作“(党团)书记”讲时指职务。第一句选 B, 第二句选 D。

6. Lincoln was elected \_\_\_\_\_ President of the United States in 1860.

\_\_\_\_\_ president of that country will pay a visit to China.

A. The    B. A    C. a    D. /

说明: 表示职务的名词在句中作表语、补语、同位语时, 前面不加冠词, 但如果作主语、宾语时, 则须加冠词。第一句选 D, 第二句选 A。

7. He broke the law and he is still \_\_\_\_\_.

He joined the army and he is serving \_\_\_\_\_.

A. in a prison    B. in prison  
C. into a prison    D. into prison

说明: in prison 指坐牢、当囚犯。第一句选 B, 第二句选 A。

8. Mary is \_\_\_\_\_ cleverest girl.

Mary is \_\_\_\_\_ cleverest of the girls.

A. the      B. a      C. an      D. /

说明:形容词最高级形式如表示“在……范围内最……”时,是特指最……的,前面须加定冠词 the。如果表示说话人的感情,意思是“非常”、“很”时,是泛指“一个非常……”,前面要用不定冠词。第一句选 B,第二句选 A。

9. He used to go swimming in \_\_\_\_\_ summer.

The war broke out in \_\_\_\_\_ summer of 1937.

A. the      B. a      C. an      D. /

说明:泛指在一年四季时不用加冠词,但特指在哪一年的四季时,则要加定冠词 the。第一句选 D,第二句选 A。

10. It is quite warm for \_\_\_\_\_ January.

It is freezing cold in \_\_\_\_\_ January in 1976.

A. the      B. a      C. an      D. /

说明:泛指某个月份时不须加定冠词,但特指哪一年的某个月份,则要加定冠词 the。第一句选 D,第二句选 A。

11. He usually has \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at home.

He had \_\_\_\_\_ business lunch outside yesterday.

A. /      B. the      C. a      D. an

说明:breakfast, lunch, supper 前一般不加冠词,但特指具体某一顿早(午、晚)餐时则要加定冠词 the,第一句选 A,第二句选 B。

12. It is said that \_\_\_\_\_ man is stronger than a woman.

We are sure that \_\_\_\_\_ man will conquer nature.

A. the      B. a      C. an      D. /

说明:man 作“人类”讲时,不变复数,前面也不加冠词。第一句选 B,第二句选 D。

13. People like to sit in \_\_\_\_\_ front of buses.



He fell off his bike in \_\_\_\_\_ front of a bus.

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

说明: in front of 指在……前边(外部)。in the front of 指在……前面部份(内部)。第一句选 A, 第二句选 D。

14. Mr Smith is in \_\_\_\_\_ charge of the department.

The department is in \_\_\_\_\_ charge of Mr Smith.

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

说明: in the charge of 的意思是“……在某人的掌管下”。in charge of 的意思是“某人掌管(负责)某个部门(商店……)”。第一句选 D, 第二句选 A。

15. Did any of my friends come here this morning? \_\_\_\_\_.

Did anyone come here this morning? \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. None      B. No one      C. No body      D. No

说明: no one 常用于泛指。none 常指有一定范围, 后面常接 of。第一句写完整是: None of your friends came here this morning. nobody, anybody, everybody, somebody 不能分开写。第一句选 A, 第二句选 B。

16. How many people did you see in the room? \_\_\_\_\_.

Did you see anyone in the room this morning? \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. None      B. No one      C. No body      D. Not

说明: 参见上组。回答 How many...? How much...? 用 none, 第一句选 A, 指房间里的所有的人。第二句是泛指, 选 B。

17. Can't you borrow \_\_\_\_\_ jewelry from your friend?

Have you borrowed \_\_\_\_\_ jewelry from your friend?

- A. some      B. any      C. none      D. not

说明: 否定式的疑问句可用来表示: 1、试探性的建议。2、有

礼貌的邀请。3、惊讶、批评、责备、赞叹等。这时句中不用 any, 而要用 some。第一句选 A, 第二句选 B。

18. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ medicine for your cough?

Haven't you taken \_\_\_\_\_ medicine for your cough?

A. some      B. any      C. none      D. not

说明: 参见上组。第一句选 B, 第二句选 A。表示说话人的责备或建议的口吻。

19. Why don't you do the experiment in \_\_\_\_\_ other way?

Do you know if there is \_\_\_\_\_ other way to do the experiment?

A. some      B. a      C. any      D. /

说明: 参见上组。第一句选 A, 第二句选 C。

20. She likes to ask about \_\_\_\_\_ she doesn't know.

How he wished to teach his students \_\_\_\_\_ he knew at the last lesson.

A. everything      B. nothing  
C. anything      D. something

说明: any 或 anything, anybody 在肯定句中起加强语气的作用, 第一句选 C, 意思是: “凡是她不知道的事情她都喜欢问。”第一句不可选 A, 因为 she doesn't know 是一个定语从句修饰 anything, 如果填 everything, doesn't 和 everything 在一起形成部分否定, 显然与题意不符。第二句选 A, 意思是: “在这最后一节课里他是多么想把他所知道的一切都教给他的学生啊。”

21. He is taller than \_\_\_\_\_ boy in his class.

He is taller than \_\_\_\_\_ boys in his class.

A. other      B. the other      C. any      D. any other

说明: any other + 名词单数形式意思是在某一范围之内

其他任何一个。the other + 名词复数形式意思是在某一范围之内所剩余的全部。第一句选 D, 注意不可选 C, 因为如果填 any, 则 any boy in his class 也包括主语 he 在内, 显然不对。试比较下句: He is taller than any girl in his class. 第二句选 B。

22. China is larger than \_\_\_\_\_ country in Asia.

China is larger than \_\_\_\_\_ country in Africa.

A. any      B. the other      C. any other      D. other

说明: China 在亚洲而不在非洲, 所以第一句表示中国与亚洲除中国以外任何一个国家相比较。第二句表示中国与非洲的任何一个国家相比较。第一句选 C, 第二句选 A。

23. There is a bright future for \_\_\_\_\_ is willing to correct his mistakes.

There is a bright future for \_\_\_\_\_ are willing to correct their mistakes.

A. whom      B. any one  
C. those who      D. anyone who

说明: 定语从句修饰代词时, 其谓语动词的数要与所修饰的代词一致。第一句选 D, 第二句选 C。

24. He lost his pen and he bought \_\_\_\_\_ this morning.

He lost his pen and he couldn't find \_\_\_\_\_ anywhere.

A. it      B. another      C. other      D. one

说明: one 用于代替上文所提及的同一类东西, 而 it 则用于代替上文所提及的同一个东西。第一句选 D, 第二句选 A。

25. The population of China is larger than \_\_\_\_\_ of India.

The recorder on the right is cheaper than \_\_\_\_\_ on the left.

- A. that      B. one      C. it      D. the one

说明: one 或 that 都可以用来代替上文所提到的东西。one 前面可用形容词加以修饰,如 the red one, the big one. 但 that 前不可加形容词来修饰,如果后面有 of 介词短语作定语时习惯用 that,有其他介词短语时多用 the one 或 the ones. 第一句选 A, 第二句选 D。

26. There are two teachers in his family. One is he and \_\_\_\_\_ is his wife.

People are always saying Mr. Smith is a fool and his wife is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. other      B. others      C. the other      D. another

说明: 第一句表示两个中的另一个用 the other. 第二句则表示另一个; 类似的一个不表示两个中的另一个, 要用 another. 第一句选 C, 第二句选 D。

27. A cake made of wheat costs less than \_\_\_\_\_ made of rice.

The cake I bought yesterday cost less than \_\_\_\_\_ I bought today.

- A. that      B. one      C. the one      D. it

说明: 第一句是泛指用大米做的一类糕饼。第二句是特指今天买的那块糕饼。that 后不能直接接定语从句。第一句选 B, 第二句选 C。

28. I don't like any of these novels. Please show me a new \_\_\_\_\_.

I don't like any of these novels. Please show me \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it      B. that      C. one      D. another

说明: 参见上组。one 前面可以和形容词连用, that 则不能。another 表示在某一范围之内除了所提到之外的任何

一个, another 不能和冠词、形容词连用。在 another one 中 one 可以省略。第一句选 C, 第二句选 D。

29. \_\_\_\_\_ of them has his own work to do now.

\_\_\_\_\_ of them have enough work to do now.

A. Each      B. Anyone      C. Every      D. All

说明: every 是形容词, 不能单独使用, 所以不可说 "every of them", anyone, someone, everyone 后面接 of 介词短语时, anyone, someone, everyone 要分开写, 接其他介词短语, 写在一起表示人, 分开写则表示物。第一句选 A, 第二句选 D。

30. One has to do \_\_\_\_\_ best.

One of us has done \_\_\_\_\_ best.

A. one's      B. his      C. him      D. its

说明: one 泛指某个人时, 所有格是 one's, one 指一具体人时所有格则用 his。第一句选 A, 第二句选 B。

31. One must do \_\_\_\_\_ duty.

Everyone must do \_\_\_\_\_ duty.

A. one's      B. his      C. him      D. its

说明: 参见上组。everyone 的所有格为 his。第一句选 A, 第二句选 B。

32. The river is very beautiful, for there are many trees on \_\_\_\_\_ side.

The river is very beautiful, for there are many trees on \_\_\_\_\_ sides.

A. every      B. either      C. both      D. all

说明: every 和 all 都用于三者或三者以上, 而河只有两岸。第一句选 B。第二句选 C。

33. There are tall buildings on \_\_\_\_\_ sides of the street.  
There are tall buildings on \_\_\_\_\_ sides of the square.

A. each      B. all      C. both      D. every

说明:参见上组。each 虽然可用于两者之间也可用于三者或三者以上,但和 every 一样后面接可数名词单数。第一句选 C,第二句选 B。

34. \_\_\_\_\_ of my parents is a doctor.  
\_\_\_\_\_ of my classmates is from the south.

A. Either                  B. None  
C. All                      D. Both

说明:neither, either 用于二者之间;none, all 用于三者或三者以上,none 作主语时谓语可以用单数也可以用复数,第一句选 A,第二句选 B。

35. It was \_\_\_\_\_ that gave Tom the book yesterday.  
It was \_\_\_\_\_ that Tom gave the book yesterday.

A. me      B. to me      C. I      D. my

说明:第一句强调的是主语,第二句强调的是间接宾语,这时须在间接宾语前加介词 to。第一句选 C,第二句选 B。

36. February has \_\_\_\_\_ days.  
February has \_\_\_\_\_ days in a year.

A. few      B. a few      C. fewer      D. the fewest

说明:第一句省略了 than the other months,要用比较级,选 C;第二句表示在一年中二月份最……,要用最高级,选 D。

## 练习

1. I opened the letter and saw \_\_\_\_\_ in it.  
A. a important information  
B. important information  
C. some important informations  
D. an important information
2. Let me give you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. some advice                      B. advices  
C. an advice                        D. the advice
3. \_\_\_\_\_ bottle is made of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. A; a glass                      B. A; glass  
C. A; glasses                      D. The; glass
4. She always wears beautiful \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. clothes      B. cloth      C. dress      D. clothing
5. Mr. Smith looks very happy today. He has got \_\_\_\_\_ good news from home.  
A. many      B. much      C. a few      D. a lot
6. Mary is a girl \_\_\_\_\_ brown hair.  
A. of many                      B. with many  
C. of a lot of                      D. with a lot of
7. You must clean \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
A. your tooth                      B. your tooths  
C. your teeth                      D. teeth

8. That farmer has many \_\_\_\_\_ on his farm.  
A. geeses      B. goosen      C. geeses      D. geese
9. We are \_\_\_\_\_. You two are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Chineses; Germen      B. Chinese; Germen  
C. Chinese; German      D. Chinese; Germans
10. "Have you traveled much?" "No, I have done \_\_\_\_\_ traveling."  
A. few      B. little      C. small      D. less
11. Before we moved into the new house, we bought many \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. furnitures      B. furniture  
C. pieces of furniture      D. furniture pieces
12. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ in this hospital.  
A. woman doctors      B. women doctors  
C. women doctor      D. womans doctors
13. The woman over there is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Julia and Mary mother      B. Julia and Mary's mother  
C. Julia's and Mary's mother      D. Julia's and Mary mother
14. His work is better than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. anyone      B. anyone else  
C. anyone else's      D. anyone's else
15. There are four \_\_\_\_\_ in our workshop.  
A. Zhang's      B. Zhangs'      C. Zhangs      D. Zhang
16. I bought this coat at the \_\_\_\_\_ around the corner.  
A. tailor      B. tailor's      C. tailors      D. tailors'
17. I stayed at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Xiao Wang's      B. Wang's home  
C. the Wangs      D. home of Wang
18. I know some inventions of \_\_\_\_\_.



A. Edison      B. Edison's      C. Edison'      D. Edisons

19. This post card is sent by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a friend of my father      B. a friend of my father's  
C. my father friend      D. my father friend's
20. After climbing for two hours we were glad to take \_\_\_\_\_ rest.  
A. a few minute's      B. a few minutes'  
C. few minutes's      D. few minutes'
21. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to speak with your mouth full of food.  
A. bad manner      B. a bad manner  
C. bad manners      D. a bad manners
22. The railway station is \_\_\_\_\_ from here.  
A. two hour's ride      B. two hours' ride  
C. two hour ride      D. two-hours ride
23. Li Ming's handwriting is better than \_\_\_\_\_ in his class.  
A. anyone else's      B. anyone's else's  
C. anyone's      D. anyone else
24. Mike and John's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. father is a teacher      B. fathers are teachers  
C. father are teachers      D. fathers are teacher
25. You should do more \_\_\_\_\_. Don't always sit at the desk busy doing your \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. exercise; exercises      B. exercises; exercise  
C. exereises; exercises      D. exercise; exercise
26. He left \_\_\_\_\_ with my secretary that he would call again in the afternoon. He said he would keep \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. words; his words      B. word; his word  
C. word; word      D. the word; his word