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2006 年

高职对口升学“3+X”
考试复习指导书

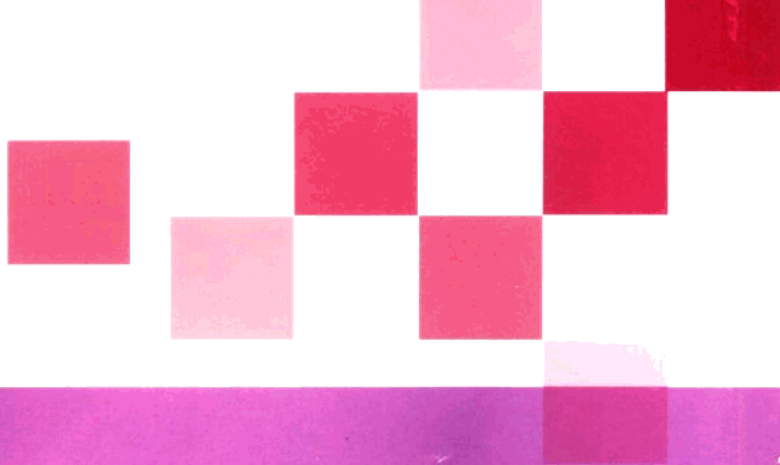
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编写说明

“3+X”高职对口升学考试改革,是落实全国及四川省职教工作会议精神、构建中高职“人才培养立交桥”、培养高素质实用人才、全面推进素质教育的重要环节。考试制度、考试科目、考试内容和考试形式的改革,体现了国家对职业教育人才规格、培养目标的转变,有利于深化职业教育教学工作改革。为了帮助广大学生全面掌握中职阶段所学知识、提高能力,同时帮助考生做好考前复习,我们组织了省内部分骨干教师和教研员,结合我省中等职业学校教学实际,编写了中等职业学校《2006年高职对口升学“3+X”考试复习指导》丛书,以供考生复习时使用。

本套书是根据教育部最新颁发的学科(或专业)教学大纲及我所编制的2006年四川省中等职业学校学科(或专业)考试大纲编写的,包括语文、数学、英语、电子、信息、财经、旅游等学科(或专业)。各科均对学科(或专业)的知识与能力要求进行了归纳、概括,既有知识能力要求、复习指导,又有典型例题解析及练习题。按照对口升学考试知识与能力的要求,本套书特别精心编制了学科(或专业)综合练习题;为了方便学生自学,还就练习题附有参考答案。本套书为学生查漏补缺、全面掌握中职阶段所学文化知识和专业基础知识,能提供良好的帮助。

本套书收四川省教育科学研究所主编。

本套书中的《英语》,由陈黛、陈月梅、曾志萍、王洪、丁晓菊、钟富强编写,由尹毅、陈黛统稿,李开柱、刘艳、胡共星、魏建军参加讨论修改,在此表示感谢,书中带*号的内容不要求掌握。

根据2005年高职对口升学“3+X”考试的要求和使用者所反馈的意见,本套书各编写组对各自所负责卷次的内容皆进行了修订,增加了综合练习题,供2006届毕业生选用。

四川省教育科学研究所

2005年7月

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语 法

第一章 名 词

【概述】

名词是表示人、事物、抽象概念的词。在句中主要做主语、宾语和表语,还可做定语、补语和同位语。重点掌握:

1. 区分名词的可数与不可数;
2. 名词所有格的构成及用法;
- *3. 主谓语关系一致;
4. 名词的普通格与所有格做定语;
5. 名词与某些介词和动词构成的固定搭配。

【复习要点】

一、名词的分类

{	普通名词	个体名词: book, girl, animal, river, ...	}	可数名词
		集体名词: family, people, class, cattle, ...		
		物质名词: gold, wood, air, milk, water, rice, ...	}	不可数名词
		抽象名词: honest, happiness, health, work, ...		
专有名词: Taiwan, Sam, Sunday, West Lake, ...				

二、名词的数

1. 可数名词: 由个体名词和集体名词组成, 有单、复数两种形式。

(1) 名词复数形式的规则变化

① 一般情况下加-s

例: pen - pens bag - bags

② 以 s, x, ch, sh, 辅音加 o 结尾的加-es

例: bus - buses, box - boxes, watch - watches, brush - brushes, tomato - tomatoes, potato - potatoes. 但 piano, radio 等词变为复数时后加-s: piano - pianos, radio - radios, zoo - zoos

③ 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的变 y 为 i 再加-es

例: city - cities, country - countries, family - families

④ 以 f 或 fe 结尾的变 f 或 fe 为 v 再加-es

例: leaf - leaves, life - lives

名词复数词尾 s 或 es 的读音方法:

情况	读法
在 [p] [t] [k] [f] 等清辅音后	[s] cups, hats, cakes , roofs
在 [s] [z] [ʃ] [tʃ] [dʒ] 后	[ɪz] glasses, faces , roses, brushes, matches, bridges
其他情况下	[z] beds, dogs, cities, knives

(2) 名词复数形式不规则变化

① 部分名词复数的变化不规则,如 child - children, foot - feet, mouse - mice, tooth - teeth 等。

② man, woman 或以 man, woman 构成的复合词,其复数形式,要将 a 变为 e。

例: policeman - policemen, policewoman - policewomen

但 human, German 复数形式为其后加 -s。

例: human - humans, German - Germans

③ 有些名词的单复数同形,如 sheep, deer, Japanese, Chinese 等。

④ 当表示性别的 man 或 woman 修饰名词复数时,其复数形式为 men + 名词复数, women + 名词复数。

例: women doctors, men scientists

(3) 某些名词通常只用复数形式,主要有以下几种情况:

① 名词为不可分割的一个整体,如 trousers, glasses (眼镜), clothes, gloves (手套), socks (短袜), shoes 等。若想表示数量,则要在前面加上相应的单位词,如 a pair of trousers/ glasses/ socks。

② 某些名词尽管以 s 结尾,但仍表示单数,如 physics, politics, mathematics。

③ 某些名词其复数形式可表示特别的意思,如 fishes (各种鱼), snows (积雪), greens (青菜), works (著作)。

(4) 部分名词的转化

① 部分抽象名词的转化

例: time (时间) — times (次数、时代), work (工作) — works (工厂、著作), manner (方式, 态度) — manners (礼貌)。

② 部分物质名词的转化

例: food 食物 — foods 各种食物, cloth 布 — clothes 衣服, paper 纸 — papers 论文、文件, water 水 — waters 水域, sand 沙 — sands 沙滩, good 益处 — goods 货物, glass 玻璃 — glasses 眼镜。

(5) 集合名词虽然是单数形式,但只当做复数使用。

例: cattle 牲口, people 人们, police 警察等。

2. 不可数名词

物质名词和抽象名词大多没有复数形式,为不可数名词,其前一般不加不定冠词。

(1) 不可数名词表示一定数量时可以借助单位词。

例: a piece of news 一则消息, a loaf of bread 一块面包。

(2) 有些不可数名词可以转化成可数名词,即抽象名词转化成个体名词。

例: difficulty 困难 → difficulties 难事; rain 雨, 雨水 → a big rain 一场大雨; success 成功 → a success 成功的人或事; pleasure 荣幸 → a pleasure 一件荣幸的事。

三、名词的格

名词所有格有两类: 's 所有格和 of 所有格。名词所有格做定语,修饰另一个名词,表示所有

关系。

1. 's 所有格

名词所有格一般是词尾加's。若原词以s结尾,则只加一个 "'",不加s。如 Tom's mother 汤姆的母亲, Teachers' Day 教师节等。

(1) 's 所有格一般表示有生命的名词的所有关系。

例: my sister's handbag 我姐姐的手提包, a dog's tail 一条狗的尾巴。

(2) 也可以表示某些无生命的名词的所有关系,如表示国家、城市、地理、时间、距离、度量、天体等。

例: our country's development 我们国家的发展, yesterday's newspaper 昨天的报纸, four miles' walk 四里远的路程, the earth's satellite 地球的卫星。

(3) 's 所有格可表示共有关系,在后一个名词词尾加's。

例: Tom and John's room 汤姆和约翰的房间。

(4) 's 所有格可用来表示“店铺,教堂和某人的家”。

例: at the doctor's 在诊所, to my brother's 到我兄弟家。

2. of 所有格

(1) of 所有格一般用于无生命的所有关系。

例: the gate of our school 我们学校的大门, the future of the world 世界的未来。

(2) 有些名词,如有后置定语修饰且定语过长时要使用 of 所有格。

例: Can you tell me the name of the girl standing by the school gate? 你能告诉我站在校门口的那个女孩的名字吗?

Who saw the dog of the eight-year-old girl? 谁看见这个八岁女孩的那条狗了?

3. 双重所有格

当被修饰名词前有一个表示数量的词时,会形成双重所有格,即's 所有格和 of 所有格同时使用,可由名词性物主代词来代替。双重所有格可表示“其中之一”,表达部分概念。

例: several friends of Mary's 玛丽的几个朋友, a photo of mine 我的一张照片。

四、名词做主语时,主谓一致关系

1. 语法一致原则:在句中谓语动词必须在人称和数两方面与它的主语一致。

例: The girl is Lucy's sister. 这个女孩是露茜的姐姐。

Some students are really lazy. 一些学生确实很懒。

The pupils are having a class meeting. 学生们在开班会。

Miss Gao teaches English. 高老师教英语。

2. 意义一致原则:主谓一致关系还取决于主语的单、复数意义,应遵循以下主要规则:

(1) 把集体名词看作整体时,谓语用单数;强调整体中的组成部分或各成员时,谓语动词用复数。

例: His family is going to move. 他家要搬了。(指整体)

His family are all sports lovers. 他家的人都是体育爱好者。(指成员)

(2) 集合名词如 people, cattle, police 等,做主语时,单数形式具有复数意义,谓语动词用复数。

例: The police are looking for the missing child. 警察(们)在寻找丢失的小孩。

The Chinese people are brave and hardworking. 中国人民勤劳而勇敢。

(3) 有些名词如 news, mathematics, physics 等,虽以-s 结尾,但在意义上是单数,谓语动词用单数。

例: The news astonishes all of us. 消息让大家吃惊。

Mathematics is the most difficult subject for her. 数学是她感到最难的科目。

(4) 有些名词如 trousers, clothes, glasses, gloves 等, 总以复数形式出现, 谓语动词要用复数。

例: Jim's trousers are smart. 吉姆的裤子很时髦。

The gloves she bought yesterday are very expensive. 她昨天买的手套很贵。

(5) 用 and 连接两个或两个以上的单数名词时, 谓语动词要用复数。

例: His father and mother are both teachers. 他的父母都是老师。

如果 and 连接的两个名词指同一个或同一概念时, 谓语用单数。

例: The poet and writer has made a lot of famous works. 这位诗人兼作家已经创作了许多著作。

3. 就近原则: 谓语动词单、复数形式决定于靠它最近的名词的单复数形式。

(1) 在 there be 句型中, 谓语动词与其最近主语一致。

例: There is a chair and two beds in the room. 房间里有一把椅子和两张床。

There are six girls and a boy in the classroom. 教室里有六个女孩和一个男孩。

(2) 用 either... or, neither... nor, not only... but (also) 等连接两个或两个以上的名词时, 谓语动词应和最近的一个主语一致。

例: Neither I nor she has been to the West Lake. 我和她都没去过西湖。

Not only my sister but (also) my brother listens to the English broadcast on the radio every day. 不仅我的姐姐天天收听英语广播, 而且我哥哥也听。

五、名词的句法功能

1. 名词做主语: Mr. Black is free this week.
2. 名词做表语: The capital of China is Beijing.
3. 名词做宾语: The students love their teachers.
4. 名词做宾语补足语: All elect him chairman.
5. 名词做同位语: We are waiting for Miss Gao, our English teacher.
6. 名词做定语: The woman driver is a friend of my mother's.

【过关检测】

一、基础题

1. I usually go to _____ to borrow some books.
A. shop B. cinema C. hospital D. library
2. She did not know _____ she had been given.
A. how many informations B. how many information
C. how much information D. the number of information
3. I have drunk two _____.
A. bottles of orange B. bottle of orange
C. bottles of oranges D. bottle of oranges
4. Uncle Wang bought two _____ yesterday.
A. watch B. watches C. watchs D. watchves
5. Li Lei is a friend of _____.
A. mine sister's B. my sister's C. mine of sister D. my of sister

6. _____ is an important subject taught in the middle school.
A. Mathematics B. The mathematics C. Mathematic D. A mathematics
7. Have you read _____?
A. today's B. today paper C. the today's paper D. today's paper
8. The leaning tower is about 180 _____ high.
A. feet B. foot's C. foots D. feets
9. In our school there are fifty-five _____.
A. women teachers B. woman teachers
C. women teacher D. woman's teacher
10. Zhang Lin and Zhang Hong _____ step-brothers.
A. is B. are C. be D. was
11. Whose _____ are these?
A. photo B. photoes C. photos D. photo's
12. A large number of Japanese _____ China this year.
A. visits B. visiting C. visit D. visites
13. I won't go there with you, for I have a lot of _____ to do.
A. works B. job C. work D. working
14. Not only he but also I _____ fond of music.
A. am B. is C. are D. were
15. Li Ying has three _____.
A. brother-in-law B. brothers-in-law
C. brothers-in-laws D. brother-in-laws

二、综合题

1. He dropped the _____ and broke it.
A. cup of coffee B. coffee's cup C. cup for coffee D. coffee cup
2. —Is this _____ car?
—No, it's Mary's. John has a car of his own.
A. John's and Mary's B. John and Mary's
C. John's and Mary D. Mary's
3. If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask him or her to leave a _____.
A. message B. letter C. sentence D. notice
4. —Did you call on _____ yesterday?
—Yes, but I didn't know they were _____ neighbors.
A. the Greens, the Browns' B. the Greens, the Browns
C. the Greens', the Browns' D. the Greens, the Brown's
5. He is said to have spent a large _____ of money on his new house.
A. deal B. amount C. number D. piece
6. _____ ! Where did you buy them?
A. How big fish B. How big fishes
C. What big fish D. What a big fish

7. Before we moved in the new house we bought many _____.
 A. furnitures B. furniture C. pieces of furniture D. pieces of furnitures
8. I received _____ letter last Sunday, which encouraged me to continue my research abroad.
 A. my teacher Mr Smith's B. my teacher's Mr. Smith's
 C. my teacher of Mr. Smith D. my teacher of Mr. Smith's
9. _____ made him so tired that he went to bed very early.
 A. A trip of a day B. A day's trip
 C. The trip for a day D. A day trip
10. Because the first pair of shoes didn't fit me well, I asked for _____.
 A. another shoes B. others shoes C. the other ones D. another pair
11. What _____ we are having these days!
 A. lovely weather B. a lovely weather
 C. lovely a weather D. lovely weathers
12. —Thank you for your priceless help.
 —oh, my _____.
 A. favour B. pleasure C. honour D. duty
13. This pair of trousers _____ too long for me.
 A. is B. are C. be D. were
14. My sister as well as I _____ fond of sport.
 A. is B. am C. are D. be
15. Follow Mr. Wang's _____ and you will make greater progress.
 A. a piece of advice B. advices C. advice D. the advice
16. When I went into the room the family _____ around the table playing cards.
 A. were sitting B. was sitting C. are sitting D. is sitting
17. There _____ a great deal of money in the box.
 A. is B. are C. were D. be
18. Our master and group leader often _____ us to improve our work.
 A. help B. helps C. is helping D. are helping
19. Xiao Ming was _____ in my childhood.
 A. my close friend B. mine a close friend
 C. a close friend of mine D. my a close friend
20. —Who told you about the manager's illness?
 —The doctor in _____.
 A. duty B. turn C. charge D. fact

第二章 冠 词

【概述】

冠词是虚词,不能单独做句子成分,它们用于名词前,说明名词所指事物的意义。冠词有两类:定冠词 the, 不定冠词 a 和 an。其用法较复杂。弄清定冠词和不定冠词的根本区别是基础,不断归纳和牢记它们纷繁复杂的特殊用法是复习的重点。

【复习要点】

一、不定冠词的用法

1. 泛指人、事或物的类别,相当于 any

例: A square has four sides.

A steel worker makes steel.

A plane is a machine that can fly.

2. 泛指某个人或某物

例: Would you like an orange?

My sister is a college student.

A boy is waiting for you.

A Mr. Johnson phoned and left a message for you.

3. 相当于 one 或 every

例: A week is divided into seven days.

I have a mouth, a nose and two eyes.

John goes shopping twice a week.

4. 用于某些固定词组中

例如: a few, a little, a lot of, a bit, a couple of, all of a sudden, as a matter of fact, as a rule, have a swim, take a walk, have a look, have a try.

5. 用于物质名词前,表示一种、一场、一缕等单数概念

例: Longjing is a famous Chinese green tea.

A heavy rain prevented them from going out.

I saw a smoke in the distance.

6. 与抽象名词连用表示

(1) 一种、一场或某个动作的一次、一番。例: It was a war.

(2) 某一品质的具体行动。例: Thank you, Tim. You have done me a kindness.

(3) 引起某种情绪的事。例: It's a pleasure to work with you. It's a pity that you can't swim.

7. 用在 quite, rather, many, half, what, such 等词之后

例: He is rather a fool.

8. 用在 so(as, too, how) + 形容词之后

例: She is as clever a girl as you can wish to meet.

It's too difficult a book for us.

注意:以元音音素开头的名词前加不定冠词时用“an”,如:an apple。即使单词拼写以辅音字母开头,但该词的读音是元音音素开头,加不定冠词时也要用“an”,例:an hour, an honest boy;反之,拼写以元音字母开头,但读音是辅音,加不定冠词时要用“a”,例:a university, a useful machine。

二、定冠词的用法

1. 表示特定的或上文已提——过的人或物

(1) 第二次提到。

例: John bought a TV and a radio, but there was something wrong with the TV.

(2) 谈话的双方都了解的人或事。

例: He went to the station to meet his father yesterday evening.

Could you please pass me the dictionary?

(3) 在有短语或定语从句修饰的名词前。

例: Do you know the girl playing basketball there?

This is the recorder that I promised.

2. 表示世界上独一无二的东西

例: the earth, the moon, the sun, the sky, the world, etc.

3. 用在序数词、形容词最高级及对两人或物进行比较时起特定作用的比较级前

例: the second story. the largest room.

He is the taller of the two children in his family.

4. 用在由普通名词构成的国家、党派、报纸、杂志、大建筑物、朝代、时代等专有名词前

例: The United Nations, The People's Republic of China, The Times, The Great Hall of the People, The Warring States Period.

5. 用在江、河、湖、海洋、山川、群岛等名词前

例: The Changjiang River, The Great Lake, The Rocky Mountains, The Atlantic.

6. 用在方位名词前或某些表示时间的词组或习语中

例: on the left(right), in the east(west), in the morning(afternoon, evening), on the other hand, in the end, in the daytime, to tell the truth, on the contrary, in the middle of, to go to the cinema, at the age of, at the beginning of.

7. 用在某些形容词前表示一类人

例: the poor (rich, old, young, sick, dead, new, blind, wounded)

8. 在姓氏的复数形式前,表示全家人,或这一姓氏的夫妇俩

例: The Turners are sitting at the breakfast table.

The Whites are watching TV now.

9. 用在单数可数名词前,表示某一类人或事物

例: The horse is a useful animal.

The brain is the center of thought.

10. 演奏乐器时,乐器的名词前通常用定冠词

例: Do you like to play the piano or the violin?

11. 在逢十的复数数词之前,指世纪的某个年代

例: In the 1870's, when Marx were already in his fifties, he began to learn Russian.

12. 在表示发明物的单数名词前加定冠词

例: The compass (指南针) was invented in china four thousand years ago.

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876.

13. 在有些关于国家和民族的形容词前加上定冠词,也可以泛指这个国家和民族的全体人员(这些形容词是以-sh, -ch, -ese 结尾)

例: The Irish, the Welsh, the English, the Scotch, the French, the Chinese, the Japanese

14. 在人体部位前加定冠词

例: Lead Somebody. by the hand.

Jim received a blow on the head.

三、不用冠词的情况

1. 专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词、人名、地名等名词前,一般不加冠词

例: China, America, Smith, Zhong Shan Park, Beijing railway station.

Wood is a very useful material.

Life is short and art is long.

但是,也有以下两种情况例外:

(1) 当一个抽象名词或物质名词被限时,它前面要用定冠词 the.

例: The milk in the bottle has gone bad.

(2) 抽象名词或物质名词前或后加上表示其特殊性质或类别的修饰词,指概念的“一种”“一类”“一次”等时,可用不定冠词修饰,但不能用定冠词。

例: Physics is a science.

It's a pleasure to go with you. After a swim, she had a rest.

[参阅“不定冠词的用法”(5)、(6)、(7)]

2. 可数名词前有物主代词、指示代词、不定代词、名词所有格等限制时,不再加冠词

例: This book is mine.

Your book is over there.

3. 季节、月份、星期、节日、假日、一日三餐名称前一般不加冠词

例: March, May Day, Sunday, National Day, Children's Day, Women's Day.

Have you had supper?

Spring is the best season of the year.

但是,如果季节、月份、三餐等被一个限定性定语修饰,它们前面就要加冠词。

例: Zhao hai left shanghai in the winter of 1995.

We had a good dinner at Mr. Wang's home yesterday evening.

How did you like the breakfast we just had?

4. 称呼语及表示头衔、职务的名词做宾语、补足语及同位语时,一般不加冠词

例: Premier Zhou (周总理), Professor Liu.

What's this, Mother?

Lincoln was made President of the Unite States again.

We all elect engineer Wang director of our factory.

People all cheered for Deng Yaping, winner of the game.

5. 学科名称、球类、棋类名词前不加冠词

例: Geography is taught in most middle schools.

The old are playing chess under the tree.

6. 表示泛指的数量名词前不用冠词

例: Cats don't like cold weather.

7. 在与 by 连用的交通工具(或交通方式)名称前不加冠词

例: by car, by bus(bike, train, air, sea, boat)

但是: take a bus, come in a boat, on the train(bus) 需加冠词。

8. 表示语言的名词前一般不用冠词

例: Chinese 中文, English 英文, French 法文。

但是在这些词之后加上 language 一词时, 要用定冠词。

例: the Chinese language; the English language.

9. 某些固定词组中不用冠词

(1) 成对使用的词组: husband and wife, young and old, hand in hand, sun and moon, bread and butter, knife and fork.

(2) 介词词组: to (at, from) school, in (to) class, in (to, at, from) university (college), to (in, into, from) church, to (in, into, out of) prison (hospital), at night (noon, midnight), to (at) sea, in (on) time

注意: 有些词组中, 有没有冠词含义是不同的。试比较:

{ in word 口头

{ in a word 总而言之

{ in hospital 住院(因病)

{ in the hospital 在医院(参观或工作)

{ in front of 在……前面

{ in the front of 在……的前部

{ at table 在进餐

{ at the (a) table 坐在桌子旁

{ have words with 争吵

{ have a word with 与……谈话

{ on earth 究竟

{ on the earth 在地球上

{ go to school 上学

{ go to the school 到学校去

{ out of question 不成问题

{ out of the question 根本不可能

{ make the bed 整理床铺

{ make beds 制作床

(3) 部分习语: catch fire, give way(让路), take place, lose heart, catch sight of, make use of, take part in, catch hold of, 等等。

【过关检测】

一、基础题

1. — Does Jim have _____ ruler?

— Yes, he has _____.

A. an; some

B. a; one

C. a; /

D. any; one

2. There is _____ old bike. _____ old bike is Mr. Zhao's.

A. an; The

B. the; An

C. a; The

D. the; The

3. _____ apple a day keeps the doctors away.

- A. The B. A C. An D. Two
4. At that time Tom was _____ one-year-old baby.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
5. We can't see _____ sun at _____ night.
A. the; the B. the; / C. a; / D. /; /
6. _____ useful book it is!
A. What an B. How a C. What a D. What
7. _____ old lady with white hair spoke _____ English well at _____ meeting.
A. An; an; the B. The; /; an C. The; /; a D. The; /; the
8. _____ Great Wall is _____ longest wall in the world.
A. A; a B. The; the C. A; the D. The; a
9. _____ new bridge has been built over _____ Minjiang River.
A. The; a B. A; / C. A; the D. An; the
10. His father is _____ English teacher. He works in our school.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
11. Does Tom often play _____ football after _____ school?
A. /; / B. /; the C. the; / D. a; /
12. Australia is _____ English-speaking country.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
13. Shanghai is in _____ east of China.
A. / B. an C. a D. the
14. I've been a student there for nearly two and _____ half years
A. a B. an C. the D. /
15. The museum is quite far. It will take you half _____ hour to get there by _____ bus.
A. an; / B. an; a C. a; / D. /; /

二、综合题

1. Charlie Chaplin was considered one of the greatest actors in _____ history of _____ cinema.
A. /; /; B. a; a C. the; /; D. the; the
2. —What about _____ book?
—It's _____ too difficult book.
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; the D. the; a
3. Towards _____ evening _____ cold rain began to fall.
A. an; the B. the; a C. the; / D. /; a
4. She always plays _____ piano after _____ school.
A. a; the B. the; the C. /; a D. the; /;
5. _____ wheel is thought to be _____ invention of _____ first importance in human history.
A. A; the; the B. The; an; the C. A; an; the D. A; an; /;
6. The building was completed in _____ September of 1956, not in _____ October 1955.