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魔法英语

初中版

语法练习册

魔力! 高效! 经典! 权威!

主编 / 王佩夫

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魔法英语

内容梗概

本丛书由对中、高考英语命题与应试规律把握精准的资深一线教师编撰而成。以现行人教社最新版教材为依据，同时兼容其他版本教材，紧紧围绕最新中、高考《考试说明》的知识点展开。所选习题多为全国名校最新模拟题，具科学性、前瞻性、预测性，是短时间内攻克中、高考语法的必备辅导书。

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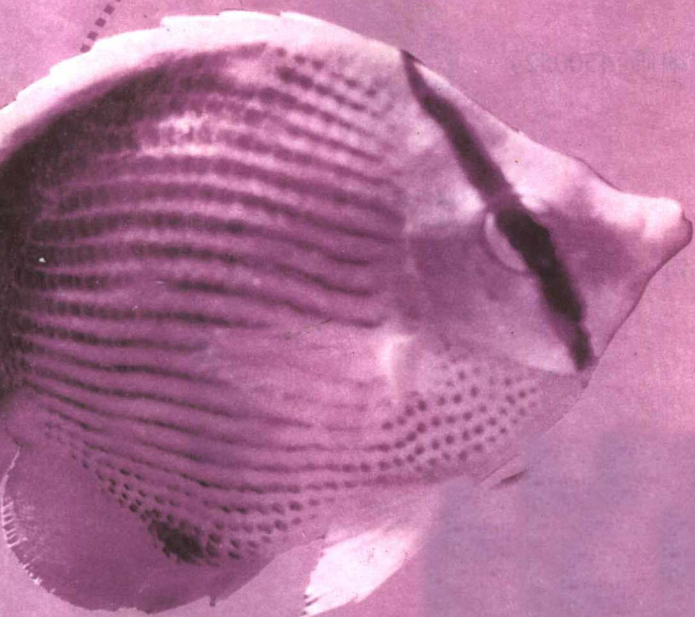
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致读者

在新的世纪,国内英语教学正发生着日新月异的变化,广大教师和学生对于中学英语教辅读物出版创新的呼声也此起彼伏:中学英语教辅需要精品,需要品牌,需要从更远、更新的角度重新打造!魔法英语的出现,为中学英语教辅的历史翻开了新的一页。

美国蒙登戈国际语言研究中心、英国剑桥国际语言研究院等国内外十多所英语教育研究机构积极参与,北京四中、黄冈中学、华东师大附中、清华大学附中等国内几十所重点中学鼎力协助,一百多位英语教育专家及知名特高级教师联手缔造……魔法英语,已悄然走在中学英语教辅的最前沿,成为一个全新的中学英语教辅品牌!一个真正由专家打造的具有国际品质的中学英语教辅品牌!

魔法英语横空出世,骤然引起广大教师和学生的关注,得到社会各界读者的厚爱,这对我们实在是一种莫大的鼓励。我们本意旨在给中学生提供一个崭新的学习平台,为每位读者所付出的时间和期待提供丰厚的回报。在这里,最不能释怀的是我们对中学英语教育的敏锐察觉和积累,我们力求通过不懈的努力,让“魔法英语——解放中学生的英语,让英语学习变得如此简单”的思想光芒,照耀每位读者!

我们与读者的心是相通的,同广大一线教师的心是相通的。现在,我们付出的每一份努力,都得到了广大教师和读者的支持和肯定。面对这些勉励和关怀,我们将会以百倍的努力来报答。未来我们会做得更好!这是我们的目标,也是我们不变的承诺。

魔法英语愿做中学生学习英语的最佳助手,最贴心的朋友!让魔法英语伴随着我们的幸福、快乐和回忆,一起成长!



Preface

前言

本书不同于一般的语法练习册,其特点是紧扣中考,特别是紧扣近几年中考命题趋势。突出特点是“全、细、精、准、新”。“全”即考点归纳全面而系统;“细”即分析细而透;“精”即精细分析,精确点拨;“准”即选题权威,讲解精辟;“新”即新试题,新趋势。真正做到归纳考点、分析经典、围剿重点、突破难点、冲刺终点。充分体现内容系统性、练习针对性、知识典型性、题型多样性、体现交际性。

内容系统性——全

本书内容包括名词、代词、动词、形容词、副词、数词、冠词、介词、连词等词法考点和状语从句、宾语从句、定语从句、主谓一致、反意疑问句等句法考点。体现了一个“全”字。

练习针对性——细

每单元所选编的练习题都围绕单元考点,由易到难,由浅入深。既注重“双基”,又注重易混、易错的重难点和必考点,针对性强。体现一个“细”字。

知识典型性——精

每单元所选编的习题均侧重围绕典型、必考知识点,突出重点和难点。体现一个“精”字。

题型多样性——准

本书练习题型灵活多样,对同一考点进行全方位、多角度的多重练习,达到“一题多练”的目的,有利于知识巩固、技巧训练和能力培养。所选习题均为各地中考真题或名校中考模拟题,预测性强,命中率高。体现一个“准”字。

体现交际性——新

依据国家教育部最新颁布的《初中英语课程标准》要求,所选编的练习题尽可能设置一定的情景,在具体的语言情境中练习,以培养交际能力。体现一个“新”字。

本书练习重点突出,针对性强,覆盖面广。既有利于集中时间和精力对各项考点“各个击破”,又有利于对各项考点进行“全面围剿”,是初三同学考前练兵、最后冲刺的“精兵利器”。



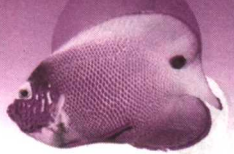


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第一章 名 词

中考◆向导

命·题·趋·势



名词是历年各省市中考必考知识点。从考查形式看,一般有单项选择、填空、词形变化(单复数及词性转化)、(短文)改错、单词释义等。所占分值通常为1~3分。从命题意图看,侧重考查考生在具体语言环境中对名词的应用能力。

考·查·重·点



中考试题对名词的考查涉及名词复数的构成、名词的所有格、可数名词与不可数名词的用法、专有名词的用法及近义词辨析等。其中,不可数名词的数量表示法、名词双重所有格、近义词辨析、名词作定语等又是考查的热点。

考点◆归纳

一、名词的数



1. 名词复数的构成规则

- (1) 一般在词尾直接加-s。
- (2) 以字母-s, -x, -ch, -sh 结尾的名词,通常在词尾加-es, 读[iz]。

特例:stomach—stomachs

- (3) 以字母-f, -fe 结尾的名词,把 f, fe 变为 v, 再加-es。
- (4) 以“辅音字母+y”结尾的名词,先变 y 为 i, 再加-es。

特例:部分专有名词直接加-s

Mary—Marys

- (5) 以“辅音字母+o”结尾的名词加-es, 读[z]。

特例:zoo—zoos, piano—pianos, photo—photos, radio—radios

2. 名词复数的不规则变化

- (1) man—men, woman—women, Englishman—Englishmen, Frenchman—Frenchmen, policeman—policemen

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第一章 名词.....

特例: German --Germans, Norman-- Normans

(2) foot---feet, tooth---teeth, child---children, mouse---mice

3. 单复数形式相同的名词

(1) sheep 绵羊; deer 鹿

(2) 以 -ese 或 -ss 结尾的表示“某国人”的名词 Chinese 中国人; Japanese 日本人; Swiss 瑞士人

4. 只有复数形式的名词 trousers 裤子; glasses 眼镜; thanks 感谢; clothes 衣服; goods 货物; compasses 圆规; stairs 楼梯; people 人们; scissors 剪刀; chopsticks 筷子

5. 名词(多为不可数名词)的数量表达 a piece of bread/meat 一块面包/肉; five drops of water 五滴水; six bags of rice 六袋大米; seven pairs of shoes 七双鞋; eight baskets of apples 八筐苹果; nine pieces of news 九条消息

二、名词的所有格

1. 表示有生命的东西的名词,所有格一般在该名词后加-'s:

Jim's sister 吉姆的姐妹; Children's Day 儿童节; Women's Day 妇女节

特例: 一个名词被短语或从句修饰时,常用“of + 名词”结构表示所有格
the book of the boy behind you 你身后那个孩子的书

2. 以-s 或-es 结尾的复数名词的所有格,只在名词右上方加-':

Teachers' Day 教师节

3. 以-s 结尾的单数名词或人名后应加-'s 构成所有格:

a waitress's job 一个女招待的工作;

Charles's address 查尔斯的地址

特例: 以[z]音结尾的人名的所有格的构成加-' 或-'s 均可:

James' / James's wife 詹姆斯的妻子; Engels' / Engels's works 恩格斯的著作

4. 如果某物为两人共有,则只在后一个名词词尾加-'s; 如果不是共有的,则两个名词后都要加-'s:

Jim and Kate's house 吉姆和凯特的房间(共有);

Jane's and Tom's books 珍和汤姆的书(不共有)

5. 复合名词的所有格在后一个名词词尾加 -'s 构成; her son-in-law's photo 她女婿的照片

6. 表示某人家、店铺等生活、工作处所的所有格后的名词常省略:

at Mr Wang's 在王先生家; to my uncle's 到我叔叔家;

at the doctor's 在医生诊所; at the tailor's 在裁缝店;

at the barber's 在理发店

7. 有些表示时间、距离、国家、城市、团体、机构等的名词也可以在词尾加-'s 构成所有格:

today's newspaper 今天的报纸; ten minutes' walk 步行十分钟的路程;

China's villages 中国的乡村; Shanghai's factories 上海的工厂

8. 物主如为无生命的名词,通常用“of + 名词”结构来构成所有格:

the name of the hospital 医院的名称; the center of the city 市中心

9. 表示某物的一部分或抽象概念时,常用“of + 名词”结构表示所有格:

the top of the house 房屋的顶部(一部分);

the cost of living 生活费用(抽象意义)

10. 如果在表示所属物的名词前有冠词、数词、不定代词或指示代词时,常用“of + 所有格”的形式,即

双重所有格,来表示所有关系:

a friend of my father's (=one of my father's friends)

我父亲的一位朋友

透视◆真题

1. The little baby has two _____ already. (天津 2001)

A tooth B tooths C teeth D teeths

【解析】C 此题旨在考查不规则名词 tooth 的复数的构成。此题易误选 B。

2. Don't you think Dalian is one of the most beautiful _____ in China? (大连 2001)

A cities B city C place D towns

【解析】A “one of the + 复数名词”表示“……之一”。此题旨在考查名词复数形式的构成。以“辅音字母+y”结尾的名词变复数时,先变 y 为 i,再加-es。

3. The _____ are going to fly to Beijing. (广西 2001)

A Germen B Germany C Germanys D Germans

【解析】D German 的复数形式是规则变化,即在词尾直接加-s。又如 human—humans, Norman—Normans 等。此题易误选 A。

4. Can you see nine _____ in the picture? (长沙 2001)

A sheep B dog C pig D horse

【解析】A 此题旨在考查名词复数的用法。做此题的关键字是空格前的 nine 一词,表明此处须用名词复数。sheep 单复数同形,故选 A。单复数形式相同的名词还有 deer—deer, people—people, Chinese—Chinese, Japanese—Japanese 等。

5. There are two _____ in my class. (安徽 1999)

A Marys B Maries
C Mary's D Maries'

【解析】A 此句意为“我们班有两个玛丽”。此题旨在考查专有名词的复数构成。专有名词(如人名、地名)的复数构成不遵循普通名词单数变复数的规则,而是直接在词尾加-s。又如:the Turners(特纳一家人)。此外,某些字母、符号、数字变复数时,为避免误会,常在该字母、符号、数字后加-'再加-s。

6. He had something to write down and asked me for _____. (天津 2003)

A a paper B some papers
C some pieces of papers D a piece of paper

【解析】D 此句意为“他有一些东西要写,向我要了一张纸”。此题旨在考查不可数名词的数量表示法。paper 是不可数名词,无复数。如要表示多数,量词 piece 用复数形式。paper 也可以用作可数名词,意思是“论文;试卷;证件”等,复数形式是 papers。

7. They are having a meeting in _____ reading-room. (上海 2000)

A the student's B the students'
C student's D students'

【解析】B 此句意为“他们正在学生阅览室开会”。此题旨在考查复数名词所有格的用法。词尾是-s 或-es 的复数名词构成所有格,只在词尾加-',不再加-s。“学生阅览室”是特指,故用定冠词 the。

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第一章 名词.....

8. It's _____ bedroom. It's clean and tidy. (兰州 2003)

- ☐ A Lily and Lucy ☐ B Lily and Lucy's
☐ C Lily's and Lucy ☐ D Lilys and Lucy's

【解析】B 此句意为“这是莉莉和露茜的卧室,干净、整洁”。此题旨在考查名词所有格的用法。如果表示某物为两人或两人以上共有,则只需要在后一个名词词尾加-'s;如果不是共有,则要在每个名词后都加-'s。根据后面的代词 It,可知是一个房间,两人共用。

9. Today is September 10th. It's _____ Day. Let's go and buy some flowers for our teachers. (天津 2003)

- ☐ A Teachers ☐ B Teachers'
☐ C the Teachers' ☐ D Teacher's

【解析】B 此题旨在考查表示节日的专有名词的用法。其一,节日前面不用冠词;其二,前面的名词要用复数形式的所有格,如 Women's Day, Children's Day 等。但 Mother's Day(母亲节), Father's Day(父亲节)除外。

10. I know most of them are _____. (福建 2000)

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

【解析】D 此题旨在考查名词 woman 作定语的特殊用法。woman 和 man 作定语时,必须与被限定的名词在数上保持一致。如 men teachers(男教师)。其他名词作定语则不需要在数上保持一致。如 boy/girl friends(男/女朋友), fish and chip shops(炸鱼薯条店)。

考点击破

一、名词的数

1. I want to buy _____.

- ☐ A two bottles of ink
☐ B two bottle of ink
☐ C two bottle of inks
☐ D two bottles of inks

2. They don't have to do _____ today.

- ☒ A much homework
☐ B many homeworks
☐ C many homework
☐ D much homeworks

3. The blouse is made of _____.

- ☐ A a wool ☐ B these wool
☐ C wools ☐ D wool

4. There are three _____ and seven _____ in the picture.

- ☐ A cows; sheeps
☐ B cows; sheep

☐ C cow; sheep

☐ D cow; sheeps

5. Sheep _____ white and milk _____ also white.

- ☐ A is; are ☐ B are; is
☐ C is; is ☐ D are; are

6. I'd like to have a glass of milk and _____.

- ☐ A two bread
☐ B two pieces of breads
☐ C two piece of bread
☐ D two pieces of bread

7. Many _____ are singing over there.

- ☐ A woman ☐ B women
☐ C girl ☐ D child

8. He bought _____.

- ☐ A two pairs of shoes
☐ B two pair of shoes
☐ C two pairs of shoe
☐ D two pair of shoe

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9. Mr White has three _____.
☐ child
☐ children
☐ childs
☐ childrens
10. Beijing is one of the biggest _____ in the world.
☐ citys ☐ city
☐ cityes ☐ cities
11. Where's Mr White?
 —He's in _____.
☐ the room 202 ☐ Room 202
☐ the Room 202 ☐ room 202
12. —Would you like some _____?
 —Oh, yes, just a little.
☐ milk ☐ apple
☐ pears ☐ oranges
13. Here are _____ for you, Sue.
☐ potatoes ☐ some potatoes
☐ three tomatos ☐ some tomato
14. Sam gave Ann some _____ to look after Polly while he was away.
☐ picture-books ☐ inventions
☐ instructions ☐ messages
15. Mum, I'm quite thirsty. Please give me _____.
☐ two orange
☐ two bottle of oranges
☐ two bottles of orange
☐ two bottles of oranges
16. How wonderful! The _____ is made of _____.
☐ house; glass ☐ house; glasses
☐ houses; glass ☐ houses; glasses
17. I meet some _____ in the park and talked with them the other day.
☐ Japaneses ☐ Americans
☐ Chineses ☐ English
18. There are two _____ in the room.
☐ shelf ☐ shelves
☐ shelfes ☐ shelves
19. Mr Lin often gives us _____ by e-mail.
☐ some good information
☐ some good informations
- ☐ good informations
☐ a good information
20. There are _____ in the field. They're eating grass.
☐ a horse ☐ much horses
☐ many horse ☐ many horses
21. How many _____ can you see in the picture?
☐ box ☐ books
☐ man ☐ woman
22. I'd like to have _____, please.
☐ two piece of paper
☐ two pieces of paper
☐ two pieces of papers
☐ two piece of papers
23. —What can I do for you?
 —I'd like two _____.
☐ box of apple ☐ boxes of apples
☐ box of apples ☐ boxes of apple
24. —What do you think of the _____ there?
 —It's very delicious.
☐ cakes ☐ meat
☐ noodles ☐ egg pies

二、名词所有格

25. _____ room is next to their parents'.
☐ Kate's and Joan's
☐ Kate's and Joan
☐ Kate and Joan's
☐ Kate and Joan
26. Miss Green is a friend of _____.
☐ Mary's mother's
☐ Mary's mother
☐ Mary mother's
☐ mother's of Mary
27. Tom is _____. He will come to see me.
☐ my a friend ☐ friend
☐ mine friend ☐ a friend of mine
28. —Whose room is this?
 —It's _____.
☐ Li Ming ☐ Li Ming's
☐ Li Mings ☐ Li Mings'
29. _____ room is on the 5th floor.

Magic

第一章 名词.....

- Lucy and Lily
- Lucy and Lily's
- Lucy's and Lily
- Lucy's and Lily's

30. June 1st is _____.

- children's day • children's Day
- Children's Day • Children's day

三、词义辨析

31. The _____ of machine made us feel sick.

- voice • noise
- sound • noises

32. It's a long _____ to Paris. It's two thousand kilometres.

- street • road
- way • end

33. Shops, hospitals and schools are all _____.

- places • homes
- rooms • buildings

34. There are many _____ in the fridge.

- fish • fruit
- eggs • bread

35. Here are some birthday cards with our best _____ for her.

- wish • hope
- wishes • hopes

36. I always go to that _____ to buy food on Sunday.

- shop • park
- zoo • garden

37. —Which of the following animals lives only in China?

—The _____.

- monkey • elephant
- panda • cat

38. The third month of the year is _____.

- March • January
- February • April

39. _____ is the best time for planting trees.

- Summer • Winter
- Spring • Autumn

40. Tom was badly hurt in the match. They carried

him to the _____ as quickly as possible.

- bank • post office
- shop • hospital

41. There are seven _____ in a week.

- years • months
- days • minutes

42. My father is a _____. He works in a hospital.

- teacher • doctor
- farmer • writer

43. It's very cold today. Why don't you put on your _____?

- watch • shirt
- sweater • glasses

44. —Excuse me, are you _____?

—Yes, I'm from _____.

- Japan; Japanese
- China; Chinese
- England; English
- American; America

45. What's the Chinese for "PRC"?

- 中国人民解放军
- 中华人民共和国
- 联合国
- 中国共产党

46. I'm hungry. Please bring me some _____.

- kites • desks
- boxes • cakes

47. There is not enough _____ in the corner to put the table.

- place • room
- floor • ground

48. —Where is Tom?

—He's left a _____ saying that he has something important to do.

- excuse • sentence
- news • message

49. There are few _____ in the fridge. Let's go and buy some peas, carrots and cabbages.

- vegetables • fruit
- meat • eggs

50. —Which _____ do you like?

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—I like maths.

● music

● sport

● subject

● game

考题预测

一、单项选择

1. —What's the _____ today? (扬州 2003)

—It's June 22.

● time

● day

● date

● month

2. Let me have a _____. I'm so tired after the long walk. (盐城 2003)

● look

● talk

● rest

● swim

3. The _____ now is that we have lots of _____ to ask. (天津 2003)

● problem; questions

● question; problems

● question; problem

● problem; question

4. They have searched the _____ for 3 hours for the information about the Canon camera. (辽宁 2003)

● TV

● radio

● Internet

● computer

5. —How do you get home from _____? By bus? (江西 2003)

—No, I walk. _____ isn't very far.

● school; The school

● the school; The school

● the school; School

● school; School

6. A _____ is used for keeping warm. (吉林 2003)

● stamp

● jacket

● key

● clock

7. I'd like something to read. Would you please pass me the _____? (北京西城区 2003)

● pen

● box

● ruler

● book

8. —How many _____ can you see in the following pictures? (北京海淀区 2003)

—Three.



● boys

● animals

● films

● buildings

9. We're going to have _____ holiday next month. (四川资阳 2003)

● two month

● two-month

● a two month's

● a two-month

10. Linda, I've bought many _____. Now let's make the birthday cake. (上海 2003)

● fresh eggs

● chocolate milk

● frozen food

● rice dumplings

11. The young man's name is James Allan Smith. We can call him _____. (泰州市 2003)

● Mr James

● Mr Smith

● James

● B and C

12. Yangpu Bridge is one of _____ in the world. (上海闵行区 2003)

● the biggest bridge

● the biggest bridges

● bigger bridges

● bigger bridge

13. After the exam, we'll have _____ holiday. (黑龙江 2003)

● two weeks

● two-weeks

● two weeks'

● two week's

14. She was born in Wuhan, but Beijing has become her second _____. (河南 2003)

● home

● house

● family

● country

15. The doctor worked for _____ after twelve o'clock. (河北 2003)

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第一章 名词

- two more hours
● two another work
● more two hours
● another two hour
16. The sign "_____" is usually seen on the box with glass in. (聊城 2003)
● PULL ● CLOSED
● DANGRE ● FRAGILE
17. What's wrong with my son's _____? He can't see things clearly. (北京市 2003)
● eyes ● ears
● mouth ● nose
18. She was born in Chongqing, but Chengdu has become her second _____. (重庆市 2003)
● family ● hometown
● house ● country
19. They are those _____ bags. Please put them on the bus. (广西 2003)
● visitor ● visitors
● visitor's ● visitors'
20. Li Lei always comes to school early and cleans the _____ for his classmates. (兰州 2002)
● house ● window
● wall ● classroom
21. —Oh, there isn't enough _____ for us in the lift. (黄冈 2002)
—It doesn't matter, let's wait for the next.
● ground ● floor
● place ● room
22. Mr Smith always has _____ to tell us. (河南 2002)
● some good pieces of news
● some pieces of good news
● some good piece of news
● some piece of good news
23. English is spoken as a first language in _____. (北京西城区 2002)
● the USA ● India
● Japan ● China
24. _____ comes from cows. (北京西城区 2002)
● Wool ● Chicken
● Pork ● Milk
25. Which of the following does paper burn in? (北京西城区 2002)
● CO₂ ● N₂
● O₂ ● H₂
26. Ask the naughty boys not to make any _____. I can't fall asleep. (广州 2001)
● voice ● sound
● noise ● singing
27. Look! There are some _____ on the floor. (长沙 2002)
● child ● water
● boxes ● girl
28. _____ is the biggest city in China. (福州 2002)
● Beijing ● Shanghai
● Guangzhou ● Kunming
29. The Englishman, Stephenson (史蒂芬孙), invented _____. (福州 2002)
● the ship ● the car
● the plane ● the train
30. There is a lot of _____ in the box. (桂林 2002)
● cake ● bags of cakes
● milk ● bags of milk
31. Don't worry about making _____ when you speak English. (大连 2002)
● clothes ● mistakes
● friends ● things
32. —May I ask you _____, Mum? (江西 2002)
—Yes. What is it?
—Our class are going to have a picnic tomorrow. Can I go?
● something
● anything
● some questions
● a problem
33. Mr Smith comes from Australia, but he has worked in China for five years. So you can talk with him _____. (江西 2002)
● either in English or in Chinese
● not in Chinese but in English
● just in English, not in Chinese

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- neither in Chinese nor in English
34. In China, people put their _____ first. (大连 2002)
- given names
● full names
● family names
● English names
35. — Are you Mr Thomas Green?
— Yes, but you'd better call me Mr _____, or _____ for short. (青岛 2002)
- Thomas; Green
● Tom; Green
● Green; Tom
● Green; Thomas
36. September 10th is _____ Day. (长沙 2002)
- Teacher ● Teachers'
● Mothers ● Mother
37. I'm hungry. Please give me _____. (福州 2002)
- a bread
● some breads
● a piece of bread
● two pieces of breads
38. Jack has _____. (桂林 2002)
- two pieces of breads
● two pieces of bread
● two pieces bread
● two piece of bread
39. He had a _____ visit to Canada last month. (深圳 2002)
- ten days ● ten-day
● ten-days ● ten day
40. The market isn't far from here. It's only _____ bicycle ride. (天津 2002)
- half an hours'
● half an hour's
● half an hour
● an hour and a half
41. Mr Gao is a teacher. He works in a new _____. (北京 2001)
- shop ● school
- factory ● hospital
42. — What _____ do you like best?
— Football. (北京海淀区 2001)
- food ● subject
● sport ● music
43. Henry runs fast. He won the _____ 8000-metre race yesterday. (大连 2001)
- boys' ● boys
● boy ● boy's
44. — What can I do for you? (黄冈 2001)
— I'm looking for _____.
- a pair of shoes
● a pair of T-shirt
● two pairs of hat
● two pair of trousers
45. What's your _____ for being late again? (河南 2001)
- idea ● key
● excuse ● news

二、词形、词类转换

I 用所给的单词的适当形式填空,使句子意思完整通顺,每条横线限填一个单词。(广州 2002)

- I couldn't understand why he was so _____ (interest) in the invitation.
- He did the work very _____ (care). Everybody said he had done a good job.
- I met an old friend of _____ (I) in the Summer Palace last Sunday.
- Many new _____ (potato) will grow from one potato planted in the ground.
- We hope it will be _____ (sun) tomorrow, for our picnic.

II 词形转换

- Would you like to eat more _____ (egg)? (济南 2001)
- Wei Hua gave me two _____ (book) yesterday. (北京 2001)
- We should brush our _____ (tooth) twice a day. (广州 2003)
- I bought ten _____ (pencil) yesterday. (北京崇文区 2002)
- Although SARS is a _____ (danger) disease, we