

◎根据教育部最新《考试说明》学科标准编写

◎全国重点中学特高级教师审定

2005高考复习

主编 赵鹏丽

英语语法



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高考复习专项突破

本书四大优势

权威性:本书以最新《考试说明》为依据,以2005年高考 必备教材为依托,突出重点,讲清疑点。

综合性: 本书把纷繁复杂的学科知识点用一根主线串在一起, 把"厚"书讲"薄", 既突出学科内综合, 又注重学科知识交叉, 很好地体现了当前高考的发展趋势。

针对性:本书从能力训练的角度有针对性地设计了相关训练题,全面考查了《考试说明》对相关知识点的能力要求,准确反映了高考命题的考查趋势,是考前真正的"综合复习"及"实战演练"。

实用性:本书内容安排详略得当,知识概括化繁为简,点评言简意赅,试题难易交叉,既有助于培养学生的跳跃性思维,又能很好地帮助学生提高学习成绩和应试能力。



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素质教育改革下的高考已成了能力考试,广大考生都在寻找一条备考的捷径,却是难之又难。其实能力是经过不断的培养才形成的。多做一些实用性的题目,多遇到一些新的情况,摸索出好的学习方法与技巧就是高考成功的捷径。

我们的这套丛书是全国重点名校的特、高级教师根据多年的教学经验并深入研究近几年的高考试题精心编写而成的,符合考生实际的学习情况。本丛书严格按照中学教学大纲和最新的《考试说明》编写,编著者本着深入细致地研究、传递高考命题最新信息的宗旨,进行精心策划和选题,旨在帮助同学们形成新的应试观念。

丛书具有如下特点:

知识整合 注重基础知识,对各考点中应掌握的知识点通过网络、图表等形式进行系统的总结,并对此考点在高考中出现的方式、频率等进行分析归纳,指出今后高考的重点和热点所在。

考题精析 精选了历年有代表性的高考试题和典型题目,并加以详细的分析、说明。

能力训练 所选题目新颖、实用,具有典型性和开放性;既注重基础知识训练,又注重能力的培养,有很高的训练价值。

参考答案 对所有习题进行解答分析,点拨解题思路,提高解题能力。

在编写本丛书过程中,我们虽处处推敲、层层把关,但难免有疏漏和不妥之处,诚盼教师和同学们提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编 者于北京大学

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专题一 名词和冠词





名词

一、名词的数

名词分为不可数名词和可数名词两大类。

- 1. 不可数名词
- (1)不可数名词一般没有单复数之分,主要包括物质名词和抽象名词。常见的不可数名词有: water, medicine, news, work, chalk, weather, cotton, wood, machinery, scenery等。
- (2)常用 how much, much, a little, little, a lot of, some, any 等来修饰不可数名词。例如: There is little meat left in the bowl,
- (3)可用 a piece of, a cup of 等来表示不可数名词的量, piece、cup 等可以有复数形式。例如: two pieces of bread
 - 区别 可数名词也可以用量表示,例如: three boxes of apples
 - 注意 ①不可数名词做主语时谓语动词用单数形式。例如:

There is some bread over there.

- ②"of+抽象名词"相当于该名词的形容词形式,可在句中做定语或表语。例如:
 The meeting is really of importance. 这个会议真的很重要。(相当于 The meeting is really important.)
- 2. 可数名词

可数名词包括个体名词和集体名词,有单、复数形式。其复数形式构成方法如下:

- (1) 一般情况下在名词后加 s, 例如: soldier-soldiers
- (2) 以 s、x、ch、sh 结尾的名词加 es, 例如: box—boxes, watch—watches
- (3) 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的名词,变 y 为 i 加 es,例如: baby—babies,factory—factories
- 区别 如果是以元音字母加 y 结尾的名词,则只能加 s,例如: monkey—monkeys
- (4) 以 o 结尾的名词,大多加 s, 如: photo—photos, memo (备忘录)—memos, radio—radios. 但有的名词要加 es, 例如: tomato—tomatoes, hero—heroes, potato—potatoes, echo (回声)—echoes
- (5) 以f 或者 fe 结尾的名词,变f 或者 fe 为 v,再加-es,例如: knife—knives,wife—wives,leaf—leaves,thief—thieves,calf—calves,half—halves,loaf—loaves,self—selves,shelf—shelves,wolf—wolves

但是下列名词后直接加-s: belief—beliefs, chief—chiefs, gulf—gulfs, handkerchief—handkerchiefs, roof—roofs, proof—proofs, safe—safes (保险箱), serf—serfs, strife—strifes (争斗)

(6) 单复数形式相同的词: sheep, fish, Chinese, Japanese, works (工厂), means (方法)



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- (7) 特殊变化的名词:
 - ①tooth—teeth, foot—feet, mouse—mice, child—children
 - 2)man-men, woman-women, policeman-policemen, Frenchman-Frenchmen

区别 German (德国人)—Germans

- (8) 复合名词的复数形式:
 - ①将主体名词变为复数,例如: son(s)-in-law, looker(s)-on(旁观者), step-son(s)(继子)
 - ②没有主体名词的,在词尾加 s,例如:grown-up(s)(成年人),go-between(s)(中间人)
 - ③以 man 和 woman 作为性别标志的名词,其复数形式如下: man servant—men servants, woman doctor—women doctors
- 注意 ①常以复数形式出现的名词 people, clothes, trousers, glasses 做主语时,谓语动词要用复数形式。例如:

My clothes are newer than yours.

②有些名词看似复数,实际上是单数,如: news, maths, physics 等。它们做主语时,谓语动词要用单数形式。例如:

No news is good news.

二、名词的所有格

名词的所有格有两种形式: 's 所有格和 of 所有格。

1. 's 所有格

构成 在名词后面加 's,例如: Tom—Tom's;在以 s 结尾的复数名词后加撇号 ('),例如: Dickens' novels;复合名词只在最后一个名词的词尾加 's,例如: her sister-in-law's bike

- 用法 ①'s 所有格主要用于表示人或动物等有生命的名词。
 - ②某些指时间、国家、城市、自然现象、价值等无生命的名词也可以用 's 所有格,例如: an hour's ride, today's breakfast, the death's door
 - ③'s 所有格可以表示 "家" "店铺" 等处所,例如: the chemist's (药店), the tailor's (裁缝店), her uncle's (她叔叔家)
 - ④下面这些说法已经成为固定词组,必须用 's 所有格。

a stone's throw 一箭之遥

a bird's eye view 鸟瞰

at arm's length 疏远

in one's mind's eye 在某人心中

2. of 所有格

构成 of+名词

- 用法 ①表示无生命的名词,通常用 of 所有格来表示所有关系,例如: the gate of our school
 - ②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,例如: two works of Mark Twain
- 3. 双重所有格

构成 of+'s

用法 ①做 of 宾语的名词必须是人,而且是特指。例如:

- a photo of Tom's 汤姆的一张照片
- ②双重所有格所修饰的名词不能和 the 连用,但可以和数词、不定冠词 a, an 以及 any, some 等词连用。例如:



some classmates of Li Fang's 李芳的一些同学

三、名词做定语

英语中常用名词的所有格做定语,例如:

Jack's pen, a map of China

但有时还可以直接用名词做定语,例如:

eye drops 眼药水

gas station 加油站

coffee cup 咖啡杯

shoe store 鞋店

heart trouble 心脏病

四、名词前多个形容词的排列顺序

多个形容词做定语时,其先后顺序通常为:

性质、大小、新旧、形状、年龄、颜色、来源、物质、目的、用途等。例如:

a famous medical school 一所著名的医学校

an old stone bridge 一座旧石桥

a small round table 一张小圆桌

冠词

冠词是一种虚词,用在名词或名词词组的前面,表示名词是特指还是泛指。冠词可分为不定冠词和 定冠词两种形式。不定冠词有 a, an; 定冠词有 the。其中,a 用在发音以辅音开头的名词之前,而 an 则 用在发音以元音开头的名词之前。

一、不定冠词的用法

- 1. 表示某一类人或某事物中的任何一个,经常用在第一次提到某人或某物时。例如: I gave him an interesting book yesterday.
- 2. 表示人或事物的某一种类,强调整体。例如:

A horse is useful to mankind.

- ,3. 用在表示时间、速度、价格等意义的名词之前,表示单位,可译为"每一"。例如: The rent is £100 a week.
- 4. 表示 one 或 every。例如:
 I have a mouth, a nose and two eyes.
- 5. 用于某些固定词组。例如: at a loss, in a word

二、定冠词的用法

- 1. 表示特定的或上文已提到过的人或物。例如: I am very interested in the film.
- 2. 表示世界上独一无二的东西。例如: the earth, the moon, the sun, the star
- 3. 用在序数词、形容词最高级前。例如: the second story, the largest room
- 4. 用在由普通名词构成的国家、党派等专有名词前以及表示江、河、湖、海、山、川、群岛的名词前。例如:

the Changjiang River, the Ural Mountains

5. 用在方位名词前或某些表示时间的词组或习惯用语中。例如:

on the left, in the east, in the morning, on the other hand

6. 用在形容词前表示某一类人。例如: the poor (rich, old, young, sick, dead, new, blind)

7. 特指某人或某物。例如:

Give me the pen.

8. 用在姓氏复数形式前,表示全家人或这一姓氏的夫妇俩。例如: The Turners are sitting at the breakfast table.

9. 用在单数可数名词前,表示某一类人或事物。例如: The brain is the centre of thought.

10. 表示演奏乐器时,乐器的名称前常用定冠词。例如:
Do you like to play the piano or the violin?

11. 用在逢十的复数数词之前,指某世纪的某个年代。例如: in the 1870s

12. 在表示发明物的单数名词前加定冠词。例如: The compass (指南针) was invented in China.

三、不用冠调的情况

- 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。例如: Air is matter.
- 2. 可数名词前有物主代词、指示名词、名词所有格等限制时,不加冠词。例如: This book is mine.
- 季节、月份、星期、节日、假日、一日三餐名称前一般不加冠词。例如, National Day, Children's Day, Women's Day
 Have you had supper? Spring is the best season of the year.
 如果月份等被一个限定性定语修饰,就要加冠词。
 He joined the army in the spring of 2004.
- 4. 称呼语或指家里雇佣的 nurse, cook 等名词前及表示头衔职务的名词作宾语、补语及同位语时, 一般不加冠词。例如:

What's this, mother?

5. 学科名称、球类、棋类名称前不加冠词。例如: Do you study mathematics?

6. 复数名词表示泛指一类人或事物时前不用冠词。例如: They are workers.

在与 by 连用的交通工具名称前不加冠词。例如:
 by car, by bus, by bike, by train
 take a bus, come in a boat, on the train/bus 中要加冠词。

- 8. 某些固定词组中不用冠词。
- (1) 名词词组(当两上或两个以上的名词用 and 连接时,如果带有对比的含义或习惯上总是一起使用,常省去冠词。):

husband and wife, brother and sister, body and soul, day and night, knife and fork

(2) 介词词组:

to (at, from) shool, in (to) class, in (to, at, from) university (college), to (in, into, from) church, to (in, into, out of) prison (hospital), to (at, from) work, to (in, from)



town, at (from) home, to (at) sea, at night (noon, midnight), by car (bus, bicycle, plane, train, boat), on foot

- 9. as 引导的让步状语从句中,作表语的名词不带冠词。例如: Child as she is, she knows a lot of English.
- 10. 系动词 turn (作"变成"解) 后作表语的单数可数名词前习惯上不用冠词。例如: The young worker has turned writer. =The young worker has become a writer.
- 11. 在单数名词+after+同一单数名词(表示"一个接一个")结构中,单数可数名词前不加冠词。
- 12. 形容词的最高级前、序数词前也有不用定冠词的情况。
- (1) "most+形容词原级"作"十分、非常、极"解时,前面不用定冠词。例如: Oh, it's most beautiful.
- (2) 当形容词最高级作表语,不表示与其他人或物相比时,其前不用定冠词。例如: The market in the country is busiest in winter.
- (3) 当两个形容词最高级并列修饰同一个名词时,第二个形容词最高级前通常不用定冠词。例如: She is the tallest and fattest girl in our class.
- (4) 形容词最高级前有名词所有格或物主代词时,不能用定冠词。例如: A wolf in a sheep's skin is our most dangerous enemy.
- (5) 序数词前一般加定冠词表示"第……", 但在 second, third 等词前加不定冠词可表示"又一, 再一"。例如:

He has to take a second arrow.

- 13. no 与 such 连用时应放在 such 之前, such 后面的名词前不用冠词。 No such thing has ever happened in this village.
- 14. never, ever 置于作主语的名词前,这些名词前不用冠词。例如:
 Never did student study so hard.
- 15. 有时为了节省空间、时间、金钱和精力,或为了引起注意,省去 a 或 the。这主要用于新闻标题、工商业文件、广告、电报、公告、提纲、书名等。例如: Conference opens.

注意 有些词组中,有冠词与没有冠词的含义是不同的。试比较:

go to school 去上学
go to the school 到学校去
go to church 做礼拜
go to the church 到教堂去
in hospital 住院
in the hospital 在医院
take place 发生
take the place of 代替
out of problem (question) 不成问题
out of the problem (question) 不可能
in front of 在……前面
in the front of 在…… (内部的) 前部

go to college 上大学
go to the college 到学院去
go to bed 上床睡觉
go to the bed 到床那儿去
in prison 坐牢
in the prison 在监狱(工作等)
at table 吃饭
at the table 在桌子旁边(美语中也指吃饭)
four of us 我们当中的四个人
the four of us 我们四个人都(共四个人)
on earth 到底、究竟
on the earth 在地球上

◎ 考点分析

从 1994 年到 2003 年十年的全国英语的考试题中,共考查有关名词的知识点 65 次,考查冠词 43 次,重点是名词的作用、名词的数、名词的格和冠词的作用。

人考题精析

易稍退						
例 1——	The year	having	gone b	y, I	found	she

had _____.

A. a little white hairs B. some white hair

C. much white hair D. a few white hairs

精析——hair 表示"头发"时,通常用作单数, 是不可数名词,但有时也可用复数形式,表示"几根头发,多根毛发",本题中的 hair 就是这种用法。

试比较: Our Chinese teacher wears long hair. 我们的中文老师留着长发。(hair 是不可数名词)

My father has quite a few gray hairs. 我父亲有相当多的白发。(hair 是可数名词)

答案---D

例 2——Laura's work is better than _____in the class.

A. anyone else

B. anyone's else

C. anyone else's

D. anyone else'

精析——当 anyone, someone, anybody, nobody 等不定代词与 else 连用时,所有格的符号要加在 else 后面。又如: It must be somebody else's eraser.

答案----C

例 3——He gained his ______by printing _ of famous writers.

A. wealth; work B. wealth; works

C. wealths; work D. wealths; works

精析—wealth 是"财产,财富"的意思,是不可数名词;work 作为"著作,作品"时是可数名词,常用works。

答案---B

。高考试题分析

例 1- (上海 2000) What he has done is far

from	

A. satisfactory

B. satisfied

C. satisfaction

D. satisfy

精析——此題中的 from 是介词,后面应该接名词。分析四个选项: satisfactory 是形容词, "令人满意的"; satisfied 是过去分词,可以作形容词使用,"感到满意的"; satisfaction 是名词,"满意,令人满意的事物"; satisfy 是动词,"使……满意"。 句意为"他所做的事令人很不满意"。

答案----C

例 2——(上海 2001 春季) That's not a match. We're playing chess just for

A. habit B. hobby C. fun D. game

精析——根据"That's not a match"暗示,可知这次下棋不像比賽那么严肃。所以不用 habit (习惯), hobby (爱好), game (运动)。just for fun 意为"取乐,闹着玩"。

答案-----C

例 3— (全国 2001) The warmth of _____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of wool used.

A. the, the

B. the, /

C. /, the

D. /, /

精析——第一空为特指,第二空为泛指。

答案---B

例 4—— (全国 2002) Jumping out of ______ex-__airplane at ten thousand feet is quite _____exciting experience.

A. /, the

B. /, an

C. an, an

D. the, the

精析——airplane 和 experience (经历) 均为可数名词,前面使用不定冠词表示某类东西中的一个。

答案——C

- (上海 2003 春季) More and more people choose to shop in a supermarket as it offers a great _____ of goods. A. variety B. mixture

C. extension

D. combination

精析——a variety of "各种各样的……", 这是 一个固定搭配,后面接复数名词,句意为"越来越 多的人选择到超级市场购物,因为那里提供各种各 样的货物。"B"混合体", C"延伸, 扩大", D "联合",与句意不符。

答案----A

例(6	(上海 2003) I earn 10 dollars	
hour as		supermarket cashier on Saturdays.	
A.	a···an	B. the···a	
_			

C. an···a D. an…the

精析---两空都是泛指,所以都要填不定冠 词。

注意: 当不定冠词修饰的名词的第一个音 (不 是字母, 而是读者) 是元音时, 不定冠词要用 an, 如本题的 an hour, 又如: an X-ray (一张 X 光照 片), an L-plate (一个L形字牌)。

答案——C

能力训练

A #

-,	写出	下列名	调的复	【数形式。

	•			
1.	toe	city	hero	piano
	calf	cliff	proof	chief
	patch	bath	Negro	Hindoo
	belief	life	shelf	handkerchief
	valley	swine	portfolio	quiz
2.	foot	boot ·	ox	fox
	man	German	woman	mouth
	mouse	child	sheep	ship
	goose	moose	deer	cheese
	Burmese	Swiss	Finn	Frenchman
3.	crisis	phenomenon	datum	nucleus
	basis	apparatus	corps	criterion
	series	formula		
4.	room-mate	police officer	man-of-war	boy-messenger
	passer-by	sister-in-law	merry-go-round	notary public
=	、用括号内所给词的正确	制形式填空。		
1.	We had to leave the cine	ema early so we didn't se	e (the end, the	e film).
_				

_	、用描号內所錯词的正确形式填空。
1.	We had to leave the cinema early so we didn't see (the end, the film).
2.	We met Sue and Frank at (the party, Sarah).
3.	My flat is on (the top floor, the house).
4.	The bus crashed into (the back, my car).
5.	We heard the news from (a friend, the woman who works in the post office).

6. There's a hospital at ____ (the end, this road). 7. I've spoken to _____ (the parents, the girl).

	The police want to interview (the manager, the black cat club).
	Have you seen (the new film, Steven Spielberg).
10	(the roof, the house) was badly damaged in the storm,
	B 卷
100	
	选择题
1.	In that strange village, there are many small flags on their
	A. roof B. roofs C. rooves D. roofes
2.	Both Marx and Engles were
	A. German B. Germans C. Germany D. from German
3.	I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little
	A. wait B. time C. patience D. rest
4.	Many people agree thatknowledge of English is a must ininternational trade to-
	day.
	A. a; / B. the; an C. the; the D. /; the
5.	He dropped theand broke it.
	A. cup of coffee B. coffee's cup C. cup for coffee D. coffee cup
6.	If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask him to leave a
	A. message B. letter C. sentence D. notice
7.	I needcloth, for I'm going to makeclothes.
	A. a lot of; many B. much; much
	C. many; many D. many; a lot of
8.	How happy they are! Obviously, they are
0	A. in nice spirits B. in nice spirit C. in high spirits D. in high spirit
9.	Is there for one more in the car?
10	A. seat B. situation C. position D. room
10.	A worker ant has two, one for itself, and one for carrying food to others.
11	A. stomach B. stomaches C. stomachs D. stomacs
11	is one of the official languages at the United Nations, which are very proud of. A. The Chippen, the Chippen B. Chippen Chipp
	A. The Chinese; the Chinese. B. Chinese language; Chinese C. Chinese; Chinese D. The Chinese language; the Chinese
12.	C. Chinese; Chinese D. The Chinese language; the Chinese John is fond of watchingTV while his sister is interested in listening tomusic.
	A. /; the B. the; / C. /; / D. the; the
13.	I didn't tell him news at once because I wanted to give him surprise.
	A. a; a B. the; the C. the; a D. /, the
14.	You can havesecond try if you failfirst time.
	A. the; / B. /; a C. the; a D. a; the
15.	Whatit is to travel inspaceship!
	A. a fun; a B. fun; a C. the fun; a D. a fun; the
16.	Jane spent too much time talking on phone while we were all busy at work.
	A. the; / B. a; / C. /; / D. the; the

17.	You left "s" in	_spelling of the word "a	address".
	A, the; the B, a; the		
18.	Washington was elected	president in 1787.	
	He was the first president of	United States.	
	A, the; the B, /; the	C. /; /	D. the; /
19.	are interested in children	's	
	A. A woman writer; lives	B. Women writer;	life
	C. Women writers; life	D. Woman writers	; lives
20.	Mr. Chang began to learn	_English language at	age of fifty.
	A. /; the B. the; the	C. /; /	D. the; /
21.	-Why isn't he here today?		
	—Because he has caught	bad cold.	
	A. a B. so	C, the	D. /
22.	The policeman caught the thief by	arm.	
	A. a B. an	C. the	D. /
23.	more you use a dictionary		
	A. The; the B. The; /	C. /; the	D. /; /
24.	is the only animal that ca		
	A. Man B. A man		
25.	—Have you seenpen? I	left it here this morning.	,
	—Is itblack one? I think	I saw it somewhere.	•
	A. a; the B. the; the		
26.	I wonder whyare interest		
	A, the people B, people	C. peoples	D. the peoples
27.	Which do you like better,	_or?	
	A. tomato; potato	B. tomatoes; pota	
		D. tomatoes; pota	toes
28.	Hawks eat more field tha		
		B. mice; chicken	
00	C. mouse; chickens	•	
29.	-Have you ever visited the leaning	g tower in Pisa?	
	—Oh, yes,		
	A. dozens of times	B. a dozen of times	3
20	C. dozens of time	D. a dozen time	
30.	has been used to save his	,	
	A. All possible means	B. Every possible r	
21	C. Every possible mean Jenny went to the to buy	D. All the possible	means
or.	A. shoes store	B. shoe store	
32.	C. shoe's store Would you please show me the way	D. shoes' store	



北大河 BEIDAXINKAGAN

	C. dress'shop D. dresses shop
33.	"Isn't it getting dark early tonight?"
	"I think so. I see is on already."
	A. the street's light B. the street light
	C. the light of the street D. the light of streets
34.	There are three in our factory.
	A. woman doctors B. women doctor
	C. women doctors D. woman doctor
35.	Jane asked me to get her, for the old one broke a few days ago.
	A. a pot of tea B. a pot for tea
	C. a tea pot D. a tea's pot
36.	We called atyesterday.
	A. my uncle B. my uncle's
	C. my uncles' D. a friend of my uncle
37.	I will give youto finish it.
	A. two week's time B. two weeks's time
	C. two weeks' time
38.	Every morning the Turners' daughter got up early to the cows.
	A. water B. milk C. grass D. food
39.	The history of is full of achievements and adventures.
	A. man B. men C. men's D. the men
40.	The Culture Revolution took place in of the 20th century.
	A. the sixty B. the sixties C. sixty D. sixties
41.	The two girls are walking side by side.
	A. the; the B. a; a C. /; / D. the; /
42.	meeting held last night was great success.
	A. A; a B. A; / C. The; a D. The; /
43.	Many people are still inhabit of writing silly things inpublic places.
	A. the; the B. /; / C. the; / D. /; the
44.	—How did the teacher leave?
	—He left inhurry.
	A. a great B. the great C. great D. an great
45.	He takes active part in our school activities.
	A. a B. the C. an D. /
46.	The story happened inspring of1937.
4.7	A. the; the B. a; the C. the; / D. /; /
47.	The Yellow River islongest river in China.
40	A. the second B. a second C. the two D. a two
48.	It isinteresting book.
40	A. some B. an C. a D. a the
49.	"Is Paris capital of France?" the little boy asked.
	A. /; the B. the; the C. the; / D. a; the

