### 编者的话

本习题集是为中学生及准备学英语专业的学生而收集编写的, 可供教师在中学各年级英语教学中选编补充练习时参考。

习题集分两部分。第一部分是根据词法及句法顺序编写的,主是加强基础知识和基本技能的练习,在每一类习题前都备有例句如e.g.),便于学生理解和练习,第二部分是根据习题的类型编写的,每一种类型都有综合性习题,因此综合题在本书中占有的比较大,由于已作过第一部分的练习,因此第二部分的习题基本上不再附有例句,以培养学生独立作题的能力。在第二部分中还选编写三十篇短文,内容包括生活、地理、生物、体育、文学及科技等方面,通过回答问题及选择法帮助提高学生阅读英语的能力。

、为了便于读者对照,本习题集附有译文及答案,供作参考。 本书承郑州市科委[Mt] 总工程师校阅, 遵在此致谢。 由于编者水平有限, 缺点、错误在所难免,在内容编排,结构 式等方面若有不妥之处,请广大读者提出批评、指正。

> 编者 一九七九年十月

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14 Adverbial Clause (状语从句) ………… (79) …… (310) PART TWO (第二部分) Exercise (练习) Choose the Best Answer (选择合适的答案) ...... (89) ..... (315) Add 'a', 'an', 'some' or 'the' (填入冠词等) ......(171) ..... (319) Add the Correct Tenses of the Verbs 3 Given (填入所给动词的正确 时态) ……… (174) …… (319) Sentences Joining(连句) ..... (186) ..... (321) Common Errors (改错) ..... (189) ..... (325) 5 Complete Sentences (完成句子) ...... (193) ..... (332) Analyse the Sentences 7 (分析句子) ………… (195) …… (334) Sentence Order (句子的次序) ...... (199) ...... (338) Punctuation (标点符号) ..... (203) ..... (338) Answer Questions About the Passages 10 (回答短文的有关问题) …… (206) …… (340) Choose the Best Answers 11 Which Complete the Meaning of the Passages (选择符合短

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附: Key to the Exercises (练习答案)

## PART ONE

# 第一部分

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# EXERCISE ONE (练习一)

### NOUN (名词)

A. Give the plurals of the following nouns (写出下 列名词的复数):

e.g.	month	months	story	stories
	gas	gases	key	keys
	nose	noses	1eaf	leaves
	brus <b>h</b>	brushes	safe	safes
	hero	heroes	louse	lice
	son-in-law	sons-in-law	peop1e	people
1.	flower	2.	bus	
3.	face	4.	beach	
5.	fox	6.	baby	
7.	journey	8.	ha1f	;
9.	chief	10.	cargo	
11.	zoo	12.	story-teller	
13.	steamboat	14.	chi1d	
15.	fish	16.	brother	
17.	cattle	18.	woman	
19,	lady	20,	class	r. ·
				100

21.	staff	22.	toy
23.	roof	24.	zero
25.	penny	26.	town
27.	buzz	28.	swine
<b>2</b> 9.	grown-up	<b>30</b> 。	echo
31.	body	32.	score
33.	tooth	34.	Chinese
35.	passer-by	36.	path
37.	shelf	38.	photo
39.	editor-in-chief	40.	tobacco
41.	phenomenon	42.	match
43.	deer	44.	gentleman
45.	mouse	46.	looker-on
47.	shot	48.	appendix
49.	bamboo	50.	ο×
51.	grief	52.	way
53.	duty	54.	index
55.	step-son	56.	knife
57.	woman worker	58.	goose
59.	die	60.	man-servant
В.	Read each of the fo	llowi	ing paragraphs careful
	From the five answer	ers v	vhich follow, choose t

B. Read each of the following paragraphs carefully. From the five answers which follow, choose the word which best completes the meaning of the paragraph. Write the LETTER in space provided (细读下列各段,在空白处选填五个答案中最切合题意的词,只需填标号):

e.g. I am made of wood. I have four legs. People sit

at	me and have their dinner. I am a B:
我	<b>是</b> 木头造的。我有四条腿。人们坐在我边上 <b>吃</b> 饭。
我	是 桌子 。
	(A) bed (B) table (C) chair (D)
	bench (E) stool
61.	A tool is used for breaking up the earth. It is
	useful to a peasant. It is a
	一种工具是用来翻地的。对农民很有用。这
	是。
	(A) stick (B) bow1 (C) saw (D)
	plough (E) spoon
62.	Li Li wants to send a letter, but she does not
	have any stamps. She buys stamps from a
	•
	李丽要发一封信,但她没有邮票。她去
	买邮票。
	(A) hospital (B) cinema (C) school (D)
	cultural palace (E) post-office
63.	I prepare food in the kitchen. Everyday I go
	to market to buy food. I am a
	我在厨房里准备饭。我每天去街上买食物。我
	是一个。
	(A) PLA man (B) worker (C) captain
	(D) cook (E) peasant
64.	She cares for sick people. She usually works
	in a hospital. She is a
	她照顾病人。她通常在医院里工作。她是。
	-

	(A) teacher (B) student (C) engineer
	(D) peasant (E) nurse
65.	I am made of metal. People open a lock with
	me. I am a
	我是金属造的。人们用我来开锁。我是。
	(A) key (B) spoon (C) pencil (D)
	stick (E) island
66.	I am a piece of land. I am surrounded by
	water. I am an
	我是一块土地。我被水围绕着。我是。
	(A) valley (B) ocean (C) aeroplane
	(D) hill (E) island
67.	It is the lower surface of a room. It is the
	part on which we walk. It is a
	这是房间的底面。我 们 在 它 上面行走。这是
	(A) attic (B) roof (C) wall (D)
	floor (E) ceiling
68.	I am a small flying insect. I bite people, suck
	their blood and spread malaria. I am a
	我是一只小飞虫。我叮人,吮他们的血并且传
	播疟疾。我是。
	(A) cockroach (B) ant (C) monkey
	(C)fly (E) mosquito
69.	Susan went to a place. It was a large area
	of land covered with many trees. She got lost
	in it. It was a

	苏珊到了一个地方。这是一块有许多树的大面
	积的陆地。她在里面迷了路。这是。
	(A) forest (B) lake (C) island
	(D) hill (E) harbour
	70, I am a small packet of things. The postman
	delivers me to the receiver. I am a
	我是一小包东西。邮递员把我送到收件人手里。
	我是。
	(A) envelope (B) stamp (C) postcard
	(D) box (E) parcel
C.	Say whether the nouns underlined are Proper
	Common, Collective, Abstract or Material Nouns
	(说出下列划线部分名词的种类是专有名词、普通名
	词、集体名词、抽象名词或物质名词):
e.g.	Li Lu, my brother, has overcome his weakness.
	我的兄弟李鲁,克服了他的缺点。
	Li Lu(Proper 专有) brother (Common 普通) weak
	ness (Abstract 抽象)
	71. The table is made of wood.
	桌子是用木头做成的。
	table 15 kg wood 11 ft
	72. The lion is very fierce.
	狮子很凶猛。
	lion $\frac{2}{3}$
	73. Honesty is the best policy.
	诚实才是上策。
	Honesty 15 policy

**↓** ~

7	74.	I went to Japan and France last year.
		去年我去日本和法国了。
		Japan France
,	75.	There was a fleet of ships in the harbour.
		在港口有一船队。
		fleet harbour
	76.	The family was gathered round the tree.
		全家聚集在(圣诞)树周围。
		family tree
	77.	Students should always speak the truth.
		学生应该总是说老实话。
		students truth
	78.	The crowd was looking at the famous painting.
		一群人正在看名画。
		crowd painting
	79.	Ma Pu saw a flock of sheep in the field.
		马普在田野里看见一群羊。
		flock sheep
	80.	The speed of the car was high.
		汽车的速度是快的。
		speed car
D.	Cha	inge the following sentences from singular to
	plu	ral. Make all changes which are necessary (将
	下	列各句由单数改为复数,需要时可将句子的其它部
	分化	乍相应的变化):
e. g.	1	pour milk into this cup.
	我	将牛奶倒入这只杯子里。

D.

We pour milk into those cups. 我们将牛奶倒入这些杯子里。

- 81. She put the pen into the box yesterday. 昨天她把钢笔放进了(笔)盒里。
- 82. The old man has a stick. 那(这)个老人有一根拐杖。
- 83. That girl plays with a ball. 那个小女孩玩球。
- 84. Its tooth was very sharp and white. 它的牙齿很尖锐、洁白。
- 85. He is writing a letter to his friend. 他正在给他朋友写信。
- E. Complete these sentences by adding countable or uncountable nouns (在下列各句中的空白处,填入可数名词或不可数名词):
- e.g. In the box were a few books and a lot of paper. 盒子里是几本书和许多纸。

86.	We have no and we should like some
	more
	我们没有,我们想要多些。
87.	There are many left but not much
	•
	那儿剩下许多但不多。
88.	They have a lot of and several
	他们有许多和几个。
89.	There is not much but we have plen-

ty of

那儿不多,但我们有许多。
90. She bought several, a few,
a lot of, some, one or two
, and a great deal of
她买了几个,几个,许多
,一些,一、两个 和大
量的。
F. Correct the following sentences (改错):
e. g. They are Englishmans. 他们是英国人。
Englishmans → Englishmen
91. I saw an India temple.
92. One of my friend said he was tired.
93. We took out our foods and started to eat.
94. A little moment after, it started to rain,
95. She is the best work in the world.
96. That shop sells many kinds of furnitures.
97. He saw a group of chineses waiting for a bus.
98. I have a lot of works to do.
99. I bought a trousers yesterday.
100. Give me a soap, please.
G. Point out the subject and the object in each fol-
lowing sentence (指出下列各句中的主语和宾语),
e. g. Have they any pencils and maps?
S. O. O.
他们有铅笔和地图吗?
他们有用老师起路写了 101. That girl put the dress into the suitcase.
TOT. That girl put the dress into the surcase.

- 102. Our sisters played with their schoolmates. 我们的姊妹们和他们的同学一起玩。
- 103. This afternoon the nurse saw a very tall boy. 今天下午护士看见了一个大高个的男孩。
- 104. Li wants to buy a new bicycle and sells this old bike.

李想买一辆新自行车, 而卖了这辆旧的。

105. To whom does Chang Ying think the shoes belonged?

常英认为这鞋子是属于谁的?

## EXERCISE TWO (练习二)

### PRONOUN (代词)

A. Fill in the blanks with a suitable pronoun (用适
当的代词填空):
e.g. I'll speak to him about the matter.
这件事我要同他谈一谈。
106. ——110. "It's going to rain," said Mother to
(106) two children, Xiao Li and Xiao Ming. "Before
you go out, take (107) umbrellas." "I don't
know where(108) umbrella is," said Xiao Li.
"Nor do I," added Xiao Ming. At that time, Lao Wang,
(109) father, came into the house. "Whose um-
brellas are these?" he asked. "Oh," said the children.
"These are(110) umbrellas. Thank you, Fa-
ther."
"要下雨了,"妈妈对两个孩子小利和小明说。
"你们出去前,带上雨伞。""我不知道雨伞
在哪儿,"小利说。"我也不知道我的在哪儿。"小阴说。就在
那时,老王,父亲走进了家。"这些是谁的伞?"他问。

111.——115. Granny Wang went out with her son Min.
Ming. They caught a bus to the town. The bus was
full. But a kind man saw(111) standing and
gave Granny Wang(112) seat. She thanked
(113) and sat down, while Ming Ming stood near.
Soon two people stood up and said, "This is
(114) stop." So Ming Ming and the man sat in
(115) seat.
王大妈和她的儿子明明一起出去。他们赶上了去城里
的公共汽车。车位坐满了。但是一位好心人看见站
着就把
而明明站在近旁。不一会,两个人站起来说:"到站
了。"因此明明和那人就坐在
B. Fill in the blanks with a suitable interrogative
pronoun (用适当的疑问代词填空):
e. g. What do you want?
你要什么?
116
116 do you prefer, tea or coffee?
你喜欢,茶还是咖啡?
你喜欢,茶还是咖啡?
你喜欢,茶还是咖啡? 117 are you learning now?
你喜欢,茶还是咖啡? 117 are you learning now? 你现在在学?
你喜欢,茶还是咖啡?  117 are you learning now?
你喜欢,茶还是咖啡?  117 are you learning now?
你喜欢
你喜欢

C. Fill in the blanks with an indefinite pronoun (用
适当的不定代词填空):
e.g. (1) Give him some water, please.
請给他一些水。
(2) Both (Neither) of them can play bridge.
他们俩都(不)会玩桥牌。
121. Do you know of these people?
这些人你熟悉?
122. Is else coming?
有 来吗?
has disclosed the secret.
<b>泄密了。</b>
124. Give the boys a book
给男孩们 一本书。
125 should take care of one's health.
应该关心自己的健康。
126. Here is for Mary.
这儿有玛丽的 东西。
127, Would you like coffee?
你要不要 咖啡?
128 can do this if he tries.
如果试一下, 能做这件事。
129 of my brothers are abroad,
is in America, and the in France.
我的两个兄弟 在国外, 在
美国, 在法国。
130 are here.
1.4