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R·罗斯 著 方立 许才德 译

中等英语习题集

· 附答案 ·

地质出版社

中等英语习题集

(附 答 案)

R. 罗 斯 著

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第一章 名词和代名词

名词是事物的名称。代名词代替名词。代名词包括: A. 人称代名词: I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they, me, you, him, her, it, us, them; B. 物主代名词: mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs; C. 反身代名词: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves; 以及 D. 关系代名词: who, that 和 which.

第 一 节

1. I, you, he, she, it, we 和 they 是句子的主语。

Me, you, him, her, it, us 和 them 是动词或介词的宾语。

如:

He came alone.

Did you give him anything to eat?

Come along with me.

2. 当我们成对地使用代名词时, 或将一个代名词与一个名词相搭配使用时, 这两个词的形式应该一致。也就是说, 它们应该都是句子的主语, 或者都是动词或介词的宾语。如:

Harold and I witnessed the accident.

Have you seen him and her?

Between you and me, he is very dishonest.

3. 不管动词 to be 处于何种形式，它前后的代名词应在形式上保持一致。如：

It is I.

He is Peter.

I took him to be her.

I believed his to be hers.

现在让我们把上述句子倒过来，看看它们是否正确：

I am it.

Peter is he.

I took her to be him.

I believed hers to be his.

It is me. 这种说法现在不仅在口语中，而且在非正式的写作中已为人们所接受（但是，不能说：*It is him; It is her; It is us; It is them.*）。

4. 当指代的是由 and 相联的两个或两个以上单数名词时，要用复数代名词 they。当两个单数名词由 or 或 nor 相联时，要用单数代名词 he, she 或 it。但当 every 或 each 修饰由 and 相联的两个单数名词时，要用单数的代名词。如：

Food and rent are more expensive than they used to be.

Is either food or rent more expensive than it used to be?

Neither the boy-nor his brother got what he wanted.

Every bus and ferry company claimed that it would offer a better service if its fares were

raised.

但是, 当一个代名词同时指代由 *or* 或 *nor* 衔接的一个单数名词和一个复数名词时, 这个代名词应当与其相邻的名词相一致。如:

Neither *Ronald nor his sisters* found what *they* wanted.

5. 修饰名词的代名词应当与所修饰的名词在形式上取得一致。我们可以用省略名词的方法检验代名词的形式是否正确。如:

Two players, *he and I*, were chosen to represent the school.

We boys like to go on picnics.

The project was prepared by *us* boys.

6. 当 *I* 与其它人称代名词或名词一起作句子主语时, *I* 应放在最后。注意: 主语由 *and* 连接。如:

Sam, Pat and I passed the examination.

Mother and I went shopping yesterday.

在下面一例中, *I* 才是句子的主语。

I, as well as *Mary and John*, am worried about the examination results.

7. 在带有 *than* 和 *as* 的比较形式的句子中, 可通过补添省略词的办法对代名词的形式作出判断。如:

Eric is more efficient *than she* (is).

Shirley saw him *as well as* (she saw) *me*.

练习

以下每一题中都有五种选择方案, 请将其中最合适的一

种填入打有…的位置,以完成句子。

1. All are going except ...

A. he and I.

D. him and I.

B. I and he.

E. him and me.

C. he and me.

2. We can do it better than ...

A. him and her.

D. he and her.

B. him and she.

E. his or hers.

C. he and she.

3. I mistook...

A. her to be mine.

D. she to be my.

B. she's to be mine.

E. hers to be my.

C. hers to be mine.

4. ... sang a song together.

A. Andy, Paula and me

D. Andy, I and Paula

B. Andy, Paula and I

E. Andy, Paula and my-

C. I, Andy and Paula

self

(5. Two boys, ..., were sent on the errand.

A. him and me

D. he and me

B. he and I

E. I and he

C. him and I

6. They like ... better than mine.

A. him and her

D. him and she

B. he and she

E. his and hers

C. his' and her's

7. Our food and service are better than ... used to be.

- A. they
- B. it
- C. we
- D. their
- E. ours

80 "May I speak to Peggy?"

"This is ... speaking."

- A. she
- B. her
- C. hers
- D. she's
- E. her's

9. ... never wanted to be cowards.

- A. We boy
- B. We boys
- C. Us boy
- D. Us boys
- E. Ours boys

10. The teacher sent ... out of the class.

- A. he and she
- B. he and her
- C. him and she
- D. him and her
- E. his and her

11. The few people who know the answer include ...

- A. yourself and myself.
- B. ourselves.
- C. you and me.
- D. us.
- E. you and I.

12. Each typist and office-boy got the bonus ... was/
were entitled to at the end of the year.

- A. he
- B. she
- C. it
- D. they
- E. you

13. Was it ~~he~~ who telephoned just now?

- A. him
- D. he's

B. his

E. his'

C. he

14. Thomas introduced ...

A. her to he.

D. she to him.

B. her to him.

E. she to he.

C. her to his.

15. The only witnesses to the murder were David and ...

A. myself.

D. mine.

B. me.

E. my.

C. I.

16. They picked ... to represent the school in the Musical Festival.

A. he and her

D. him and her

B. he and she

E. his and hers

C. him and she

17. If you should meet Alan or his sisters, tell ... about the accident.

A. them

D. her

B. him

E. one

C. us

18. Between ..., he is a scoundrel.

A. you and me

D. you and I

B. you and mine

E. your and I

C. your and mine

19. I take Chemistry and Biology because I need ... for medicine.

A. them

D. their

B. him

E. one

C. it

20. The life-guard had already warned ...

A. us swimmers.

D. we swimmer.

B. we swimmers.

E. ours swimmer.

C. us swimmer.

第 二 节

1. his, her, their 和 one's 在人称、数和性等方面应和它们所指的名词相一致。如:

Each *student* must write *his* paper.

Every *girl* has *her* own style of dressing.

One should not depend on *one's* friends.

All the *candidates* must show *their* admission forms.

在全句中，代词应保持一致的形式。下面的例句是错误的:

Every *boy* must do *his* homework; if *you* don't, *you* will be punished.

应该改为:

Every *boy* must do *his* homework; if *he* doesn't, *he* will be punished.

但在以 one 作主语的句子中，如果它要重复多次的话，则将 one 或 one's 改为 his 或 hers。注意，下面这个句子是非常不自然的:

One should always adapt one's speech to whatever situation one may find oneself in.

修改后就好多了:

One should always adapt his speech to whatever situation he may find himself in.

2. 当我们对文句中名词的属性不能作出判断时,就用his.当文句提及的是 anyone, anybody, everyone 和 everybody 时,那么根据文句的情况要用 his 或 her。但是,现在普遍的作法是用 their,而不是用 his 或 her。如:

Nobody in his right senses would do such a silly thing.

I shall be glad to help everyone of the girls in her studies.

Everybody must try their best to win.

3. 当我们提到的是两个单数名词,其中一个为阳性,另一个为阴性,它们由 and 相联,并被 each 或 every 所修饰时,那么我们就应用 his。如:

Every boy and girl must have his hair neatly combed.

Every man and woman has his own rights.

4. 当我们把一个集合名词看作是一个整体时,那么跟它搭配的应是 his, her 或者 its; 但是,如果我们考虑的是组成集合名词的每一个词,那么跟它搭配的应是 their。如:

The committee submitted its reports on the disaster to the Governor.

The committee discusses their reports on the disaster at the City Hall.

5. 有生命事物的名词和表达一定量的时空名词的所有格, 我们用 's 或 s' 表示。至于无生命事物的名词或由一个以上的词组成的名词所有格, 我们一般用 "s. of + 名词" 的结构表示, 而不在名词的后面加's 或 s'。如:

We will finish the task in a *month's* time.

The *boy's* mother is a good cook.

The *girls'* clothes are far from neat.

Do you like the *weather of Hong Kong*?

6. 在以 s 音为结尾的简短的人名末尾, 一般加's。如:

This is *James's* car.

How many of *Charles's* essays have you read?

7. 当两个所有格名词同时修饰另一个名词时, 它们都必须有所有格符号。当两个名词共同占有某物时, 第二个名词则应加所有格符号。如:

Phil's and Jane's cars are both Mercedes Benz.

They bought a box of *Huntley & Palmers'* biscuits.

当涉及一个以上的名词时, 最好使用 "of + 名词" 的结构。如:

It is the work of John and Mary.

8. 如果有两个名词, 后者修饰前者, 那末所有格符号应加在后者。如:

That is my sister, the *nurse's*, house.

Buy it at Henry, the *butcher's*, shop.

9. 当所有格后面的名词指的是建筑物或商店时, 或当我们想要避免重复时, 那么此名词可以省略。如:

When they were in Rome, they visited *St. Peter's* (Cathedral).

I bought meat at the *butcher's* (shop).

"Whose pen is this?" "It's *Alan's* (pen)."

10. 在复合名词中, 所有格符号加在最后的一个词上。如:

He borrowed his *brother-in-law's* watch.

This is the *Commander-in-chief's* car.

11. mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours 和 theirs 不带任何所有格符号, 因为它们本身就是物主代词。如:

Your results are better than *his* or *hers*.

Is this *yours*?

注意: 不定代词 one, nobody, somebody 和 everybody 在构成所有格时要加 's。

12. 要表示 one of, some of 或 a certain one 时, 我们要用双重所有格的形式 of mine, of yours, of his, of hers, of ours 和 of their。如:

A friend of *mine* came here yesterday.

That friend of *his* is quite a character.

13. 支配动名词的代词为 my, your, his, her, its, our 或 their。如:

I do not object to *his smoking* in the room.

We look forward to *your coming* here.

14. 当我们要使动词回指主语时, 我们要用反身代词 myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves 和 themselves。反身代词也可以置于相应的一个代名词或名词之后表示强调, 如 I myself, Jane herself 和 John himself 等。

We built *ourselves* a house.

He himself did it.

下面的两句是不正确的, 因为代名词和名词不相对应。

Fred and Nancy bought ourselves a car.

Peter himself asked for it.

应改为:

Fred and Nancy bought themselves a car.

Peter himself asked for it.

练习

1. That is...
 - A. James and Charles father.
 - B. James and Charles's father.
 - C. James's and Charles' father.
 - D. James's and Charles's father.
 - E. Jame's and Charle's father.
2. Ours is finer than ...
 - A. yours or him.
 - B. your's or his.
 - C. yours or his.
 - D. your's or his'.
 - E. you or he.
3. Everybody must have ... own choice.
 - A. their
 - B. your
 - C. one's
 - D. her
 - E. our
4. ... on us. (Emphatic)
 - A. The manager waited
 - B. He, the manager himself waited
 - C. The manager herself waited
 - D. The manager himself waited

- E. The manager waited himself
5. The wrestler had all the tricks of the trade ...
A. at his fingers tips. D. at his finger's tips.
B. at his finger tips. E. at his finger's tip's.
C. at his fingers' tips'.
6. The thief snatched both John's ... handbags.
A. mother-in-law's and his sister-in-law's
B. mother's-in-law and his sister's-in-law
C. mother's-in-law's and his sister's-in-law's
D. mother-in-law and his sister-in-law
E. mother-in-laws' and his sister-in-laws'
7. We called at ...
A. Peter's, the doctor's clinic.
B. Peter's, the doctor's, clinic.
C. Peter's, the doctor, clinic.
D. Peter the doctor's clinic.
E. Peter, the doctor's, clinic.
8. He told me ... would come, but only a few turned up.
A. many friends' Linda
B. many Linda friends
C. many Linda's friends
D. many of Linda's friends
E. many friends of Linda
9. I must have thrown away ... by mistake.
A. he B. his C. him D. he's E. his'
10. One will get ... if he buys it at this shop.

- A. one's money's worth D. his' money's worth
 B. his money's worth E. one's moneys' worth
 C. ones' moneys' worth
11. Our work is not so good as ...
 A. him. B. he. C. his. D. his'. E. he's.
12. No one was surprised at ... the examination.
 A. him pass D. he passing
 B. his pass E. his passed
 C. his passing
13. One should always be careful of ... health.
 A. his B. her C. their D. one's E. your
14. Only last week I called at ...
 A. my aunt. D. my aunts'.
 B. mine aunt. E. mine aunt's.
 C. my aunt's.
15. Richard and Janet ought to see it ...
 A. ourselves. D. themselves.
 B. himself. E. theirselves.
 C. herself.
16. Every teacher and pupil at Eton Girls' College is proud of ... school.
 A. his B. her C. their D. its E. one's
17. The Colonel reported to the ... office.
 A. Chief-of-staff's D. Chief's-of-staff's
 B. Chief-of-staff E. Chief-of-staffs'
 C. Chief's-of-staff
18. ... will back you up in the issue?