

# 语法教程

YU FAJIAO CHENG

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# 前 言

许多学习英语的中国学生往往忽视了英语语法要点、重点、难点、盲点的掌握，结果导致了事倍功半的效果。如果忽视了对基础语法知识的复习，而只记一些单词和一味地进行各种题目的专项练习，常会面对这样一个一筹莫展的局面：尽管付出了许多时间和劳动，分数却停留在一种令人十分尴尬的境地——原地踏步了。

从语法知识在考研大纲中的排列序号(所有序号都排各项内容的第一位)可以看出：考研英语决不是不考语法，而是考核形式改变了，考察要求更高了。毋庸置疑，考研英语绝对是大学生英语基础知识(包括语法知识)的拔高，而不是对某项基础知识的忽视，甚至摒弃。由此可得：不通英语语法知识点，难过考研英语长句难句关。

如何掌握并运用好语法知识？本书全篇，作者都将用真题及典型例句来例证语法知识的考察过程，阐释考生在夯实语法基础的学习过程中必须突破的重点、难点、疑点和盲点，短时间内求得以点带面的效果。同时，通过真题中典型例句的分析，快速达到准确、自如运用的境界，以帮助考生成功地获得应试的竞争力。

综上所述，本书最大的特点就是：真正让学生能够“所学即所用”“所用即所得”，让学生解题如探囊取物，轻松驾驭。因此，这本语法书绝不是对语法规则的简单罗列，而是一本真正帮你克“研”制胜的实用宝典。

在收集历年真题的过程中，我们花费了大量时间研读、分析和总结各类题型、各种难句结构。我们坚信，书是读者和作者进行沟通的桥梁，希望通过这本书，与奋战在考研征程中的广大考生进行一次高质量的沟通。

由于时间紧迫，书中一定存在不少疏漏或错误，我们真诚地希望广大考生能够不吝赐教，多提意见。

编 者

2007年9月

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# 第一章 名 词

名词可以分为专有名词和普通名词，专有名词是某个（些）地方、机构等专有名称如 Harbin, China 等。普通名词是一类人或东西或是一个抽象概念的名词，如: book, sadness 等。普通名词又可分为下面四类:

- 个体名词: 表示某类人或东西中的个体, 如: book。
- 集体名词: 表示若干个个体组成的集合体, 如: family。
- 物质名词: 表示无法分为个体的实物, 如: air。
- 抽象名词: 表示动作、状态、品质、感情等抽象概念, 如: work。

个体名词和集体名词可以用数目来计算, 称为可数名词; 物质名词和抽象名词一般无法用数目计算, 称为不可数名词。归纳一下, 名词的分类可以如下表示:

名词	专有名词		不可数名词
	普通名词	物质名词	
		抽象名词	
		集体名词	
		个体名词	可数名词

## 1. 名词复数的规则变化

情况	构成方法	读音	例词
一般情况	加 - s	清辅音后读 /s/	map-maps
		浊辅音和元音后读 /z/	bag-bags /car-cars
以 s, sh, ch, x 等结尾	加 - es	读 /iz/	bus-buses/ watch-watches
以 ce, se, ze, 等结尾	加 - s	读 /iz/	license-licenses
以辅音字母+y 结尾	变 y 为 i 再加 es	读 /z/	baby---babies

## 2. 其他名词复数的规则变化

1) 以 y 结尾的专有名词, 或元音字母+y 结尾的名词变复数时, 直接加 s 变复数。

例如:

two Toms

the Greens

monkey—monkeys

holiday—holidays

2) 以 o 结尾的名词, 变复数时:

- a. 加 s, 如: photo—photos
- piano—pianos
- radio—radios
- zoo—zoos;

- b. 加 es, 如: potato—potatoes
- tomato—tomatoes

3) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词变复数时:

- a. 加 s, 如: belief—beliefs                      roof—roofs  
    safe—safes                      gulf—gulfs;
- b. 去 f, fe 加 ves, 如: half—halves  
                          knife—knives    leaf—leaves                      wolf—wolves  
                          wife—wives      life—lives                      thief—thieves;
- c. 上述 a 和 b 两种方法均可, 如 handkerchief: handkerchiefs / handkerchieves.

### 3. 名词复数的不规则变化

- 1) child—children                      foot—feet                      tooth—teeth  
                          mouse—mice                      man—men                      woman—women

注意: 由一个词加 man 或 woman 构成的合成词, 其复数形式也是 -men 和 -women, 如 an Englishman, two Englishmen. 但 German 不是合成词, 故复数形式为 Germans; Bowman 是姓, 其复数是 the Bowmans.

2) 单复同形, 如 deer, sheep, fish, Chinese, Japanese, yuan 等。但除人民币元、角、分外, 美元、英镑、法郎等都有复数形式。如: a dollar, two dollars; a meter, two meters.

3) 集体名词, 以单数形式出现, 但实为复数。

例如: people police cattle 等本身就是复数, 不能说 a people, a police, a cattle, 但可以说 a person, a policeman, a head of cattle, the British, the French, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Swiss 等名词, 表示国民总称时, 作复数用。

4) 以 s 结尾, 仍为单数的名词, 如:

- a. maths, politics, physics 等学科名词, 一般是不可数名词, 为单数。  
 b. news 为不可数名词。  
 c. the United States, the United Nations 应视为单数。  
 d. 以复数形式出现的书名、剧名、报纸、杂志名, 也可视为单数。

5) 表示由两部分构成的东西, 如: glasses (眼镜), trousers, clothes 等, 若表达具体数目, 要借助数量词 pair (对, 双); suit (套); a pair of glasses; two pairs of trousers 等。

### 4. 不可数名词量的表示

#### 1) 物质名词

- a. 当物质名词转化为个体名词时为可数。  
 b. 当物质名词表示该物质的种类时可数。例如:  
     This factory produces steel.    (不可数)  
     We need various steels.        (可数)  
 c. 当物质名词表示份数时可数。例如:  
     Our country is famous for tea. 我国因茶叶而闻名。  
     Two teas, please. 请来两杯茶。

#### 2) 抽象名词表示具体的事例时也可数。

物质名词和抽象名词可以借助单位词表示一定的数量。

如 a glass of water 一杯水 / a piece of advice 一则建议

3) 量的表示: 用 some / a little / much 等表示数量的词 (组) 及单位名词 (量词), 用得较多的有 piece, article, bottle, head, loaf, bar 等: a piece of advice / bread / news / information / equipment / chalk / cloth / clothing / music / work / furniture / paper / wood / baggage; a loaf of bread; a bar of chocolate; two head of cattle

4) 不可数名词具体化: The party was a great success.

## 5. 定语名词的复数

名词作定语一般用单数，但也有以下例外。

1) 用复数作定语。例如：

sports meeting 运动会      the foreign languages department 外语系

2) man, woman, gentleman 等作定语时，其单复数以所修饰的名词的单复数而定。

例如：men workers      women teachers      gentlemen officials

3) 有些原有 s 结尾的名词，作定语时，s 保留。

customs papers 海关文件      clothes brush 衣刷

4) 数词+名词作定语时，这个名词一般保留单数形式。例如：

two-dozen eggs 两打鸡蛋      a ten-mile walk 十英里路

## 6. 不同国籍人的单复数

国籍	总称（谓语用复数）	单数	复数
中国人	the Chinese	a Chinese	two Chinese
瑞士人	the Swiss	a Swiss	two Swiss
澳大利亚人	the Australians	an Australian	two Australians
俄国人	the Russians	a Russian	two Russians
意大利人	the Italians	an Italian	two Italians
希腊人	the Greek	a Greek	two Greeks
法国人	the French	a Frenchman	two Frenchmen
日本人	the Japanese	a Japanese	two Japanese
美国人	the Americans	an American	two American's
印度人	the Indians	an Indian	two Indians
加拿大人	the Canadians	a Canadian	two Canadians
德国人	the Germans	a Germans	two Germans
英国人	the English	an Englishman	two Englishmen
瑞典人	the Swedish	a Swede	two Swedes

## 7. 名词的格

1) 表示有生命的名词后加' s，如一样东西为几人共有，则在最后一个名词后加' s：Jack and Tom' s room(两人共有的房间)；Jack' s and Tom' s rooms(两人各自的房间)；表示无生命的名词的所有格用 of 表示：the windows of the room(但表示时间、距离、国家、城市、团体、机构等无生命的名词后也可加' s：China' s industry；today' s paper；ten minutes' walk)。

2) 表示“某人家里”“某店铺”等的名词所有格后省略所修饰的名词：at my aunt' s (house)；at the doctor' s (office)；go to the chemist' s (shop)。

3) 双重所有格：a / an / this / that / these / those / some / any / a few / no / every / several / such / another / which 等+名词+of +....' s / 名词性物主代词（表示“部分”的概念或表示某种感情色彩，如：赞赏、讨厌等）。

比较：

a friend of her mother' s 她母亲的一个朋友（强调她母亲的朋友中的一位，为双重所有格）

a friend of her mother 她母亲的朋友（强调两人间的关系，为 of 所有格）

a picture of his brother' s(他弟弟的所拥有的照片中的一张，照片上不一定是他本人)



a picture of his brother (他弟弟本人的一张照片, 照片上就是他本人)

### 8. 名词作定语修饰名词

前一个名词表示后一个名词的特点、性质及用途:

1) 一般前面的名词用单数形式, 复数加在后面主体名词上: shoe shop(s); story book(s); coffee cup(s); physics teacher(s);

个别名词修饰另外一个名词用复数形式: sales manager; sports meet

由 man / woman 与另一个名词构成复合名词两者都变复数: men/ women doctors;

2) 比较名词作定语及形容词作定语的不同意义:

a dust bag ( a bag for dust) 装灰尘的袋子

a dusty bag 布满灰尘的袋子

a gold watch 一只金表(表材质)

a golden watch 一只金黄色的表

### 9. 英语中“很多”的表达

1) 只修饰可数名词:

quite a few / a great many (of) / many / a (large / small) number of

2) 只修饰不可数名词: a great deal of / a great amount of ( great amounts of)

3) 既可修饰可数也可修饰不可数名词:

plenty of / a lot of ( lots of ) / a (large) quantity of / large quantities of

## 名 词 练 习

( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ anywhere in the United States costs less than a dollar when you dial it yourself.

A. Three minutes call

B. A three-minutes call

C. Three-minute call

D. A three-minute call

( ) 2. The \_\_\_\_\_ about nuclear energy revolves around the waste problem.

A. public' s chief concern

B. chief public concern

C. public chief concern

D. chief concern of public' s

( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ the first and largest ethnic group to work on the construction of the transcontinental railroad.

A. Chinese were    B. The Chinese was    C. Chinese was    D. The Chinese were

( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ can get a better view of the game than the participants.

A. Looker-on

B. Lookers-on

C. Looker-ons

D. Lookers-ons

( ) 5. A group of spectators was dispersed by the police who \_\_\_\_\_ at the scene of the accidents within minutes.

A. were

B. have been

C. was

D. has been

( ) 6. Our livestock \_\_\_\_\_ not as numerous as they used to be.

A. is

B. are

C. be

D. been

( ) 7. One of the most surprising things is that \_\_\_\_\_ may come from petroleum.

A. much of tomorrow food

B. many of tomorrow' s food

C. much of the food of tomorrow

D. much of tomorrow' s food

( ) 8. Scott is an orphan but he received \_\_\_\_\_.

A. very good education

B. a very good education

C. very good educations

D. many good educations

( ) 9. After several day' s hardworking, we have made \_\_\_\_\_ on the design.

A. much improvement                      B. many improvement

C. several improvements                  D. some improvement

( ) 10. The boy was very happy that his mother bought him a new pair of shoes at a \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

A. shoes shop      B. shoe shop      C. shoes' s shop      D. shoe' s

( ) 11. He invited all of his \_\_\_\_\_ to join his wedding party.

A. comrade-in-arms                      B. comrades-in-arm

C. comrades-in-arms                      D. comrade-in-arm

( ) 12. All the \_\_\_\_\_ in the hospital got a rise last month.

A. women doctors      B. woman doctors      C. women doctor      D. woman doctor

( ) 13. After ten years, all these youngsters became \_\_\_\_\_.

A. grows-ups      B. grown-up      C. grown-up      D. grown-ups

( ) 14. The police investigated those \_\_\_\_\_ about the accident.

A. stander-by      B. standers-by      C. stander-bys      D. standers-bys

( ) 15. The Nazi kept those \_\_\_\_\_ in their concentration camp.

A. prisoner-of-wars                      B. prisoners-of-war

C. prisoners-of-wars                      D. prisoner-of-war

( ) 16. The manager was greatly appreciate that \_\_\_\_\_ made by Linda lately.

A. new reel      B. news reel      C. new-reels      D. news reels

( ) 17. Mary' s dress is similar in appearance to her \_\_\_\_\_.

A. elder sister                      B. elder sister' s

C. elder sisters                      D. elder sisters dress

( ) 18. All the people at the conference are \_\_\_\_\_.

A. mathematic teachers                      B. mathematics teacher

C. mathematics teachers                      D. mathematic' s teachers

( ) 19. Professor Mackay told us that \_\_\_\_\_ of lead are its softness and its resistance.

A. some property      B. properties      C. some properties      D. property

( ) 20. Physies \_\_\_\_\_ with matter and motion.

A. deal      B. deals      C. dealing      D. are

( ) 21. He has written several books, but his last works \_\_\_\_\_ well known among his friends.

A. have      B. have been      C. is      D. are

( ) 22. After he checked up my \_\_\_\_\_ heart, the doctor advised him to rest for a few days.

A. father-in-law' s                      B. father' s-in-law

C. father-in-law                      D. father' s-in-law' s

( ) 23. He told me \_\_\_\_\_ would come to his birthday party.

A. many Jack friends                      B. many Jack' s friend

C. Jack' s many friends                      D. many friends of Jack' s

( ) 24. I had my hair cut at the \_\_\_\_\_ around the corner.

A. barber      B. barbers      C. barber' s      D. barbers'

( ) 25. Yesterday evening we had a lovely evening at \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Peter and Helen' s                      B. Peter and Helen

C. Peter and Helens                      D. Peter' s and Helen' s

( ) 26. \_\_\_\_\_ receives only a small portion of the total amount of the sun'

senergy.

- A. The earth' s surface                      B. The surface of earth  
C. The surface earth                      D. The earth surface
- ( ) 27. Numerous materials are available to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. today of designers                      B. today' s of designers  
C. today' s designers                      D. today designers
- ( ) 28. Why did you speak to Peter that way? Don' t you know he is an old friend of \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. my brother      B. my brothers      C. my brother' s      D. my brother' s friend
- ( ) 29. \_\_\_\_\_ is a well-informed man. He can tell you anything you want to know.  
A. This John' s old friend                      B. That' s Jahn' s old friend  
C. This old friend of John                      D. This old friend of John' s
- ( ) 30. \_\_\_\_\_ is too much for a little boy to carry.  
A. A bike' s weight                      B. The weight of a bike  
C. The weights of a bike                      D. Bile' s weight
- ( ) 31. Generally there are \_\_\_\_\_ television programs for children on Saturday.  
A. little              B. much              C. a large number of      D. a large amount of
- ( ) 32. When they got to the lecture-room, there were \_\_\_\_\_ left.  
A. only few seats      B. a very few seats      C. only a few seats      D. so a few seats
- ( ) 33. \_\_\_\_\_ travels faster when the zip code is indicated on the envelope.  
A. A little mail      B. A piece of mail      C. A mail                      D. A small mail
- ( ) 34. The Department purchased \_\_\_\_\_ to improve the working conditions there.  
A. a new equipment                      B. new equipments  
C. a. new piece of equipment                      D. new pieces of equipments
- ( ) 35. The boy tried hard but there has been \_\_\_\_\_ in his work.  
A. little improvement                      B. many improvements  
C. a little improvement                      D. few improvements
- ( ) 36. Today' s modern TV cameras require \_\_\_\_\_ light as compared with the earlier models.  
A. only a few              B. only few              C. only a little              D. only little
- ( ) 37. No country can afford to neglect \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an education      B. educations      C. education                      D. the education
- ( ) 38. Please write the answers to the questions at the end of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. eighth chapter      B. chapter eight      C. eight chapter                      D. chapter the eight
- ( ) 39. \_\_\_\_\_ is only surpassed by that of monkeys' and apes' .  
A. The intelligent dog                      B. The intelligence of dogs  
C. The dogs whose intelligence                      D. The dogs being intelligent
- ( ) 40. All \_\_\_\_\_ must take the graduate Management Admission Test.  
A. business student                      B. business' s students  
C. business students                      D business' s student
- ( ) 41. He was eager to make some extra money, since during these years he could hardly live on his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. little wage              B. few wage                      C. wage                      D. wages
- ( ) 42. Most of the houses in the village were burnt to \_\_\_\_\_ during the war.  
A. an ash                      B. the ash                      C. ash                      D. ashes
- ( ) 43. The students at colleges or universities are making \_\_\_\_\_ for the coming

New Year.

- A. many preparations    B. much preparation    C. preparations    D. preparation
- ( ) 44. Painting in \_\_\_\_\_ is one of their spare-time activities.  
A. oil                      B. an oil                      C. oils                      D. the oil
- ( ) 45. In the view of the foreign experts, there wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ oil here.  
A. much                      B. lots of                      C. a great deal of                      D. many
- ( ) 46. The large houses are being painted, but \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. of great expense                      B. at a great expense  
C. in a lot of expenses                      D. by high expense
- ( ) 47. The room was small and contained far too \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. much new furniture                      B. much new furnitures  
C. many new furniture                      D. many new furnitures
- ( ) 48. Jim was late for two classes this morning. He said that he forgot both of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rooms number                      B. room number                      C. room's numbers                      D. room numbers
- ( ) 49. Computers can do \_\_\_\_\_ work in a short time, but a man can not do \_\_\_\_\_ by himself.  
A. great many, many                      B. much, a great deal  
C. a great deal of, much                      D. many, a great many
- ( ) 50. She didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ he had been given.  
A. how many information                      B. how many informations  
C. the number of information                      D. how much information

## 第二章 冠 词

### 1. 不定冠词的用法

冠词本身不能单独使用，也没有词义，它用在名词的前面，帮助指明名词的含义。英语中的冠词有三种：一种是定冠词，另一种是不定冠词，还有一种是零冠词。

不定冠词 a (an)，是“一个”的意思。a 用于辅音音素前，一般读作[e]，而 an 则用于元音音素前，一般读作[en]。

1) 表示“一个”，意为 one；指某人或某物。

例如：A Mr. Ling is waiting for you. 有位姓凌的先生在等你。

2) 代表一类人或物。

例如：Mr. Smith is an engineer. 史密斯先生是工程师。

3) 组成词组或成语，如 a little / a few / a lot / a type of / a pile / a great many / many a / as a rule / in a hurry / in a minute / in a word / in a short while / after a while / have a cold / have a try / keep an eye on / all of a sudden 等。

### 2. 定冠词的用法

定冠词 the 有“那(这)个”的意思，可以和一个名词连用，用来表示某个或某些特定的人或东西。

1) 特指双方都明白的人或物。

例如：Take the book .

2) 上文提到过的人或事。

例如：He bought a book. I've seen the house.

3) 指世上独一无二的事物，如 the sun, the sky, the moon, the earth 等。

4) 与单数名词连用表示一类事物，如 the dollar 美元；the fox 狐狸；或与形容词或分词连用，表示一类人：the rich ; the poor

5) 用在序数词和形容词最高级以及形容词 only, very, same 等前面。

例如：Where do you live? I live on the second floor. 你住在哪？我住在二层。

6) 与复数名词连用，指整个群体。

例如：They are the teachers of this school. (指全体教师)

7) 表示所有，相当于物主代词，用在表示身体部位的名词前。

例如：She caught him by the arm.

8) 用在某些由普通名词构成的国家名称、机关团体、阶级等专有名词前。

例如：the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

9) 用在表示乐器的名词之前。

例如：She plays the piano. 她会弹钢琴。

10) 用在姓氏的复数名词之前，表示一家人。

例如：the Greens 格林一家人 (或格林夫妇)

11) 用在惯用语中。

例如：

in the day                                      in the morning (afternoon, evening)

the day after tomorrow      the next morning

in the sky (water, field, country)

in the dark                                      in the rain

in the distance                  in the middle (of)  
in the end                          on the whole  
by the way                          go to the theatre

### 3. 不加冠词

- 1) 国名、人名前通常不用定冠词: England, Mary.
- 2) 泛指的可数名词, 表示一类人或事物时, 可不用定冠词。
- 3) 抽象名词表示一般概念时, 通常不加冠词。
- 4) 物质名词表示一般概念时, 通常不加冠词, 当表示特定的意思时, 需要加定冠词。
- 5) 在季节、月份、节日、假日、日期、星期等表示时间的名词之前, 不加冠词。
- 6) 在称呼或表示官衔、职位的名词前不加冠词。
- 7) 在三餐、球类运动和娱乐运动的名称前, 不加冠词, 如 have breakfast, play chess.
- 8) 当两个或两个以上名词并用时, 常省去冠词。
- 9) 当 by 与火车等交通工具连用, 表示一种方式时, 中间无冠词, 如 by bus, by train.
- 10) 有些个体名词不用冠词, 如 school, college, prison, market, hospital, bed table, class, town, church, court 等个体名词, 直接置于介词后, 表示该名词的深层含义。

例如: go to hospital                  去医院看病

go to the hospital                  去医院 (并不是去看病, 而是有其他目的)

#### 11) 不用冠词的序数词:

- a. 序数词前有物主代词时。
- b. 序数词作副词。例如: He came first in the race. 他跑步得了第一。
- c. 在固定词组中, 如 at (the) first, first of all, from first to last 等。

### 4. 冠词与形容词+名词结构

- 1) 两个形容词都有冠词, 表示两个不同的人或物。  
例如: The black and the white cats are hers. 这只黑猫和白猫都是他的。
- 2) 如后一个形容词无冠词, 则指一人或一物。  
例如: He raises a black and white cat dog

### 5. 冠词位置

#### 1) 不定冠词位置

不定冠词常位于名词或名词修饰语前。

注意:

- a. 位于 such, what, many, half 等形容词之后。

例如: He has never seen such an animal.

Many a man is fit for the work.

- b. 当名词前的形容词被副词 as, so, too, how, however, enough 修饰时, 不定冠词应放在形容词之后。

例如: So short a time 如此短的时间

- c. quite, rather 与单数名词连用, 冠词放在其后。但当 rather, quite 前仍有形容词, 不定冠词放其前后均可, 如: rather a cold day/a rather cold day.

- d. 在 as, though 引导的让步状语从句中, 当表语为形容词修饰的名词时, 不定冠词放在形容词后。

例如: Brave a man though he is, he trembles at the sight of tigers.

#### 2) 定冠词位置

定冠词通常位于名词或名词修饰语前, 但放在 all, both, double, half, twice three times 等词之后, 名词之前。

例如: All the boys in the class went out. 班里的所有男生都出去了。

## 冠词练习

- ( ) 1. When Linda was a child, her mother always let her have \_\_\_\_\_ bed.  
A. the breakfast in                      B. the breakfast in the  
C. breakfast in                          D. breakfast in the
- ( ) 2. He has promised to give up \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds of times.  
A. tobacco                      B. tobacco                      C. the tobacco                      D. tobaccos
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ usually go to church every Sunday.  
A. The Brown                      B. A Brown                      C. Browns                      D. The Browns
- ( ) 4. The train is running fifty miles \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an hour                      B. one hour                      C. the hour                      D. a hour
- ( ) 5. He can play almost every kind of music instrument but he is good \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at the flute                      B. at flute                      C. at a flute                      D. at that flute
- ( ) 6. The investigators found that more should be done for \_\_\_\_\_ in India.  
A. those poor                      B. a poor                      C. poor                      D. the poor
- ( ) 7. You look in high spirit. You must have \_\_\_\_\_ during your holiday.  
A. wonderful time                      B. a wonderful time  
C. the wonderful time                      D. some wonderful time
- ( ) 8. The city assigned a policeman to the school crossing because \_\_\_\_\_ traffic there was so heavy.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. one
- ( ) 9. A new teacher was sent to the village in place of \_\_\_\_\_ one who had retired.  
A. a                      B. the                      C. an                      D. its
- ( ) 10. Virtue and vice are before you; \_\_\_\_\_ leads you to happiness, \_\_\_\_\_ to misery.  
A. the former...latter                      B. a former...a latter  
C. the former...the latter                      D. former...latter
- ( ) 11. The children in the kinder-garden soon took \_\_\_\_\_ to their teachers.  
A. quite fancy                      B. a quite fancy                      C. quite a fancy                      D. the quite fancy
- ( ) 12. \_\_\_\_\_ tend to bemoan the lack of character in the young generation.  
A. The old                      B. Old                      C. Elderly                      D. Older
- ( ) 13. A man suffering from a chock should be given \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hot sweet tea                      B. a hot sweet tea                      C. the hot sweet tea                      D. one hot sweet tea
- ( ) 14. He answered my questions with \_\_\_\_\_ not to be expected of an ordinary schoolboy.  
A. his accuracy                      B. a accuracy                      C. the accuracy                      D. an accuracy
- ( ) 15. If you go by train you can have quite \_\_\_\_\_ comfortable journey.  
A. the                      B. one                      C. a                      D. that
- ( ) 16. We' re going to \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ today, aren' t we? ,  
A. the tea...the Smiths                      B. tea...those Smiths  
C. a tea...a Smith                      D. tea...the Smiths
- ( ) 17. I want an assistant with \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of French and \_\_\_\_\_ experience of office routine.  
A. the...the                      B. a...the                      C. a...an                      D. the...an
- ( ) 18. Ann' s habit of riding a motorcycle up and down the road early in the

- morning annoyed the neighbors and \_\_\_\_\_ they took her to the court.  
 A. in the end      B. at the end      C. in an end      D. in end
- ( ) 19. It is reported that today \_\_\_\_\_ president will have lunch with \_\_\_\_\_ President Omon.  
 A. the...the      B. a...a      C. the.../      D. /.../
- ( ) 20. Tianan Men Square and \_\_\_\_\_ Great Wall are tow of the places everyone should see in \_\_\_\_\_ people' s Republic of China.  
 A. the...the      B. /.../      C. the.../      D. /...the
- ( ) 21. It has long been known that there is an electric field \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. inside the earth      B. inside earth      C. inside an earth      D. on earth
- ( ) 22. \_\_\_\_\_ much harder work, the volunteers were able to place the raging forest fire \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. By the means of...under the control      B. By means of...under control  
 C. By means of...under a control      D. By a means of...under control
- ( ) 23. No sooner had the man departed than the tree began dropping coffee beans \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. by the thousand      B. by a thousand      C. by thousands      D. by thousand
- ( ) 24. He expressed \_\_\_\_\_ of their having ever been married.  
 A. the doubt      B. a doubt      C. doubt      D. an doubt
- ( ) 25. He saw through the little boy' s tricks \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. at glance      B. at the glance      C. at some glance      D. at a glance
- ( ) 26. Their victory is \_\_\_\_\_, for they' ve lost too many men.  
 A. out of question      B. out of the question      C. out question      D. of question
- ( ) 27. Many a girl wants to become \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. some secretary      B. a secretary      C. secretary      D. secretaries
- ( ) 28. He grabbed me \_\_\_\_\_ and pulled me onto the bus.  
 A. a arm      B. an arm      C. the arm      D. by the arm
- ( ) 29. I' ll come in \_\_\_\_\_ minute; in fact I' ll come \_\_\_\_\_ moment I' m through.  
 A. /...the      B. a...the      C. the...a      D. /.../
- ( ) 30. This is one of \_\_\_\_\_ interesting books on your subject.  
 A. the most      B. the most of the      C. most      D. most of the
- ( ) 31. He enjoys life \_\_\_\_\_ the "Queen Anne".  
 A. on a board      B. on board      C. in the board      D. board
- ( ) 32. He lost his fob and \_\_\_\_\_ his wife left him.  
 A. on that top      B. on top of that      C. on a top of that      D. on the top
- ( ) 33. Most of the representatives think that \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting was very successful.  
 A. on whole of      B. on a whole      C. on the whole      D. on the whole that
- ( ) 34. Under no circumstances will there be wage control while I am \_\_\_\_\_ of the government.  
 A. the head      B. a head      C. head      D. that head
- ( ) 35. Like his sister, David needed \_\_\_\_\_ from some generous person in order to get home.  
 A. a ride      B. some ride      C. ride      D. the ride
- ( ) 36. The brain' s left hemisphere controls logic and language, while \_\_\_\_\_ controls intuitive talents and musical ability.



- A. the right      B. a right      C. that right      D. right one
- ( ) 37. \_\_\_\_\_ is setting up a research team to see how children react to video games.
- A. The Japan' s Health Ministry      B. Japan' s health Ministry  
C. A Japan' s health Ministry      D. Japan health Ministry
- ( ) 38. Unlike Americans, who seem to prefer coffee, \_\_\_\_\_ a great deal of tea.
- A. English drink      B. The English drink      C. English man drink      D. the English drinks
- ( ) 39. Hundreds of people are \_\_\_\_\_ now, so there are about 50 people trying for the same position.
- A. out of the work      B. out work      C. out of work      D. out of a work
- ( ) 40. His mother taught \_\_\_\_\_, but his father was only a blue-collar worker.
- A. piano      B. an piano      C. the piano      D. a piano
- ( ) 41. Contrary to what I had expected, he lost for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. second time      B. a second time      C. second times      D. the second time
- ( ) 42. Fashions change and people change too, but the old feeling remains \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the same      B. same      C. that same      D. as same
- ( ) 43. We are going to dine tomorrow with \_\_\_\_\_ to celebrate Christmas Day.
- A. the Cunning      B. Cunnings      C. The Cunnings      D. Cunning' s
- ( ) 44. This is \_\_\_\_\_ which is collected before the first rain in Spring.
- A. one tea      B. a tea      C. the tea      D. that tea
- ( ) 45. \_\_\_\_\_ is known by its note, \_\_\_\_\_ is known by his talk.
- A. A bird/a man      B. One bird/one man      C. The bird/the man      D. Bird/man
- ( ) 46. Never travel with \_\_\_\_\_ who leaves you in case of danger.
- A. the friend      B. that friend      C. a friend      D. friend
- ( ) 47. Do you think it possible for the North Pole to have \_\_\_\_\_ a few thousand years from now?
- A. Shanghai      B. a Shanghai      C. the Shanghai      D. one Shanghai