

中学英语升学指导丛书

初中英语 语法总复习

- 检测试题丰富
- 答题解析详尽
- 参考答案准确
- 可帮助总复习

刘原 编著

单先健 审订

英语语法总复习

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(知识讲解及练习)

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前 言

初中英语语法教学的目的是使学生通过学习基本语法，更好地进行听、说、读、写等语言实践活动。

我们根据九年义务教育全日制初级中学《中学英语教学大纲》规定的教学要求，并参照现行人教社新编《初中英语课本》的教学内容，编写了这本《初中英语语法总复习》，供学生自学，初三毕业生总复习使用，也可供教师备课参考。

本书包括《中学英语教学大纲》和新编课本所涉及的语法内容，共 15 个项目，122 道大题。

本书的特点在于精讲多练，通过练习带动复习、归纳总结、融汇贯通所学知识，着重培养、提高学生综合运用语言的能力。练习题是按照由易到难、由浅入深，先单项后综合训练的原则编排。对基础语法知识及一些容易混淆的概念和习惯用法，在练习题后用“[注]”的方式作了通俗易懂的讲解，有利于学生查阅、记忆、系统掌握。

此外，本书还按初中毕业会考要求编有初中英语总复习检测题两套。书末附练习参考答案。

本书由刘原女士编著，单先健先生统编、审订。

限于编者水平，书中不足之处，恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1998 年 3 月于北京

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一、名 词

1. 给出下列名词的复数形式

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1) piece _____ | shoe _____ | orange _____ | lake _____ |
| bag _____ | ball _____ | eye _____ | shirt _____ |
| text _____ | road _____ | guard _____ | month _____ |
| tree _____ | bridge _____ | war _____ | daughter _____ |
| 2) bus _____ | fox _____ | glass _____ | wish _____ |
| match _____ | watch _____ | class _____ | brush _____ |
| 3) body _____ | city _____ | enemy _____ | baby _____ |
| family _____ | party _____ | army _____ | country _____ |
| diary _____ | factory _____ | story _____ | dictionary _____ |
| 4) boy _____ | key _____ | holiday _____ | way _____ |
| toy _____ | monkey _____ | valley _____ | day _____ |
| 5) life _____ | leaf _____ | thief _____ | wife _____ |
| 6) zoo _____ | piano _____ | radio _____ | photo _____ |
| tomato _____ | | | |
| 7) tooth _____ | foot _____ | goose _____ | |
| 8) man _____ | woman _____ | fisherman _____ | policeman _____ |
| 9) German _____ | Chinese _____ | Japanese _____ | child _____ |
| roof _____ | chief _____ | sheep _____ | deer _____ |
| 10) man doctor _____ | woman driver _____ | | |
| 11) step-son _____ | step-mother _____ | step-brother _____ | |
| 12) sister-in-law _____ | parent-in-law _____ | | |

[注]

- (1) 绝大多数名词的复数形式是在名词词尾加-s, 如练习 1)。
- (2) 在以 s、sh、ch、x 结尾的名词后加-es, 如练习 2)。
- (3) 以辅音字母+y 结尾的名词, 先变 y 为 i, 再加-es, 如练习 3)。
- (4) 以元音字母+y 结尾的名词, 在词尾加-s, 如练习 4)。
- (5) 以字母 f 或 fe 结尾的名词, 变 f 或 fe 为-ves, 如练习 5)。
- (6) 以 o 结尾的名词: 词尾为两个元音字母的词和某些外来词在词尾加-s; 如词尾为辅音+o, 则加-es。如练习 6)。
- (7) 练习 8)、9)、10)、11)、12) 属于特殊变化, 需要熟记。其中 fish 可变成复数形式

fishes, 表示不同种类的鱼。

- (8) clothes 衣服, trousers 裤子, glasses 眼镜, thanks 谢谢, people 人们等为复数形式。
其中 people 当“民族”讲时, 是单数。例如: The Chinese people is a great people.
中华民族是伟大的民族。

- (9) 有些物质名词和抽象名词的单、复数形式, 表示不同的含义。例如:

cloth 布——clothes 衣服

glass 玻璃——glasses 眼镜

green 绿色——greens 青菜

letter 字母, 信——letters 文学

snow 雪——snows 积雪

work 工作——works 著作, 作品

time 时间——times 时代

- (10) 名词 news 形式上是复数, 但实际上是单数 (不可数名词)。

2. 找出不可数名词, 在横线上打勾, 并将可数名词变成复数形式

boot	_____	half	_____	mouth	_____	heat	_____
money	_____	cow	_____	Egyptian	_____	dress	_____
tennis	_____	wood	_____	chicken	_____	music	_____
homework	_____	bread	_____	blood	_____	milk	_____
dustman	_____	Englishwoman	_____	news	_____	advice	_____
cotton	_____	knowledge	_____	tear	_____	cloud	_____

3. 写出下列名词的单数形式

knees	_____	heroes	_____	tomatoes	_____	potatoes	_____
knives	_____	universities	_____	apologies	_____	policewomen	_____
pages	_____	programmes	_____	mice	_____	oxen	_____

4. 翻译下列词组

A. 英译汉

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) a bowl of milk | 2) three pieces of chalk |
| 3) five drops of oil | 4) two pairs of trousers |
| 5) four minutes' drive | 6) six years' travel |
| 7) seven pounds and a half | 8) a lot of work |
| 9) many months of thinking | 10) a pile of magazines |
| 11) children's book | 12) the diary of Lei Feng |
| 13) at my aunt's | 14) the girl's skirt |
| 15) a friend of my brother's | |

B. 汉译英

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1) 一篮玫瑰花 | 2) 两片干面包 |
| 3) 三杯茶 | 4) 九瓶墨水 |

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 5) 一满箱苹果 | 6) 一群女歌手 |
| 7) 一大盘肉 | 8) 一大块木头 |
| 9) 八袋红糖 | 10) 两种新型的卡车 |
| 11) 贝丽的一辆汽车 | 12) 约翰的书包 |
| 13) 珍妮和海伦的房间 | 14) 比尔的收音机和汤姆的收音机 |

[注]

(1) 不可数名词一般只用单数。它不能和 a、an 及数词连用。不可数名词表示数量时用量词。如：a **glass of** water 一杯水，two **pieces of** paper 两张纸，three **bowls of** rice 三碗米饭……

(2) 名词所有格形式及用法：主要用于表示有生命的东西。

①单数名词后加“'s”。如：**Mike's** car 迈克的汽车，my **father's** name 我父亲的名字。

②以 -s 或 -es 结尾的复数名词，只加“'”。如：the **students'** reading room 学生(们)阅览室，the **workers'** rest-home 工人疗养院。

③词尾不是 s 的复数名词，要加“'s”。如：the **people's** needs 人民的需要，**women's** rights 妇女的权利。

④一样东西为两人所有，则只在后一个名词后面加“'s”。如：Mary and **Tom's** room 玛丽和汤姆的房间(共有)。

⑤不是两人共有的东西，则在两个名词之后都加“'s”。如：**Mike's and Jane's** rooms 迈克和简各自的房间。

⑥表示店铺、住家、公共建筑时，名词所有格后面的名词习惯上省略。例如：
to **Victor's** = to Victor's house 到维克托家去，at the **doctor's** = at the doctor's office 在医生诊所，the **barber's** = the barber's shop 理发店，**St. Paul's** = St. Paul's Cathedral 圣保罗教堂。

⑦表示无生命的东西的所有格时，一般用“所有格+of+所有者”。如：the door **of** the classroom 教室的门，the windows **of** the room 房间的窗户。

⑧有些指时间、距离、重量、价值、国家和城镇等无生命的名词，也可加“s”构成所有格。如：**tomorrow's** meeting 明天的(集)会，**two hour's** walk 两个小时的路程(步行)，**a pound's** weight 一磅的重量，**Shanghai's** factories 上海的工厂，the **country's** plans 国家的计划。

⑨of 词组+所有格：在表示所属物的名词前面有冠词、数词、指示代词或不定代词(如：a, two, this, that, these, those, some 等)，常用“of 词组+所有格”。如：a picture **of** my **uncle's** 我叔叔的一张照片，those notebooks **of** the **students'** 学生们的那些笔记本。

5. 将下列句子变成复数形式

- 1) He is a brave airman.
- 2) The wolf was under the big tree.
- 3) The woman cook is a Party member.
- 4) It's a big fly, isn't it?
- 5) The taxi is yellow.

- 6) You have to pay a tax.
- 7) I believe this deer is sleeping.
- 8) My aunt is a cadre.
- 9) The Frenchman is his brother-in-law.
- 10) That grown-up isn't a housewife.

6. 用 be 的适当形式填空

- 1) Half of the fruit _____ bad.
- 2) There _____ a desk and three chairs here.
- 3) He thinks maths _____ very important.
- 4) _____ the abacus the oldest kind of computer?
- 5) Look, there _____ so much rain here!
- 6) _____ there any people in the room last night?
- 7) She _____ one of our best teachers.
- 8) Tom and Mark's bedroom _____ very small.
- 9) All the students know Paris _____ the capital of France.
- 10) The book of his uncle's _____ very useful.
- 11) A few classmates of Tony White's _____ taller than my father.
- 12) 150 kilometres _____ a long distance.
- 13) Tim's parents _____ doctors for many years.
- 14) This pair of glasses _____ too big for me.
- 15) The Chinese police _____ strong.
- 16) Last month a large number of Japanese _____ sick.
- 17) Yesterday's news _____ quite interesting.
- 18) My brother as well as I _____ fond of swimming.
- 19) Tom doesn't believe that physics _____ more difficult than biology.
- 20) There _____ a few people there. Six of them _____ workers, the rest _____ soldiers.

7. 将下列句子变成单数形式

- 1) Do the girls like the red leaves?
- 2) These geese have big feet, haven't they?
- 3) The black mice look terrible, don't they?
- 4) Those cooks don't need the abaci.
- 5) The Dutchmen caught two thieves last Friday.
- 6) The American chiefs should pay more attention to the women's needs.
- 7) These pairs of trousers are too short for the boys.
- 8) The babies need three glasses of milk.
- 9) The Russian spies are national heroes.
- 10) The countries are going to have two more big factories.

8. 选择填空

- 1) He believes that politics _____ much easier than English.
A. are B. is C. were D. will
- 2) The boys have got _____ already.
A. two bread B. two breads
C. two pieces of bread D. two piece of bread
- 3) Could you give us _____ ?
A. an advice B. some advice C. a advice D. advices
- 4) This kind of car _____ made in Shanghai.
A. is B. are C. were D. has
- 5) I can't help you because I have _____ money left.
A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
- 6) The boy understands _____ Russian.
A. a little B. a lot C. few D. a few
- 7) Mary went to _____ last night.
A. the house of her father B. hers father's house
C. the house's her father D. her father's house
- 8) There are _____ sheep in this place.
A. a lot B. lot C. much D. many
- 9) It is about _____ walk from this shop to the nearest bus-stop.
A. three minutes' B. three minute C. three minute's D. three minutes's
- 10) Hurry up! There is _____ time left.
A. a few B. few C. a little D. little
- 11) There _____ any oil in the bottle.
A. hasn't B. haven't C. isn't D. aren't
- 12) The doctor was very happy. He made _____ mistakes in the exam.
A. a little B. little C. few D. a few
- 13) The _____ meeting room is near the reading room.
A. teacher B. teacher's C. teachers' D. teachers
- 14) March 8 is _____ Day.
A. Woman B. Women C. Women's D. Woman's
- 15) Please take _____ magazine you like. They are all very interesting.
A. each B. every C. any D. some
- 16) Tom is going to see _____.
A. one of my father's friends B. one of my father's friend
C. one of my fathers' friends D. a friend of my father
- 17) The old man wanted _____.
A. seven boxes of matches B. seven box of matches
C. seven boxes of match D. seven box's matches

- 18) The new bookshelf is _____.
 A. Kate's and Mary's B. Kate's and Mary
 C. Kate and Mary's D. Kates and Mary
- 19) This is not your radio, but _____.
 A. yours brother B. your brother's C. you brother's D. yours brother's
- 20) Kate was in _____ at that time.
 A. the Workers Palace of Culture B. the Workers' Palace of Culture
 C. the Worker's Palace of Culture D. Workers' Palace of Culture

9. 将括号内的动词变成适当形式填空

- 1) Between the two modern shops _____ (stand) the new bank.
 2) That pair of white trousers _____ (be) too short for me.
 3) The police _____ (have) lots of jobs to do.
 4) Physics _____ (be) very difficult for him.
 5) Neither we nor she _____ (go) to Shanghai every spring.
 6) Not only the two nurses but also Dr. Li _____ (read) Beijing Daily very often.
 7) No one except Tom and Peter _____ (have) twin sisters.
 8) Either the Greens or Mr. Black _____ (listen) to the radio every morning.
 9) The Selected Works of Lu Xun _____ (be) very interesting for him.
 10) Dean White with some of her students often _____ (come) to help the sick old woman.
 11) A great number of short American novels _____ (be) quite popular among college students here.
 12) My brother as well as I _____ (be) fond of singing English songs.
 13) Lily and her sister's recorder _____ (work) well.
 14) Don't you think 5 500 miles _____ (be) quite a long distance?
 15) His family _____ (be) all fond of classical music.
 16) The goods produced by this factory _____ (be) of good quality.
 17) Mary's and her sister's toys _____ (be) not expensive at all.
 18) Reading English aloud every morning _____ (seem) to be very helpful to the students.
 19) Liu Huan, the French teacher and singer, _____ (like) his new songs very much.
 20) The study group _____ (consist) of seventeen students. Two of them _____ (be) quick learners of chemistry. Another two of them _____ (be) good at maths. Three of them _____ (be) clever at physics. The rest _____ (be) keen on English.

二、代 词

10. 从括号内选用适当的人称代词、物主代词、反身代词或指示代词填空

- 1) These are pens and _____ are pencils. (that, this, those)
- 2) Tom was sick yesterday. _____ is why he missed school. (That, Those, These)
- 3) Which of _____ shirts are Tom's? (these, this, that)
- 4) This desk is mine, _____ is hers. (those, this, that)
- 5) The map of Beijing is better than _____ of Tianjing. (this, that, these)
- 6) _____ (He, His, Her) name is Jack. _____ (She, He, His) is a cook.
- 7) _____ (I, My, Mine) aunt is a nurse. _____ (She, He, Her) works very hard.
- 8) Please show _____ (me, I, mine) the way.
- 9) These books aren't _____ (my, mine, I). _____ (They, It, Its) may be _____ (her, hers, your).
- 10) Let _____ (I, me, mine) tell _____ (her, she, hers) how to do it.
- 11) Help _____ (you, your, yourself) to some fish, please.
- 12) Don't tell _____ (he, him, his) the answer. _____ (I, Me, Us) believe that _____ (he, him, his) can work out the problem _____ (he, him, himself).
- 13) "It's going to snow," the old woman said to _____ (her, herself, hers).
- 14) The lady under the tree is _____ (mine, my, me) aunt. _____ (She, Her, Herself) often sings English songs with _____ (her, hers, she) husband.
- 15) A friend of _____ (me, my, mine) came to help _____ (I, me, mine) with _____ (mine, my, I) homework yesterday afternoon.
- 16) Be careful not to make _____ (you, your, yourself) dirty.

[注 1] 人称代词:

人 称 代 词	数	单 数					复 数		
	主 格	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
	宾 格	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them

(1) 主格人称代词在句中作主语。例如:

- 1) **I (We, You, They)** like swimming. 我(我们, 你/你们, 他们)喜欢游泳。
- 2) **He (She)** is a teacher. 他(她)是教师。
- 3) This is a new dictionary. **It** is very useful to students. 这是本新词典。它对学生很有用。

- (2) 几个人称代词同时作主语时, 先后排列次序一般是“你”、“他”、“我”, 而不是“我”、“你”、“他”。例如:

You, she and I all enjoy music. 你、她、我都喜欢音乐。

- (3) 宾格人称代词在句中作动词宾语或介词宾语。例如:

1) Mr. Dick teaches **us (them)** English. 迪克先生教我们(他们)英语。

2) I bought a present for **him (her)**. 我给他(她)买了一件礼物。

- (4) 人称代词可用作表语。例如:

It is **she** who helps me with German. 是她帮助我学德语。

- (5) 人称代词 it 除可代替事物外, 还可指时间、天气、距离等。例如:

1) **It's** ten o'clock. 现在是10点钟。

2) **It's** very cold. 天气非常冷。

3) **It's** about two kilometers away. 大约有两公里远。

[注 2] 物主代词:

物主代词	数	单 数					复 数		
	形容词性	my	your	his	her	its	our	you	their
	名词性	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs

- (1) 形容词性物主代词用作定语, 即用以修饰其后面的名词。例如:

My (Your, His, Their) books are on the desk. 我的(你的/你们的, 他的, 他们的)书在书桌上。

- (2) 名词性物主代词作名词用, 它后面不能再跟名词。它在句中可用作主语、表语、宾语, 与 of 构成短语作定语。例如:

1) Our room is on the first floor and **yours (theirs)** on the second. 我们的房间在一楼, 你们的(他们的)在二楼。(主语)

2) —Whose bike is this? 这是谁的自行车?

—It is **mine (yours, his, hers)**. 是我的(你的, 他的, 她的)。(表语)

3) I have finished my homework. Have you finished **yours**? 我做完作业了。你做完你的作业吗?(宾语)

4) Tom is an old classmate of **ours**. 汤姆是我们的老同学。(定语)

[注 3] 反身代词: 用于表示“自己”的代词, 称为反身代词。

单 数	myself	yourself	himself	herself	itself
复 数	ourselves	yourselves	themselves		

- (1) 作宾语(动词的宾语或介词的宾语)表示动作回到执行者的本身。例如:

1) Please introduce **yourself** first. 请你先自我介绍一下。

2) I can do it by **myself**. 我自己能够做这件事。

- (2) 用作同位语, 加强语气, 译为“本人”、“亲自”。例如:

1) You may go and ask the teacher **himself**. 你可以去问老师本人。

- 2) I **myself** did the work. 我亲自做的这件事。

[注 4] 指示代词:

单 数	复 数
this 这个	these 这些
that 那个	those 那些

(1) 指示代词在句中代替名词, 作主_语、宾_语或表_语。例如:

1) **This** is a washer. 这是洗衣机。(主_语)

2) I like **this** (**these**), while she likes **that** (**those**). 我喜欢这个 (这些), 而她喜欢那个 (那些)。(宾_语)

3) What I want is **this**. 我要的是这个。(表_语)

(2) 指示代词也可起形_容词的作用作定_语。例如:

1) We are busy **these** days. 这些日子我们很忙。

2) **This** picture is more beautiful than **that** one. 这个图片比那个漂亮。

11. 选用 who, whose, whom, what, which 等疑问代词, 代替划线部分, 将下列句子改为疑问句

1) An old friend of mine is coming to see me tomorrow.

2) Their husbands are Nobel Prize winners.

3) She was looking for the famous professor.

4) I would like to choose these knives.

5) We borrowed the English novels from Mr. Li.

6) The well known writer once lived in this room.

7) She did some shopping after supper on Saturday.

8) Children's smiling faces made me happy in Beijing.

9) I like Book 3 best.

10) It's mine.

11) The students are going to have a green salad, beef, bread and butter soup for dinner.

12) The tall girl in red is my sister.

13) That is my sister's.

14) I want to see Dr. Lee.

15) There is nothing in the green box.

16) The girls were in Class 6.

17) She's my aunt and she is a teacher.

18) The woman with glasses is she.

12. 欣赏下列笑话，划出疑问代词

1) A: Doctor, doctor, my hair is getting thinner.

B: Don't worry. Who wants fat hair anyway?

A: What happens if my head gets hairless?

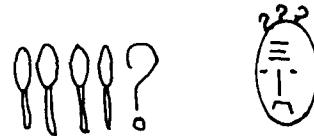
B: You'll become outstanding.



2) A: Doctor, doctor, you told me to take five teaspoonfuls of this medicine before every meal.

B: That is correct. What problem?

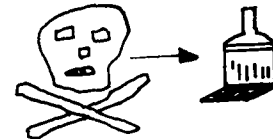
A: We've only got four teaspoons!



3) A: Doctor, doctor, I'm worried about my health.
What can I do?

B: You'll have to diet.

A: What colour?



4) A: Doctor, doctor, save me, please. You're the only doctor here.

B: Yes. Who else could save you? Now, let me take your temperature first. How are you feeling, young man?

A: I'm having trouble with my breathing.

B: Take it easy. I'll soon put a stop to that.

A: What? Stop my breathing?



5) A: Doctor, doctor, I think I'm dying. I just want to lie on bed all day. What's wrong with me?

B: There's nothing much wrong with you. You're just lazy.

A: Who said I'm lazy? I want him to die with me!



6) A: Why weren't you at school yesterday?

B: I was sick.

A: Sick of what?

B: Sick of school.



7) A: How do you like my new hairstyle?

B: Do you know you've got an axis?

A: Which axis? Where is it?

B: The line in the middle in your head, of course.

A: Oh, really? So that's why I've got a splitting headache.



8) A: Doctor, doctor, I have eaten too much. What shall I do?

B: Whose food have you eaten this time? Tell me the truth.

A: My brother's.

B: Well, what could be better than 8 liters of warm water now?

A: What did you say? You want me to become a big ball?

B: You've eaten double food so you need double water.



[注] 疑问代词: who, whom, whose, what 和 which 等, 都用以构成疑问句。

(1) **who, whom** 的用法: who 是主格, 在句中作主语和表语; whom 是宾格, 在句中作宾语。例如:

1) **Who** is speaking? 是哪一位? (打电话) (主语)

2) **Who** is that young man? 那个年轻人是谁? (表语)

3) **Whom** did you see? 你看见谁了? (宾语)

4) **To whom** are you talking? 你在和谁谈话? (介词宾语)

5) **Who** did you go to the movie with? 你同谁一起看电影的? (宾语。在口语中, 常用 who 代替 whom。)

(2) **whose, which** 和 **what** 的用法: whose (谁的) 是疑问物主代词; which (哪个, 哪些) 指人和物; what (什么) 也指人和物。这三个代词在句中可用作主语、宾语、表语和定语。

1) **Whose** book is this? 这是谁的书? (定语)

2) **Whose** are you going to borrow? 你打算借谁的? (宾语)

3) **Whose** is it? 这是谁的? (表语)

4) **Whose** is better? 谁的最好? (主语)

5) **What** is in the box? 这个盒子里是什么? (主语)

6) **What** did he say? 他刚才说什么? (宾语)

7) **What's** your father? 你父亲是干什么的? (表语)

8) **What** time is it? 几点钟了? (定语)

9) **Which** class are you in? 你在哪个班? (定语)

10) **Which of them** is the youngest? 他们中谁年龄最小? (主语)

(3) **which** 和 **what** 作定语时的区别: which 表示在相当数目的人或物中, 进行选择; 而 what 意指“什么”、“哪种”。试比较:

1) There are six books on the table. **Which** one do you want? 桌上有 6 本书。你要哪一本?

2) These are books on Chinese, English and Japanese. **What** books do you want? 这些是关于汉语、英语和日语的书。你要哪一种?

(4) **who, what, which** 作表语时的区别: who 问人的身份, what 问人的职业, which 问在一定范围内的人群中特指的人。试比较:

1) **Who** is he? He is my uncle. 他是谁? 他是我叔叔。

2) **What** is he? He is a doctor. 他是做什么的? 他是医生。

3) **Which** is he? That man with a beard is he. 哪一个是他? 那个留胡须的人是他。

13. 用适当的人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词或疑问代词填空

- 1) China is our motherland. _____ is a developing country. We all love _____ very much.
- 2) _____ is 9 o'clock now. Let _____ start our work.
- 3) _____ was a fine day yesterday, wasn't _____?
- 4) Thank _____ very much for your help.
- 5) "You like the magazine, don't _____?" "Well, _____ can't say I like _____."
- 6) Mr. White is a very good teacher. We must learn from _____.
- 7) "Is Tom over there?" "Yes, that's _____."
- 8) _____ is in this handbag?
- 9) _____ do you think is better, the blue one or the red _____?
- 10) We don't know _____ mother she is.
- 11) Here are some shirts made in Beijing. _____ shirt do you like best?
- 12) "Who is _____, please?" Tom answered the phone. "_____ is me."
- 13) I want to know _____ you are waiting for.
- 14) _____ day is today? _____ is Monday.
- 15) "Are these books yours?" "No, _____ are not. They are Tom's. _____ are his."
- 16) The shop is very near here. _____ is only 5 minutes' walk.
- 17) The box is not heavy. _____ is 2 kilos.
- 18) _____ time is it? _____ is 5 o'clock now.
- 19) _____ do you love more, Tom or Bob?
- 20) Listen, just between you and _____, the new comer is a thief.
- 21) Everyone took _____ place in the meeting room.
- 22) Each student was asked to tell _____ interesting thing in the winter holiday.
- 23) Please open _____ books and read after me.
- 24) Mrs. Black said to us that Australia is _____ motherland and she would do _____ best for _____.
- 25) The seaman is a Party member and _____ uncle is a Party member, too.
- 26) The students have a deep love for _____ homeland.
- 27) We have lent them _____ magazines and I believe they will be happy to lend us _____.
- 28) We first asked each of the ladies to take _____ own seat.