

# 高中英语语法

## 导读与精练

主 编 费仲芳

副主编 高 萍 张 蔚

上海文艺出版总社  
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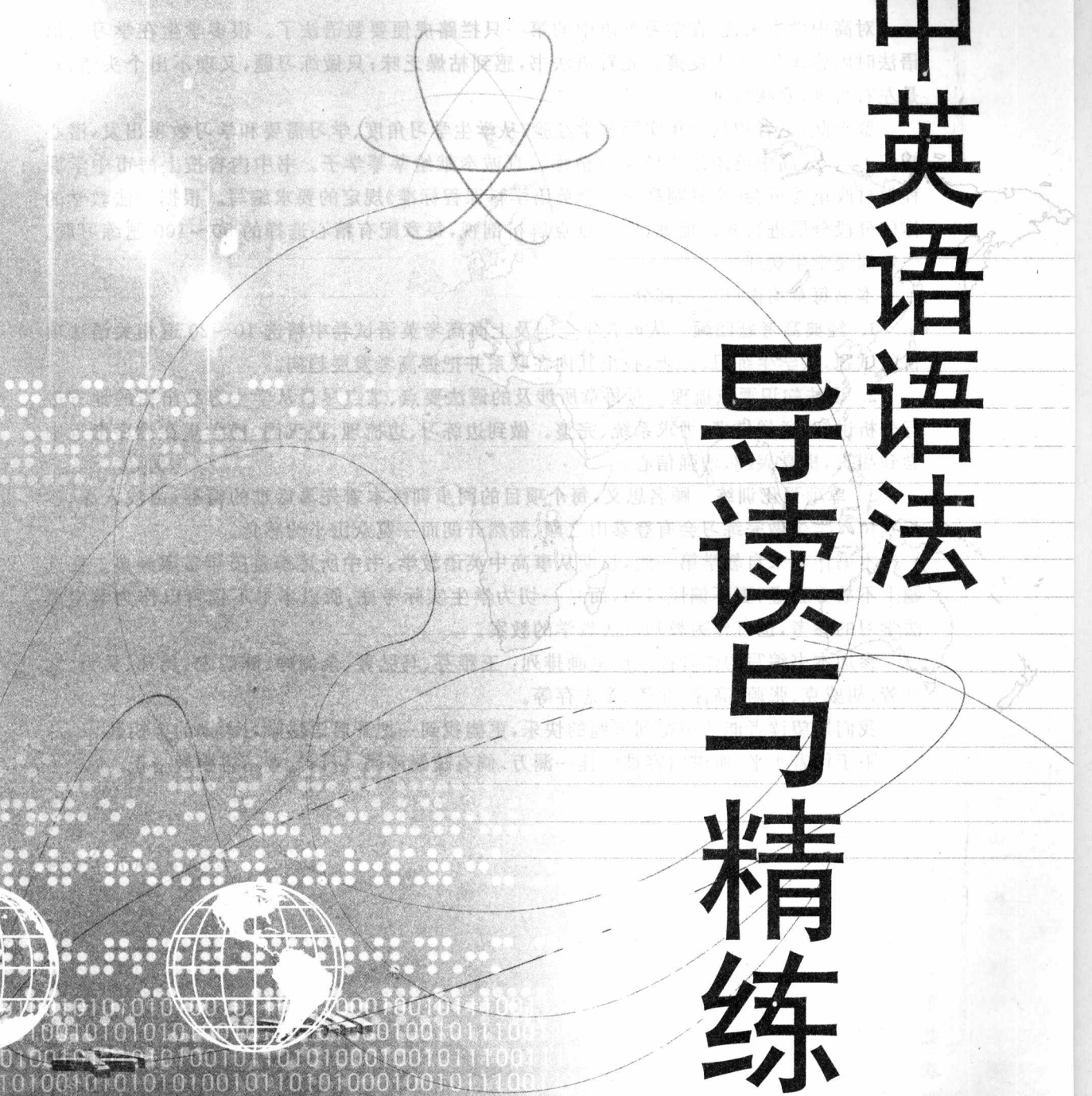
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## 高中英语语法导学与精练

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# 编写说明

对高中学生来说,在学习英语中的第一只拦路虎便要数语法了。很多学生在学习英语语法时困惑迷茫、苦无良策。光看语法书,感到枯燥乏味;只做练习题,又理不出个头绪,真是左右为难,窘状可见。

鉴于此,笔者积数十年实际教学经验,从学生学习角度、学习需要和学习效果出发,潜心精编了这本《高中英语语法导学与精练》,真诚奉献给莘莘学子。书中内容按上海市中学课程教材改革委员会《全日制高级中学英语学科课程标准》规定的要求编写。根据语法教学的体例分段分层进行知识梳理,要点难点解析剖视,每章配有精心选择的50~100题练习题。一定深受学生欢迎。

本书每章均由以下三部分组成:

1. 经典高考题回顾 从近五年全国及上海高考英语试卷中精选10~20道相关语法项目的试题,供学生练习、分析,找出其内在联系并把握高考发展趋向。
2. 语法知识要点梳理 对每章所涉及的语法要点、难点尽量从学生容易出错的地方进行分析讲解,通俗易懂,力求系统、完整。做到边练习、边梳理、边巩固,使学生在循序渐进中尝到甜头,提高兴趣,增强信心。
3. 单项强化训练 顾名思义,每个项目的同步训练本着先易后难的精神,由浅入深,逐步到位。学生做完练习会有登泰山之颠、豁然开朗而一览众山小的感觉。

本书作者来自教学第一线,长期从事高中英语教学,书中所述都是历年备课经典。在选题上不敢弄玄虚,更不偏怪刁钻,而是一切为学生实际考虑,所以本书不仅可以作为学生语法学习的参考,也可作为教师语法教学的教案。

参加本书编写的作者按姓氏笔画排列:王雅芬、马弘菁、余剑峥、陈明宏、吴玮、吴为、费仲芳、胡威克、张蔚、高萍、徐赞、童志存等。

我们期望读者能从中得到解题的快乐,更能找到一把开启语法学习大锁的金钥匙。

限于作者水平,所讲内容难免挂一漏万,倘有疏漏谬误,祈请读者不吝赐教指正。

编者

2007年6月

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# 第一章 名 词

## 第一节 经典高考题回顾

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is just around the corner and you won't miss it.  
A. bicycle's shop    B. bicycle shop    C. bicycles shop    D. bicycles' shop
2. "I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ information about the management of your hotel, please."  
"Well, you could have \_\_\_\_\_ word with the manager. He might be helpful."  
A. some, a    B. an, some    C. some, some    D. an, a
3. He gained his \_\_\_\_\_ by printing \_\_\_\_\_ of famous writers.  
A. wealth, work    B. wealths, works    C. wealths, work    D. wealth, works
4. The young dancers looked so charming in their beautiful clothes that we took \_\_\_\_\_ pictures of them.  
A. many of    B. masses of    C. the number of    D. a large amount of
5. Come and see me \_\_\_\_\_ two or three \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. for, days    B. after, days    C. in, days' time    D. during, day time
6. What impressed me most was that they never \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lost hearts    B. lost their heart    C. lost heart    D. lost their hears
7. If you had followed the plan, you could have done the job better with \_\_\_\_\_ money and \_\_\_\_\_ people.  
A. less, fewer    B. fewer, less    C. less, few    D. few, less
8. I need \_\_\_\_\_ cloth, for I'm going to make \_\_\_\_\_ clothes.  
A. a lot of many    B. much much    C. many many    D. many a lot of
9. We waited \_\_\_\_\_ for the bus.  
A. long time    B. a long time    C. the long time    D. some long time
10. "Who did you spend last weekend with?"  
"\_\_\_\_\_."  
A. Palmer's    B. The Palmers'    C. The Palmers    D. The Palmer's



## 第二节 名词语法要点梳理

### 集体名词的单数、复数

集体名词有的可数,如:a group, two groups, a team, two teams;有的不可数,如:equipment, machinery, police.

1. 当集体名词指一个总的类别的不同物体,即总称时,是不可数名词。这类集体名词只有单数形式,前面也不能用不定冠词 a。如要表示数量之多只能用 much 来修饰。最常见的这类集体名词有 clothing, furniture, pottery, luggage, merchandise 等。如:

How much new machinery has been installed?

安装了多少新机器?

2. 对于大多数集体名词来说可按句子本身的意思来决定它的单数或复数意义。当它表示由若干人组成的集合体时,它就是复数意义的名词(但没有词形变化),并与谓语复数连用。当这类集体名词表示一个单位或整体时,它就是单数意义的名词,与谓语单数连用。常见的这类词有:group, government, audience, chorus, party, crowd, crew, committee 等。试比较下列句子:

My family are early risers. (members of the family)

我全家都是早起的人。

My family is a large one.

我们的家是个大家庭。

The government are discussing the proposal. (members of the government)

政府正在讨论这项建议。

The government has welcomed the proposal.

政府接受了这项建议。

3. 还有一些集体名词一般只用作复数意义的名词(没有词尾变化),与复数谓语动词连用。如:people, youth, police, cattle 等。

Cattle were allowed to graze on the village common.

牛被允许在村中的公地上吃草。

### 单数、复数同形的名词和以复数形式出现的名词

英语中的有些名词在单数、复数上只有一种词形。最典型的有以-ese 结尾的专有名词。如:a Japanese, two Japanese, a Chinese, two Chinese, a Portuguese, two Portuguese, 除此以外,还有以下一些:

1. 单数复数同形的可数名词,如:

one sheep, two sheep, one deer, two deer

a means, all possible means, one aircraft, five aircraft

a fish, many fish, a fruit, many fruit

a gas works, many gas works, a headquarters, all the headquarters

注意:当 fish 和 fruit 以复数形式出现,它们的词义变化,分别表示鱼的种类和水果的种类。

还有一些表示定量的音译词也单复数、数同形

jin five jin of tomatoes

li ten thousand li

yuan ten yuan

## 2. 常以复数出现的名词

(1) 有些名词在作某种意义时常常以复数形式出现,如:

glasses 眼镜 plastics 塑料制品 goods 货物 brains 智力 manners 举止  
forces 军队 clothes 衣服 customs 海关

(2) 由两个对称部分组成的物体的名词也常以复数形式出现,如:

trousers 裤子 scissors 剪刀 pants 短裤 slippers 拖鞋 gloves 手套 socks 短袜  
stockings 长袜 shoes 鞋子

These stockings are made of silk. 这些长袜是由丝做成的。

This pair of scissors becomes blunt after being used too long. 这把剪刀用久后变钝了。

(3) 当要对这类名词计数时,常用 a pair of 修饰。

a pair of trousers, two pairs of trousers

a pair of gloves, five pairs of gloves

a pair of slippers, three pairs of slippers

(4) 在某些固定搭配中,名词必须用复数形式。

shake hands with 握手

make friends with 交朋友

take turns 依次

give regards to 问候

the Olympic Games 奥运会

take pains 辛勤

in high spirits 情绪高

make preparations 作准备

## 兼作可数和不可数的名词

1. 这类名词主要来自于物质名词。当它所表示的数的形式不同时,所产生的意义也不同。

Our country has a large number of metals which are useful to men. (metal 表示不同的种类)

The wines of France are among the best in the world. (wine 表示种类)

Please send me two coffees and five lemonades. (一些表示饮料的名称的名词往往以复数形式代替单位词。(two coffees=two cups of coffee, five lemonades=five bottles of lemonade)

The children are playing on the sands. (sands=a stretch of sand 表示比原义范围更加

广阔)

其他常用的词还有: paper 纸 a paper 一张试卷

soup 汤 two soups 二份汤

fish 鱼 three fishes 三种鱼

black hair 黑发 a few white hairs 几根白发

2. 少数抽象名词也可兼作可数和不可数名词,但词义不同。如:量词表示一些

Mr. Robert is a teacher of ten years' experience.

Robert 先生是个有十年教学经验的老师。

Climbing over the mountain is an exciting experience.

爬越那座山是一次令人兴奋的经历。

On a hot day, a cool swim is a joy.

热天在凉水里游泳是件乐事。

She was filled with joy.

她充满了喜悦。

I find it an honour to make a speech here.

我感到在此作报告是我的荣幸。

The athlete tried to win honour for his country.

运动员努力为国争荣誉。

### 专有名词的复数形式

专有名词本来没有复数,但有时也可类似普通名词以复数形式出现。它的复数形式是在词尾加 s。在以辅音加 y 结尾的或以 o 结尾的专有名词后,也直接加 s。如: Berrys, Eskimos。如果专有名词以 [s] [z] [ʒ] [ʃ] 等收尾,变复数时则需加 -es。如: the Foxes, three Joneses

Are the Smiths coming to Alice's wedding tomorrow?

The Smiths 指一家人。

There are three Marys in our school.

Marys 同名或同姓的若干人。

### 可数和不可数名词的不定量表示

(a great/good) many, (a) few, a large/great/good number of 等可以修饰可数名词的复数。例如:

There are a great many boutiques on Huaihai Road.

淮海路上有许多服饰店。

Few people in my office have been abroad.

我办公室里很少有人出过国。

A small number of books are missing from the library.

图书馆遗失了少量的书。

2. much, (a) little, a large/small/ great amount of, a great/good deal of 等可以修饰不可数名词。例如:

He never eats much breakfast.

他早餐吃得很少。

A large amount of money is spent on tobacco every year.

每年人们花大量的钱消费烟草。

He took a great deal of trouble in locking the door.

他花了好大的劲才锁上了门。

3. some, any, plenty of, a lot of (lots of), a large quantity of (quantities of) 等可以修饰可数与不可数名词。例如:

Please give me some milk.

请给我一点牛奶。

There are some children outside.

屋外有一些孩子。

Please try to prevent any loss while the goods are on the way.

货物在运输途中请尽量避免损失。

Have you got any books on computer science?

你有没有关于计算机科学的书?

There are plenty of eggs in the house.

屋里有许多鸡蛋。

We must get to the station in plenty of time.

我们必须有足够的时间赶到车站。

The lady has stored a large quantity of food for the war.

那妇女因为战争而储备了大量的食物。

The Japanese consume a large quantity of nuts every year.

日本人每年都消费大量的坚果。

## 's 所有格和 of 所有格

's 所有格和 of 所有格同属名词所有格,除主要表示所有关系外,还可表示主谓关系,动宾关系,修饰关系及同位关系。

表示所有关系: my friend's bag (the bag of my friend) 我朋友的书包

表示主谓关系: his mother's request 他母亲的要求

表示动宾关系: the war prisoners' release 释放战俘

表示修饰关系: a woman's college 女子学院

表示同位关系: the City of Rome 罗马城

一般说来,'s 所有格较多用于表示有生命的名词,而 of 所有格主要用于表示无生命和低等动物的名词。这两种结构的用法有很多重叠现象。但在以下一些场合,两者必须独立使用。



1. 必须使用 's 所有格的场合:

当 's 所有格对事物起分类作用时,

Mike is suitable for the job as he has got a Master's degree.

Mike 适合干这工作因为他已取得了硕士学位。

当 's 所有格在某些成语中,

at a stone's throw 一箭之遥

to one's heart's content 纵情, 尽量

a wolf in sheep's clothing 披着羊皮的狼

a bird's eye view 鸟瞰

in one's mind's eye 在某人心目中

当名词中心词带同位语时,

Stella's husband, the footballer, is a member of Chinese Footballers' Association.

2. 必须使用 of 所有格的场合

当 of 所有格的名词后面跟有后置修饰语或同位语时,

Have you read the articles of the students who visited our school last week?

Robert is a CEO of a company in Shanghai.

当 of 所有格的介词补足成分是以定冠词+分词或一类人的结构时,

The life of the poor in that area is getting better.

当 of 所有格在某些同位结构中,

the ten of us

独立所有格和双重所有格

's 后面省略了被修饰的名词的这种结构叫作独立所有格或所有格的省略。它常出现在以下的情况中:

1. 当 's 所有格后的名词在前文已出现过即可省略。

The bike is not mine, but Professor Smith's.

这辆自行车不是我的而是 Smith 教授的。

2. 当 's 所有格后的名词指商店、家宅、教堂、宫殿、学院等, 该名词亦常省略。

near the grocer's 在食品店附近

to my aunt's 到我阿姨家去

St Paul's=St Paul's Cathedral 圣保罗教堂

St James'=St James' Palace 詹姆斯宫殿

Queen's=Queen's College 女王学院

注意: 表示两者共有关系时, 只须在最后一个名词后加 's 所有格。表示几个并列名词的各自所有关系时, 必须在每个名词后加 's。

Susan and Helen's dormitory

Susan 和 Helen 的宿舍

Susan's and Helen's dormitories

Susan 的宿舍和 Helen 的宿舍

复数形名词所有格作定语时, 有时习惯上可以省去其左上角的 "'。如:

a teachers college (teachers=teachers') 师范学院

双重所有格是指同时含有 of 短语和 's 所有格或名词性物主代词的表示所有关系的结构。它可以用来:

表示全体中的一部分

a friend of my sister's 我姐姐的一个朋友

a book of mine 我的一本书

表示感情色彩

that big mouth of Julia's 朱莉娅的那张大嘴

注意: of 所有格和双重所有格的意义不同

a photo of Helen 一张海伦的照片

a photo of Helen's 海伦的照片中的一张

### 第三节 单项强化训练

- The shop owner saw two dark \_\_\_\_\_ enter the building and then there was the explosion.  
A. figures      B. shapes      C. forms      D. frames
- It is said that more and more college graduates have trouble in finding \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. employment      B. employments      C. occupation      D. works
- She has thrown away her old sports shoes. She'll have to buy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a new one      B. a new pair      C. a new couple      D. a new pack
- "I'd like to be in one of that \_\_\_\_\_," Catherine said.  
A. teachers' classes      B. teachers classes  
C. teacher's class      D. teacher's classes
- You can make a hamburger with these three \_\_\_\_\_ of ham.  
A. sheets      B. loaves      C. slices      D. piece
- There are more \_\_\_\_\_ in Chicago than in any other city I know.  
A. basketball team      B. basketballs teams  
C. basketballs team      D. basketball teams
- I cleaned \_\_\_\_\_ room carefully, and found there was a new laptop near the window.  
A. Eric and Wilma      B. Eric's and Wilma's  
C. Eric's and Wilma      D. Eric and Wilma's
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ not to spit in public places.  
A. a good manner      B. good manner  
C. good manners      D. the good manner
- A good sailor must be able to sail in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. all the weather      B. all the weathers      C. all weather      D. all weathers

10. She is an experienced doctor. That is to say, she has \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. much experiences B. a lot of experience  
 C. many experiences D. little experience
11. \_\_\_\_\_ came that our team beat the opponents and won the final.  
 A. A word B. The word C. Word D. Words
12. There is \_\_\_\_\_ fresh air in the forest and this is why so many old people like to do morning exercises there.  
 A. a lot of B. a great deal C. a good many D. a number
13. "\_\_\_\_\_ makes perfect." is \_\_\_\_\_ in learning any subject or skill in your life.  
 A. Practice, a good advice B. Practices, a good advice  
 C. Practices, good advice D. Practice, good advice
14. Walking along the \_\_\_\_\_, I saw the children building castles with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. sands, sand B. sands, sands C. sand, sands D. sand, sand
15. Some men have made \_\_\_\_\_ by developing oil business.  
 A. great fortune B. great fortunes C. a great fortune D. some great fortune
16. There are \_\_\_\_\_ in the Browns family but they are easy to distinguish from appearance.  
 A. three Maries B. three Mary C. three Marys D. three Mary's
17. Hello, Bob! It's nice to meet you in Shanghai again. We haven't seen you for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. age B. ages C. the age D. some age
18. If you want to draw a circle, you had better take \_\_\_\_\_ with you.  
 A. a compass B. a pair of compasses  
 C. two compasses D. the pair of compasses
19. Alice prefers \_\_\_\_\_ to detective stories, so she always finds opportunities to read as many \_\_\_\_\_ as possible.  
 A. novel, fiction B. fiction, fiction  
 C. novel, novels D. fiction, novels
20. Though his school is about \_\_\_\_\_ his home, he has to walk there every day as he has no money to pay for the bus fare.  
 A. ten lis far B. ten lis from  
 C. ten li away from D. ten lis away from
21. \_\_\_\_\_ moved to Florida in \_\_\_\_\_ 90s because the weather there is mild and pleasant.  
 A. Bushes, / B. The Bushes, the  
 C. The Bushes', / D. Bushes', the
22. — What can I do for you, Sir?  
 — I want \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a five dollars' stamp B. five dollars stamps

- C. a five dollar's stamp      D. five dollars' stamp
23. As we all know, the world is divided into several time \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. areas      B. zones      C. regions      D. parts
24. Laura is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Sherry's mother's      B. Sherry's mother  
C. Sherry mother's      D. mothers of Sherry
25. You don't need to be nervous as you have \_\_\_\_\_ at your command.  
A. a great collection of expressions      B. a wide choice of words  
C. a big vocabulary      D. many long structures
26. Stella dropped the \_\_\_\_\_, and broke it.  
A. cup of coffee      B. coffee's cup  
C. coffee cup      D. cup for coffee
27. There was \_\_\_\_\_ of concern about water pollution in big cities.  
A. quite a few      B. an amount      C. a great many      D. a great deal
28. George has \_\_\_\_\_ friends here that sometimes he feels lonely.  
A. so a few      B. very few      C. such few      D. so few
29. \_\_\_\_\_ he had saved was posted to the poor girl whose family couldn't afford her to go to school.  
A. Few moneys      B. The little money  
C. The few moneys      D. Little money
30. — Where have you been?  
— I have been to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tailor's      B. the tailor      C. tailor      D. the tailor's
31. \_\_\_\_\_ it is to play with the recreational facilities in the Carnival Fun Fair!  
A. What fun      B. How fun      C. What funny      D. What a fun
32. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai Oriental Television and Radio Tower.  
A. 468-meters-high      B. 468-meter-high  
C. 468-meter high      D. 468 meter high
33. Lisa has been awarded a book written by Hawkin for her \_\_\_\_\_ in mathematics.  
A. great progress      B. a great progress  
C. little progress      D. great progresses
34. "\_\_\_\_\_, I feel greatly honoured to be given the opportunity to address a speech at this conference."  
A. Lady and gentleman      B. Gentleman and lady  
C. Ladies and gentlemen      D. Gentlemen and ladies
35. If you want to get a rough idea of what a book is about, you can glance at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lists of content      B. list of contents      C. list of content      D. list of the content
36. — I suppose you are just setting off on a \_\_\_\_\_.  
— Yes, I think \_\_\_\_\_ is an important way to enrich my personal experience.



- A. travel, journey      B. journey, journey  
 C. journey, travel      D. travel, travel
37. — Who are you going to have dinner with tonight?  
 — \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. The Reagons      B. The Reagon's  
 C. The Reagons'      D. The Reagon
38. I'd like to have \_\_\_\_\_ these eggs as I will make a big cake for my father as his birthday present.
- A. two dozen of      B. two dozens of  
 C. two dozen      D. two dozens
39. Einstein's theory of relativity was so revolutionary that it gave other scientists new ideas about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. time and spaces      B. times and space  
 C. time and space      D. times and spaces
40. They are going to install \_\_\_\_\_ in the new office.
- A. a few equipments      B. a little of equipment  
 C. a little equipment      D. pieces of equipments
41. Though the road is wide, there is \_\_\_\_\_ on it.
- A. few traffics      B. little traffic      C. a few traffics      D. a little traffic
42. Lots of people think artists very eccentric as they don't care much about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. dresses      B. dress      C. the dresses      D. a dress
43. Our country is rich in natural \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. sources      B. resources      C. material      D. things
44. \_\_\_\_\_ are very popular with the young ladies in big department stores.
- A. Cosmetics of women      B. Women's cosmetics  
 C. Woman's cosmetics      D. Cosmetics of women's
45. The new-type machine is very popular with the small factories as it takes up \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. little rooms      B. few rooms      C. little room      D. few room
46. One of Mother Terrisa's \_\_\_\_\_ in life is to help the poor.
- A. purposes      B. minds      C. sorts      D. goals
47. There is so \_\_\_\_\_ here that we can put \_\_\_\_\_ in the room.
- A. much space, more furnitures      B. much space, more furniture  
 C. many spaces, more furnitures      D. many spaces, more furniture
48. The \_\_\_\_\_ are on the track of the criminal. Two of the \_\_\_\_\_ are using police dogs helping them in their work.
- A. police, police      B. policeman, policemen  
 C. police, policemen      D. policemen, police
49. I have to wear a pair of \_\_\_\_\_ to check whether there is still some broken \_\_\_\_\_ on the ground.