

# 英语习题解集

巨人学校全国成人教育教研中心 编



中国石化出版社

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应试成人高考系列丛书

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# 应试成人高考系列丛书

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# 《应试成人高考系列丛书 ——英语习题解集》

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# 前 言

本教材为2007年版全国各类成人高等学校考试丛书《英语及解题指导》的配套用书。编者在总结了多年英语教学经验,特别是辅导成人英语高考经验的基础上,针对成人考生的学习特点和复习备考需求,精心设计和编写了这套教材,努力将知识性、趣味性和实用性融为一体。它涵盖了新大纲规定的全部考试内容和学习要点,选材广泛,内容生动,同时注意了深浅层次的搭配。练习的题型、内容和难度紧贴英语成考实际,对不同水平的各类成人考生系统复习英语基础知识,提高英语水平,熟练掌握应试技巧都会有很大帮助。此教材用于短时间的强化训练,也能收到立竿见影的效果。

本书包括七个部分和两个附录。

第一部分为语音,第二部分为词汇和语法结构。练习题以填空和选择为主,内容基本涵盖了新大纲对基础知识、基本技能的考查要求,有利于考生系统复习。句子的编写也注意到语言环境的运用,可供考生去比较、鉴别和体会,从而加深对词句的理解,提高对词汇和句子的判断和运用能力。

第三部分为完形填空。它是测试考生语言知识、语言应用能力、阅读理解、逻辑分析等综合能力所采用的一种题型。一般来说,考生做这类题都会感到棘手。为了树立考生的信心,我们精选了难易程度适中且具代表性的短文,同时,在设计选择项上也尽力做到有利于考生掌握必要的应试技能。

第四部分为阅读理解。我们精选的二十篇短文,题材广泛,内容充实,涉及历史、文化、生活等多个方面;既有外国文化的介绍,又有历史典故的回放,使考生在做题的时候不觉得枯燥无味。

第五部分为补全对话。这部分全部是原创题。我们特别设计了问路、购物、服务等多个不同情景的对话,能够让学习者更多地了解不同情景的应答方法。还配有一组对话应答练习题,以供加强基础知识的运用。

第六部分为作文。由三项内容组成,除了方法指导、实战练习之外,还有编者多年积累的写作句型,易于掌握,使考生写作时言之有物。

第七部分为模拟试题。结构、题型完全与真题一样,实战性强且难易程度适中。每一套题都针对考点,各套题的语法点不重复,不同题材格式的作文都有所涉及,对提高考生的应试能力有一定帮助。

## 附录一:常用词组

这部分补充的词组均为成人考试中常用的词组,其顺序是按照词组的中心词在教材的词汇表中出现的顺序来编写的。为了帮助考生能够尽快地掌握这些常用词组,同时考虑到考生在英语学习过程中记单词、记词组的困难,特别配有例句以及相关的近义词、反义词,以期能够达到举一反三、融会贯通的目的。

## 附录二：日常交际用语

这里列出的三十六条日常交际用语均为新大纲中规定掌握的内容，为方便考生学习与掌握，特地附上中文，另外还在原有的基础上补全了一些内容。其目的就是让考生能够熟悉英语中有关日常生活的表达方式，在做补全对话时能够做到“有话可说出，说之可达意”。

由于时间仓促，书中不妥之处在所难免，敬请广大读者在使用过程中多提宝贵意见。

编 者

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# 第一部分 语 音

大纲要求:熟悉英语音素的发音,知道英语字母及常用字母组合在单词中的发音。考生应当在熟悉基本读音规律的基础上,分析习题,做好练习。

## 一、历年考题分析

考题中考核的元音、辅音及其读法

分 年 度	元 音		辅 音	
	字母或字母组合	读 音	字母或字母组合	读 音
2002 年	ear	[iə](其他) [ɛə](bear)	ch	[tʃ] [k](chemist)
	oa	[əu] [ɔ:](broad)		
	u	[ju:] [ʌ](dustbin)		
	e	[i] [e](excellent)		
2003 年	ie ee ei	[i:]	h	[h] 不发音(honest)
	ea	[e](dealt)		
	o	[əu] [ʌ](glove)	c	[s] [ʃ](precious)
	ew	[u:] [ju:](knew)		
2004 年	a	[æ] [i](baggage)	c	[k] [s](bicycle)
	ou	[au] [əu](shoulder)	th	[θ] [ð](farther)
	ea	[e] [i:](treat)		
2005 年	our	[auə] [ɔ:](four)	s	[s] [z](disease)
	ea	[e] [i:](league)	ch	[tʃ] [k](chemistry)
	u	[ʌ] [u](cushion)		
2006 年	ou	[au] [ʌ](cousin)	th	[ð] [θ](theater)
	o	[əu] [ɔ](clock)	g	[g] [dʒ](gentle)
	ea	[i:] [e](head)		

## 二、练习

## I. 根据下列每个句子中所给单词的音标, 在空内写上单词, 补全句子。

1. It is important for us to learn a ['fɒrɪn] \_\_\_\_\_ ['læŋɡwɪdʒ] \_\_\_\_\_ well.
2. The People's Republic of China was ['faʊndɪd] \_\_\_\_\_ on [ɒk'təʊbə] \_\_\_\_\_ 1, 1949.
3. People usually decorate the ['krɪsməs] \_\_\_\_\_ tree with ['dɪfərənt] \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of toys, gifts, coloured lights, stars and ribbons.
4. ['θauzəndz] \_\_\_\_\_ of years ago, the people [bɪlt] \_\_\_\_\_ the pyramids without any modern means.
5. In [ɪjuərə'pi:ən] \_\_\_\_\_ and [ə'merɪkən] \_\_\_\_\_ countries, perhaps, no other festival is so important as Christmas.
6. There is no air on the moon. Astronauts (宇航员) must wear ['speʃəl] \_\_\_\_\_ space suits when they walk on the moon so they can [brɪ:ð] \_\_\_\_\_.
7. On New Year's Eve, the family ['gæðə] \_\_\_\_\_ together for the family meal, watching TV and ['steɪŋ] \_\_\_\_\_ up all night.
8. The students of today will have to [dɪ'saɪd] \_\_\_\_\_ how to use the [kəm'pjʊ:təz] \_\_\_\_\_ of tomorrow.
9. That is the most ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] \_\_\_\_\_ story book that he has ['evə] \_\_\_\_\_ read.
10. How many times has this ['prəʊgræm] \_\_\_\_\_ been [fəʊn] \_\_\_\_\_ on TV? He wants to know.
11. He spoke ['praʊdli] \_\_\_\_\_ of his taking part in the game but he didn't ['menʃən] \_\_\_\_\_ what his teammates had done.
12. My family are moving to the ['kʌntri] \_\_\_\_\_ because the air there is much ['freʃə] \_\_\_\_\_ than that in the city.
13. The [əʊ'lɪmpɪk] \_\_\_\_\_ Games are an [ɪntə'næʃənəl] \_\_\_\_\_ sports competition, with a long history.
14. It's a big city at ['mɪdnait] \_\_\_\_\_. It is not asleep. The sidewalks are ['kraʊdɪd] \_\_\_\_\_ with people.
15. The teacher asked the students not to make any [nɔɪz] \_\_\_\_\_ and listen to the record ['keəfəli] \_\_\_\_\_.
16. The policeman [wɒ:nd] \_\_\_\_\_ the young man not to [pɑ:s] \_\_\_\_\_ until the green light was on.
17. We never really [ɪˌlʌndə'stænd] \_\_\_\_\_ the reason why the boy made such a ['sɪəriəs] \_\_\_\_\_ mistake.
18. Now we know the reason why [pə'lu:ʃən] \_\_\_\_\_ has become a serious ['prɒbləm] \_\_\_\_\_ in many parts of the world.
19. The little ['hɪərəʊ] \_\_\_\_\_, who has given his life for the people, will always live in our [hɑ:ts] \_\_\_\_\_.
20. The woman teacher feels that one of her [meɪn] \_\_\_\_\_ duties as a teacher is to help the students to [bɪ'kʌm] \_\_\_\_\_ better learners.
21. Tom is ['klevə] \_\_\_\_\_ enough to answer the question correctly.
22. There are twelve months in a year. They are ['dʒænjuəri] \_\_\_\_\_, ['februəri] \_\_\_\_\_,

March, ['eɪprəl]\_\_\_\_\_, May, June, [dʒu(:)'laɪ]\_\_\_\_\_, August, September, October, [nəu'vembə]\_\_\_\_\_ and December.

23. The teacher asked me ['weðə]\_\_\_\_\_ or not I had ['fɪnɪʃt]\_\_\_\_\_ my homework.  
 24. The ['feɪməs]\_\_\_\_\_ doctor saved (救) lots of lives from death.  
 25. We must make an ['efət]\_\_\_\_\_ to finish the work in time.  
 26. We couldn't live [wɪð'aʊt]\_\_\_\_\_ water and air.  
 27. Reading [ə'laʊd]\_\_\_\_\_ is very important in learning a foreign language.  
 28. The iron and the steel play an important role in ['ɪndəstri]\_\_\_\_\_.

II. 在下列每组单词中,有一个单词的画线部分与其他单词的画线部分的读音不同,找出这个词。

- |                          |                      |                    |                     |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>date</u>        | B. <u>can</u>        | C. <u>stand</u>    | D. <u>sand</u>      |
| 2. A. <u>want</u>        | B. <u>past</u>       | C. <u>glass</u>    | D. <u>pass</u>      |
| 3. A. <u>chalk</u>       | B. <u>Chinese</u>    | C. <u>chairman</u> | D. <u>chemistry</u> |
| 4. A. <u>fix</u>         | B. <u>exercise</u>   | C. <u>excuse</u>   | D. <u>examine</u>   |
| 5. A. <u>where</u>       | B. <u>whole</u>      | C. <u>why</u>      | D. <u>which</u>     |
| 6. A. <u>gas</u>         | B. <u>sister</u>     | C. <u>is</u>       | D. <u>same</u>      |
| 7. A. <u>finger</u>      | B. <u>song</u>       | C. <u>longer</u>   | D. <u>English</u>   |
| 8. A. <u>through</u>     | B. <u>breath</u>     | C. <u>with</u>     | D. <u>thing</u>     |
| 9. A. <u>shut</u>        | B. <u>under</u>      | C. <u>but</u>      | D. <u>pupil</u>     |
| 10. A. <u>down</u>       | B. <u>grow</u>       | C. <u>yellow</u>   | D. <u>low</u>       |
| 11. A. <u>brought</u>    | B. <u>plough</u>     | C. <u>thought</u>  | D. <u>bought</u>    |
| 12. A. <u>worker</u>     | B. <u>world</u>      | C. <u>order</u>    | D. <u>worse</u>     |
| 13. A. <u>brother</u>    | B. <u>obey</u>       | C. <u>cover</u>    | D. <u>love</u>      |
| 14. A. <u>near</u>       | B. <u>fear</u>       | C. <u>bear</u>     | D. <u>dear</u>      |
| 15. A. <u>bread</u>      | B. <u>wheat</u>      | C. <u>seat</u>     | D. <u>meal</u>      |
| 16. A. <u>tall</u>       | B. <u>small</u>      | C. <u>talk</u>     | D. <u>calm</u>      |
| 17. A. <u>here</u>       | B. <u>were</u>       | C. <u>there</u>    | D. <u>where</u>     |
| 18. A. <u>agree</u>      | B. <u>degree</u>     | C. <u>energy</u>   | D. <u>angry</u>     |
| 19. A. <u>plays</u>      | B. <u>ways</u>       | C. <u>days</u>     | D. <u>says</u>      |
| 20. A. <u>exhibition</u> | B. <u>condition</u>  | C. <u>question</u> | D. <u>attention</u> |
| 21. A. <u>copy</u>       | B. <u>satisfy</u>    | C. <u>supply</u>   | D. <u>why</u>       |
| 22. A. <u>whether</u>    | B. <u>wealth</u>     | C. <u>rather</u>   | D. <u>without</u>   |
| 23. A. <u>suit</u>       | B. <u>sew</u>        | C. <u>sugar</u>    | D. <u>surface</u>   |
| 24. A. <u>laugh</u>      | B. <u>enough</u>     | C. <u>cough</u>    | D. <u>though</u>    |
| 25. A. <u>tower</u>      | B. <u>flower</u>     | C. <u>power</u>    | D. <u>lower</u>     |
| 26. A. <u>wash</u>       | B. <u>waste</u>      | C. <u>want</u>     | D. <u>watch</u>     |
| 27. A. <u>old</u>        | B. <u>gold</u>       | C. <u>wolf</u>     | D. <u>cold</u>      |
| 28. A. <u>grey</u>       | B. <u>volleyball</u> | C. <u>valley</u>   | D. <u>money</u>     |
| 29. A. <u>straight</u>   | B. <u>gain</u>       | C. <u>main</u>     | D. <u>mountain</u>  |
| 30. A. <u>plane</u>      | B. <u>chance</u>     | C. <u>danger</u>   | D. <u>change</u>    |
| 31. A. <u>gave</u>       | B. <u>save</u>       | C. <u>have</u>     | D. <u>brave</u>     |

- |                        |                   |                     |                    |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 32. A. <u>die</u>      | B. th <u>ief</u>  | C. be <u>lie</u> ve | D. <u>fi</u> eld   |
| 33. A. f <u>a</u> ther | B. g <u>l</u> ad  | C. g <u>a</u> s     | D. <u>f</u> at     |
| 34. A. f <u>l</u> own  | B. t <u>ow</u> n  | C. g <u>ro</u> wn   | D. sh <u>ow</u> n  |
| 35. A. e <u>a</u> ry   | B. l <u>ea</u> rn | C. h <u>ea</u> r    | D. e <u>a</u> rth  |
| 36. A. r <u>ou</u> nd  | B. c <u>ou</u> gh | C. h <u>ou</u> se   | D. pl <u>ou</u> gh |
| 37. A. a <u>r</u> m    | B. s <u>a</u> r   | C. w <u>a</u> rm    | D. h <u>a</u> rm   |
| 38. A. c <u>h</u> alk  | B. m <u>uch</u>   | C. s <u>ch</u> ool  | D. c <u>h</u> air  |
| 39. A. n <u>or</u> th  | B. w <u>or</u> ld | C. w <u>or</u> d    | D. w <u>or</u> k   |
| 40. A. w <u>h</u> y    | B. w <u>h</u> ose | C. w <u>h</u> om    | D. w <u>h</u> o    |

### 小结(一)——关于语音及对历年考题的回顾

语音知识的考查,关键要求考生读准单词,区分同类字母组合的不同发音。以下举几个历年考题为例,加以分析。

在下列每组单词中,有一个单词的画线部分与其他单词的画线部分的读音不同。找出这个单词。

- 例 1. A. coast                      B. float                      C. soap                      D. broad  
答案:D。 (2002 年全国统考试题)

分析:A、B、C、D 四个选项中,唯有 D 中的“oa”发[ɔ:]音,其他均为[əu]。

- 例 2. A. hotel                      B. hopeless                      C. holiday                      D. honest  
答案:D。 (2003 年全国统考试题)

分析:D 选项中的“h”不发音,其他三个选项中“h”均发[h]音。

- 例 3. A. treat                      B. breath                      C. bread                      D. treasure  
答案:A。 (2004 年全国统考试题)

分析:A 选项中“ea”发[i:]音,其他三项均为[e]。

- 例 4. A. therefore                      B. through                      C. theater                      D. thirsty  
答案:A。 (2006 年全国统考试题)

分析:只有 A 中的“th”发浊辅音[ð],其他三项“th”均发清辅音[θ]。

- 例 5. A. gather                      B. gentle                      C. goat                      D. gold  
答案:B。 (2006 年全国统考试题)

分析:B 项中的“g”发[dʒ]音,其他三项均为[g]。

## 第二部分 词汇和语法结构

大纲要求:能记住本大纲规定的语法知识,能记住单词的拼写、读音、基本词义及主要用法。

### 一、名词

#### I. 写出下列名词的复数形式

- |                       |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. (1)chair _____     | (2)boy _____          | (3)bed _____     |
| (4)book _____         | (5) girl _____        | (6) school _____ |
| 2. (1)church _____    | (2)class _____        | (3)box _____     |
| (4)match _____        | (5)brush _____        | (6)dish _____    |
| 3. (1)city _____      | (2)country _____      | (3)copy _____    |
| (4)toy _____          | (5)key _____          | (6)monkey _____  |
| 4. (1)hero _____      | (2)potato _____       | (3)tomato _____  |
| (4)kilo _____         | (5)photo _____        | (6)piano _____   |
| 5. (1)goose _____     | (2)mouse _____        | (3)tooth _____   |
| (4)man _____          | (5)woman _____        | (6)foot _____    |
| 6. (1)leaf _____      | (2)life _____         | (3)shelf _____   |
| (4)half _____         | (5)knife _____        | (6)self _____    |
| 7. (1)Chinese _____   | (2)Japanese _____     | (3)sheep _____   |
| (4)deer _____         | (5)fish _____         | (6)yuan _____    |
| 8. (1)policeman _____ | (2)German _____       |                  |
| (3)Englishman _____   | (4)Frenchman _____    |                  |
| 9. (1)looker-on _____ | (2)passer-by _____    |                  |
| (3)grown-up _____     | (4)woman doctor _____ |                  |

#### II. 选择适当的词填空

cup	piece	bottle	bowl	box	pair	glass	sheet
-----	-------	--------	------	-----	------	-------	-------

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a _____ of paper | 2. a _____ of tea     |
| 3. a _____ of ink   | 4. a _____ of rice    |
| 5. a _____ of milk  | 6. a _____ of meat    |
| 7. a _____ of shoes | 8. a _____ of matches |

#### III. 选择填空

1. John is very busy. He has \_\_\_\_\_ to do every day.  
A. a lot of work    B. many works    C. much works    D. many work
2. We had \_\_\_\_\_ last night.  
A. a lot of snows    B. a lot of snow    C. much snows    D. many snows
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are on duty, standing in front of the building.  
A. A police    B. Polices    C. The police    D. The polices
4. The town is far away from here indeed. It's \_\_\_\_\_ drive.  
A. forty minutes    B. forty minutes'



- A. few                      B. a few                      C. little                      D. a little
20. The film wasn't interesting at all, so \_\_\_\_\_ students liked it.  
A. a little                      B. few                      C. little                      D. a few
21. They have visited \_\_\_\_\_ countries since 2004.  
A. a lot of                      B. so much                      C. a little                      D. every
22. There is \_\_\_\_\_ traffic in the street this year than before.  
A. fewer                      B. less                      C. little                      D. few
23. There are \_\_\_\_\_ reasons why I didn't come to the party last evening.  
A. a number of                      B. a great deal  
C. a great deal of                      D. a large amount
24. As a result of destroying the forests, a large \_\_\_\_\_ of desert \_\_\_\_\_ covered the land. (上海 2001 年高考题)  
A. number, has                      B. quantity, has  
C. number, have                      D. quantity, have
25. \_\_\_\_\_ does the factory need for a month?  
A. How many woods                      B. How many wood  
C. How much of wood                      D. How much wood
26. My father was older than before. He had \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a few white hairs                      B. a few white hair  
C. a little white hairs                      D. little white hairs
27. Workshops are supplied with \_\_\_\_\_ machine tools.  
A. plenty of                      B. a great deal of  
C. vast amounts of                      D. a large amount of
28. There are \_\_\_\_\_ in the refrigerator.  
A. five bottle of orange                      B. five bottle of oranges  
C. five bottles of orange                      D. five bottles of oranges
29. Great changes \_\_\_\_\_ place in China since 1980s.  
A. have taken                      B. has taken                      C. are taking                      D. is taking
30. \_\_\_\_\_ are making good progress in science and technology.  
A. Chinese people                      B. The Chinese  
C. A Chinese                      D. The Chineses
31. In Europe, \_\_\_\_\_ people there like beer.  
A. most                      B. most of the                      C. most of                      D. the most
32. The flood has caused \_\_\_\_\_ to this village.  
A. many damages                      B. much damages  
C. much damage                      D. many damage
33. Mother is going to the \_\_\_\_\_ to buy \_\_\_\_\_ shoes.  
A. shoes store, a                      B. shoe's store, a  
C. shoe store, a pair of                      D. shoe's store, a pair of
34. I eat only \_\_\_\_\_ and drink \_\_\_\_\_ milk every morning.

- A. two breads, a cup                      B. two bread, a cup  
C. two piece of bread, a cup of              D. two pieces of bread, a cup of
35. \_\_\_\_\_ in three states: solid, liquid and gas in different conditions.  
A. Most matters exist                      B. Most matter exists  
C. Most of matter exists                      D. Most of matters exist
36. Many students think maths \_\_\_\_\_ more difficult than chemistry.  
A. are                      B. is                      C. will be                      D. would be
37. There is \_\_\_\_\_ ink in the bottle. We should buy a new one.  
A. few                      B. a few                      C. a little                      D. little
38. You can see \_\_\_\_\_ stars in the sky if it is not cloudy at night.  
A. million                      B. thousand of                      C. hundreds                      D. millions of
39. Mary, the \_\_\_\_\_ girl, is my classmate.  
A. ten-years-old                      B. ten-year-eld                      C. ten-years-olds                      D. ten-year-old
40. It's \_\_\_\_\_ day that we have to change our plan for a picnic.  
A. such a rainy                      B. such rainy                      C. so a rainy                      D. so rainy
41. Would you like some more coffee? There's still \_\_\_\_\_ left. (2000 年北京市普通高校  
高职班考题)  
A. a little                      B. little                      C. a few                      D. few
42. Today is Friday. We don't have \_\_\_\_\_ to do.  
A. lots homeworks                      B. many homeworks  
C. many homework                      D. much homework
43. We ordered \_\_\_\_\_ for conducting the experiment.  
A. two equipments                      B. two equipment  
C. two pieces of equipment                      D. two pieces equipment
44. We'll give you \_\_\_\_\_ if you don't know how to do it.  
A. advices                      B. some advice                      C. an advice                      D. the advice
45. This maths problem \_\_\_\_\_ been worked out, because it is very complicated.  
A. haven't                      B. not have                      C. hasn't                      D. won't
46. How \_\_\_\_\_ does this piano cost?  
A. much                      B. many                      C. any                      D. some
47. I have been to Beijing \_\_\_\_\_. I know it well.  
A. a hundred time                      B. many hundreds times  
C. hundreds of times                      D. hundreds of time
48. Guilin in Guangxi Province is one of \_\_\_\_\_ in our country.  
A. the beautiful city                      B. the most beautiful city  
C. the more beautiful city                      D. the most beautiful cities
49. Music \_\_\_\_\_ not easy to learn, though many people like it.  
A. are                      B. is                      C. am                      D. has
50. Please cut the leather with \_\_\_\_\_ scissors instead of a knife.  
A. a couple of                      B. a pair of                      C. two                      D. a



## 二、代 词

## I. 对历年考题的分析

	2002 年	2003 年	2004 年	2005 年	2006 年
neither	二、7 表示“两者中无一个”		二、11 表示“两者都不”		
either					二、14 指“两者中的一个”
it	二、22 指代“打电话的人”		二、17 指代“to fall asleep”作形式宾语		
which	二、27 指“square”引导定语从句			二、15 介词+which 引导定语从句	二、17 引导非限制性定语从句
whatever		二、29 作定语修饰“job”			
none		二、30 表示“……都不”			
that			二、10 引导限制性定语从句 二、16 用于强调结构中		
who			二、22 引导非限制性定语从句		
what					二、12 引导主语从句

## II. 用适当的代词填空

## 1. 用适当的反身代词填空

- (1) He will try to solve the problem by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) Help \_\_\_\_\_ to the fruit, please.
- (3) You are not in good health \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) Professor Wang \_\_\_\_\_ teaches us English grammar.

## 2. 用 who, whom, whose, which, what 填空

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ did you talk with at the school gate.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ is taller, John or Jim?
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ subjects are you studying at school?
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_ book is this?
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_ has taken away my glasses?

## 3. 选择适当的不定代词填空

( | ) some, any

- (1) Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ tickets for the film?
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ like sports, others like music.
- (3) Have you \_\_\_\_\_ English book? Yes, I have \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) If there are \_\_\_\_\_ new story books, take \_\_\_\_\_ for me, please.
- (5) This old lock is no good at all, \_\_\_\_\_ key can open it.