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# 英语导读

(初中) 1



上海教育学院外语系 教材教法研究室 编 上海科学技术出版社

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## (一) 选 择 填 充

选择填充是当今国内外各种学科考试最喜欢采用的一种形式，通常要求受试者以四个(或三个、五个)备择对象中选取一个正确的(其它的对象都是错误的)或一个最合适的对象(其它的对象未必都错，但不如可选的那个好)。每道选择题通常针对一个语言点，但有时几个备择对象涉及的不止一个语言现象，解决这类问题需有较高的分辨与应用能力。

英语考查中选择填充常被用以检查难以包含在本试卷的其它项目中的各种零杂语言点，如词性、辨析、词序、拼写等。有些选择题还以检查受试者的翻译能力、阅读理解能力，句型转换能力和语音知识等为目的。因限于篇幅，我们主要研究和讨论前两类选择题，并以第一类为主。

### 第 一 类

#### 一、以介词为主的选择题

初中阶段的介词主要出现于表示时间、地点与方式等状语的介词短语中；其次，在某些动词、形容词和名词之后要求有一定的介词与之搭配。解这种选择题时，一方面要求对于习惯用法与搭配有较好的掌握，另一方面还要善于区别与介词同形或近形的副词，连接词甚至形容词等。

在时间状语中，除了应记住表示年份、月份、季节、星

期、日子，一天的各个部分等所需的介词，还须注意不用介词的情况，以及具体某个日子的上午、下午与晚上前，要用介词 on。如：on Friday morning, on the afternoon of National Day等。

地点与方式状语相对变化较少，但也应注意不用介词的情况。

动词与介词搭配情况比较复杂，一个动词可能有一个以上的介词可以与之搭配，表示不同的含义。解此类题目时，可以根据上下文先确定意义，然后再进行选择。另外还须辨别备择对象究竟是介词还是副词，若是介词，很可能要以动名词为其宾语。再则，如果还涉及一个名词时，它只能置于介词之后，倘备择对象中有副词，该名词的位置就可在副词的前或后了。请做下面的练习：

选择正确的答案，将其编号 a b c 或 d 填入句前的括号内：

- ( ) 1. The film will begin \_\_\_\_\_ 6:30.  
a. in      b. at      c. on      d. for
- ( ) 2. She has lived \_\_\_\_\_ Nanjing \_\_\_\_\_ 1980.  
a. in...in    b. at...in    c. in...for    d. in...since
- ( ) 3. All living things depend \_\_\_\_\_ the sun.  
a. at    b. on    c. with    d. for
- ( ) 4. Are you satisfied \_\_\_\_\_ our work?  
a. to    b. of    c. with    d. at
- ( ) 5. The foreign guests got to Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_ May 19.  
a. on    b. in    c. from    d. at

- ( ) 6. The small house is made \_\_\_\_\_ wood.  
a. with b. by c. for d. of
- ( ) 7. I'll help you when you are \_\_\_\_\_ trouble.  
a. under b. at c. in d. with
- ( ) 8. Let me show you \_\_\_\_\_ the town.  
a. after b. around c. in d. of
- ( ) 9. This kind of machine is \_\_\_\_\_ our own country.  
a. made of b. made from c. made with  
d. made in
- ( ) 10. We saw you fighting \_\_\_\_\_ the side of the birds just now.  
a. in b. at c. on d. by
- ( ) 11. He decided to get some medicine \_\_\_\_\_ his cough.  
a. to b. of c. on d. for
- ( ) 12. When is your exam? It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Tuesday afternoon  
b. in Tuesday afternoon  
c. during Tuesday afternoon  
d. on Tuesday afternoon
- ( ) 13. May I use your dictionary for a minute?  
I want to look \_\_\_\_\_ a word.  
a. for b. after c. in d. up
- ( ) 14. I spent an hour \_\_\_\_\_ my homework yesterday.  
a. in b. × c. over d. on

- ( ) 15. My uncle had worked \_\_\_\_\_ Egypt \_\_\_\_\_ almost four years before he returned home.  
a. at, in b. in, in c. in, at d. in, for
- ( ) 16. I'll be back \_\_\_\_\_ a minute.  
a. for b. after c. in d. about
- ( ) 17. She cried \_\_\_\_\_ surprise, "Who has done all this for me?"  
a. to b. in c. at d. from
- ( ) 18. Mr Li set off \_\_\_\_\_ the evening of January 23, 1986.  
a. for b. in c. at d. on
- ( ) 19. My mother has lived in Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_ 1945.  
a. since b. in c. for d. during
- ( ) 20. I usually get up \_\_\_\_\_ six in the morning.  
a. on b. at c. in d. for
- ( ) 21. It's half \_\_\_\_\_ seven now. Let's go home.  
a. at b. for c. in d. past
- ( ) 22. Has the film been shown \_\_\_\_\_ TV?  
a. in b. by c. on d. for
- ( ) 23. Russian is taught \_\_\_\_\_ a few schools now.  
a. on b. by c. in d. for
- ( ) 24. Mary spent a lot of money \_\_\_\_\_ books.  
a. in b. on c. to d. for
- ( ) 25. This bridge is \_\_\_\_\_ plenty of big stones.  
a. made in b. made of c. made by  
d. made with



- ( ) 26. We should be strict \_\_\_\_\_ all our work.  
a. with b. at c. in d. on
- ( ) 27. He is interested \_\_\_\_\_ maths, so he spends  
much time \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
a. in...on b. in...in c. at...in d. about...on
- ( ) 28. She spoke \_\_\_\_\_ a low voice.  
a. with b. in c. at d. on
- ( ) 29. When an Englishman speaks to us \_\_\_\_\_  
English, we can understand \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. with...English b. in...English c. with...  
him d. in...him
- ( ) 30. He is still remembered by the people \_\_\_\_\_  
day.  
a. on this b. to this c. this d. for this

## 二、以冠词为主的选择

这类选择通常围绕以下几个问题: 1. a 与 an 的区别, 受试者须注意它们后面所随之词的第一个语音音素是元音还是辅音, 千万不要把语音音素与字母混为一谈。其中以读 [ju:] 音的字母 u 开始的单词出现机会最多(应选择“a”), 此外, hour, honest, Europe 等词也易产生混淆, 因此也常在选择题里露面。2. 形容词最高级前须带定冠词 the。3. 特指一般要加 the, 抽象名词, 物质名词的泛指一般不加冠词, 可数名词的单数前加“a”也表示泛指。4. 世上独一无二的东西前加定冠词。5. 表示球类、学科、季节、月份、三餐等名词前常不加冠词, 而表示乐器等的名词前一般要加定冠词。6. 专有名词中有普通

名词的话，通常要加定冠词。7. 其它习惯用法。请做以下练习：

- ( ) 31. His father is \_\_\_\_\_ old worker.  
a. the b. a c. an d. ×
- ( ) 32. My sister is \_\_\_\_\_ university student.  
a. the b. an c. a d. ×
- ( ) 33. Beijing is \_\_\_\_\_ capital of China.  
a. the b. an c. a d. ×
- ( ) 34. The Great Wall is \_\_\_\_\_ longest wall in the world.  
a. a b. an c. × d. the
- ( ) 35. Li Hua was playing \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball with his classmates and his sister was playing \_\_\_\_\_ piano at home.  
a. the...× b. ×...the c. the...the  
d. a...the
- ( ) 36. England is \_\_\_\_\_ European country  
a. the b. an c. a d. ×
- ( ) 37. Most of Chinese people eat \_\_\_\_\_ rice for their meal.  
a. a b. an c. the d. ×
- ( ) 38. (1) United States is a country in (2) America.  
(1) a. a b. an c. the d. ×  
(2) a. a b. an c. the d. ×
- ( ) 39. The man got \_\_\_\_\_ rise for his hard work. a. a b. an c. the d. ×

- ( ) 40. Mary spent half \_\_\_\_\_ hour in doing work.  
a. a...an b. an...a c. a...the d. an...the
- ( ) 41. A camel is \_\_\_\_\_ useful animal.  
a. a b. an c. the d. ×
- ( ) 42. The young man caught hold of the thief and hit \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. his face b. him in the face c. him in his face d. him on his face

### 三、以代词为主的选择题

这类选择以针对不定代词的用法为最多见。初中阶段主要要求学生掌握：1. 人称代词的主格、宾格与物主代词的用法。2. 名词性物主代词与形容词性物主代词的区别。3. little, a little, few, a few 的区别。4. other, others, the other, the others, another 等的区别。5. both, all, either, neither, every, each 等词的区别。请做以下练习。

- ( ) 43. He has two daughters. \_\_\_\_\_ of them are doctors.  
a. Both b. Neither c. Either d. Each
- ( ) 44. Whose classroom is this? It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. we b. us c. our d. ours
- ( ) 45. Is this story written by \_\_\_\_\_?  
a. he b. his c. him d. he's
- ( ) 46. Li Ping is good at maths. She made \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes in her maths.

a. a few b. few c. little d. a little

( ) 47. I am happy as I have \_\_\_\_\_ friends here.

a. little b. a little c. few d. a few

( ) 48. Let you and \_\_\_\_\_ be friends.

a. I b. me c. my d. mine

( ) 49. Are these pencils \_\_\_\_\_?

a. his b. my c. your d. their

( ) 50. This composition is better than \_\_\_\_\_  
three.

a. other b. another c. the others  
d. the other

( ) 51. There is \_\_\_\_\_ food in it, so I needn't do  
any shopping today.

a. a little b. a few c. little d. few

( ) 52. These books are ours. And those ones  
are \_\_\_\_\_. a. they b. theirs c. them d. their

( ) 53. Could you give me \_\_\_\_\_ red ink?

a. few b. some c. little d. a few

( ) 54. On our way home we met a friend of \_\_\_\_\_  
last week.

a. ours b. us c. our d. we

( ) 55. He is a strange man. He has \_\_\_\_\_  
friends.

a. a few b. little c. a little d. few

( ) 56. Have you heard the news about Jack? Tell  
me. What \_\_\_\_\_?

a. are they b. are c. is it d. is

- ( ) 57. His parents are \_\_\_\_\_ doctors.  
a. all b. both c. neither d. either
- ( ) 58. —There is \_\_\_\_\_ ink in the bottle.  
—Well, he wants only \_\_\_\_\_ drops of it.  
a. little; a few b. a few; little  
c. a little; few d. few; a little
- ( ) 59. This doesn't look like \_\_\_\_\_ skirt. It  
must be \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. my; her b. my; hers c. mine; her  
d. mine; hers
- ( ) 60. I am going to be very busy. I have \_\_\_\_\_  
work to do.  
a. few b. little c. many d. much

#### 四、以连接词为主的选择题

解决这类选择题主要应以理解全句为先决条件。有时从语法结构上看，不止一个备择对象可以选用，但从意义上分析，往往可以有效地排除其它的对象；其次应注意一些习惯用法，例如 either 与 or, neither 与 nor 等的连用，祈使句后接 or 引出的分句等。连接词中 until 比较难掌握，学生应下功夫才行。请做以下练习：

- ( ) 61. He is clever, \_\_\_\_\_ he does not study hard.  
a. and b. or c. so d. but
- ( ) 62. Neither the birds \_\_\_\_\_ the beasts would have the bat \_\_\_\_\_ their friend.

- a. nor...as   b. no...as   c. nor...like  
d. not...as

(   ) 63. Mr Smith was not sure \_\_\_\_\_ Johnny had taken Bob's wallet.

- a. what   b. who   c. how many   d. whether

(   ) 64. Then the man in the shop understood \_\_\_\_\_ the Frenchman meant.

- a. what   b. that   c. which   d. how

(   ) 65. Come \_\_\_\_\_ sit here.

- a. and   b. but   c. for   d. ×

(   ) 66. Dr Bethune didn't leave \_\_\_\_\_ the operation was over.

- a. after   b. until   c. when   d. as soon as

(   ) 67. \_\_\_\_\_ it was very hot last night, John did not take his coat off.

- a. If   b. Though   c. But   d. Whether

(   ) 68. Hurry up, \_\_\_\_\_ we'll miss the early train.

- a. and   b. or   c. so   d. but

### 五、以动词的非谓语形式为主的选择题

初中阶段学过了动词不定式与分词。受试者经常会遇到以下情况：1. 以形式主语 it 出现的句子（要求用带 to 的不定式作句子的真正主语）。2. make, let, see, hear 等动词后的宾语补足语若为不定式，要求不带 to。3. 不定式的否定形式一般为 not + 带 to 的不定式，不是 don't + 不定式，也不是 to +

not+动词原形。4. have sb./ sth. done 的结构。5. can't help 和 be worth 后要求接动名词。6. see, hear 后还可接现在分词作其宾语补足语。7. finish 等动词后要求接动名词作其宾语。8. 拼写比较特殊的现在分词与过去分词。9. 疑问词 what, which, how 等常接带 to 的不定式充当宾语。10. 不定式作定语位于被修饰的名词之后。请做以下练习:

- ( ) 69. He made me \_\_\_\_\_ it again.  
a. to do b. do c. doing d. did
- ( ) 70. Before liberation the bosses made the workers \_\_\_\_\_ for twelve hours a day.  
a. to work b. working c. work  
d. worked
- ( ) 71. This magazine isn't worth \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. to read b. reading c. to see d. seeing
- ( ) 72. Could you teach me \_\_\_\_\_ this word in English?  
a. how to pronounce b. to how pronounce  
c. how to pronounced d. how pronounced
- ( ) 73. The teacher told us \_\_\_\_\_ others' homework.  
a. to not copy b. didn't copy c. not copy  
d. not to copy
- ( ) 74. We have decided \_\_\_\_\_ Mary about the bad news.  
a. tell not to b. not telling c. not to tell  
d. to not tell
- ( ) 75. The story was so interesting that everyone

- of us couldn't help.....
- a. laugh b. to laugh c. laughing  
d. laughed
- ( ) 76. You must let the children.....  
themselves.  
a. learn b. learning c. to learn  
d. learned
- ( ) 77. The old scientist has an important meeting  
.....  
a. attend b. to attend c. attending  
d. attended
- ( ) 78. "Stop..... and listen to me," the teacher  
said.  
a. to write b. write c. writing d. written
- ( ) 79. He has bought two books, but neither of  
them is worth.....  
a. reading b. to read c. to be read  
d. read
- ( ) 80. The teacher told the pupils..... in poor  
light.  
a. don't read b. not to read c. never read  
d. didn't read
- ( ) 81. He's always ready.....  
a. do the heavy work  
b. doing the heavy work  
c. to doing the heavy work  
d. to do the heavy work



- ( ) 82. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ the university?  
a. how to get to b. to got to  
c. how to get d. how get to
- ( ) 83. The film is bad. It isn't worth \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. seeing b. to see c. seen d. see
- ( ) 84. His sister asked us \_\_\_\_\_ late.  
a. don't b. don't be c. not to be d. not be
- ( ) 85. It is good \_\_\_\_\_ when they are in trouble.  
a. helping the other b. to help the other  
c. to help others d. helping others
- ( ) 86. The radio doesn't work. I must go and  
have it \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
a. repaired b. repair c. repairing  
d. to repair
- ( ) 87. The dictionary did not tell him \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. how the word pronounced  
b. how to pronounce the word  
c. how the word pronounces  
d. how the word to be pronounced
- ( ) 88. Did you see him \_\_\_\_\_ the bus?  
a. to get off b. to get down c. get off  
d. get in
- ( ) 89. We watched the locusts \_\_\_\_\_ up all the  
corn in a short while.  
a. eat b. ate c. aet d. eated
- ( ) 90. Mr Smith has gone to hospital to have  
his bad tooth \_\_\_\_\_ out.