

- 依据国家教育部2003年
《考试说明》编写
- 全国特高级教师审定
- 供高一 二 三年级使用



高中英语语法

全解与训练

主编：庄志兴



新颖性
实用性
开拓性
全面性

北京广播学院出版社

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snows(积雪) sands(沙漠) waters(江水,湖水)

Music and painting are fine arts. 音乐和绘画都是美的艺术。

Vegetable oils are indispensable to cooking. 植物油是做饭必不可少的东西。

Some of the best tobaccos are grown in Turkey. 土耳其产一些最好的烟。

A tobacconist is a person who sells tobacco. 烟草商是卖烟草的人。

(2) 表示数量大。

Here the river pours all its waters into the sea. 在这里江水倾泻入海。

For months they traveled through the burning sands of the desert. 几个月来他们在灼热的沙漠上旅行。

(3) 与数词连用表示份数。

We want two teas, please. 请来两份茶。

Will you get two rolls, two coffees, two butters, and six sugars? 请给我们来两份面包卷、两份咖啡、两份黄油和六块糖。

⑦ 名词与单位词

英语中的单位词相当于汉语中的量词,是表示人或物的单位或动作行为单位的词。词具有词汇意义。同一单位词与不同名词搭配时,应按汉语习惯译成不同的汉语量词。

(1) 普通单位词:piece, bit, item, article

a piece of chalk 一支粉笔

a piece of paper 一张纸

a piece of news 一则新闻

a piece of advice 一项忠告

a bit of bread 一点面包

a bit of trouble 一点麻烦

an item of news 一条新闻

an item of business 一笔生意

an article of furniture 一件家具

an article of luggage 一件行李

(2) 形状单位词:grain, drop, slice, bunch, cake, sheet, block, bag, basin, glass, bottle

a grain of ice/ sand / salt/ wheat 一块冰(一粒沙、一粒盐、一粒小麦)

a drop of blood / water/ oil/ rain 一滴血(水、油、雨水)

a slice of meat / bread/ beef 一片肉(面包、牛肉)

a bunch of flowers / grapes / bananas / cherries 一束花(一串葡萄、一把香蕉、一串樱桃)

flock of birds / sheep 一群鸟(羊)

a herd of cows / deer 一群母牛(鹿)

a cake of soap 一块肥皂

a loaf of bread 一块面包

a sheet of paper 一张纸

a lump of sugar 一块糖

a swarm of bees 一群蜜蜂

a bag of rice 一袋米

a bottle of milk 一瓶牛奶

a basin of water 一盆水

a glass of beer 一杯啤酒

a tube of tooth-paste 一管牙膏

(3) 度量单位词:inch, yard, meter, foot, pound, kilo, ton, sum

every inch of land 每一寸土地

three yards of cloth 3 码布

ten meters of silk 10 米丝绸

a pound of butter 一磅黄油

seven kilos of beef 7 公斤牛肉

five tons of mutton 5 吨羊肉



a sum of money 一笔钱

six feet of cloth 6 尺布

(4) 动态单位词: flash, fit, gust, burst

a flash of hope 一丝希望

a fit of anger 一阵怒火

a fit of laughter 一阵笑声

a burst of applause 一阵掌声

a gust of wind 一阵风

a flash of lightning 一道闪电

(5) 集体单位词: group, team, crowd

a group of soldiers 一群士兵

a team of students 一队学生

a crowd of people 一群人

a gang of robbers 一伙强盗

3. 名词的性

名词的性可分为阳性、阴性、共性和中性四种。

性	定 义	例 词
阳性	表示男人或雄性动物	man, boy, ox
阴性	表示女人或雌性动物	woman, girl, cow
共性	形态上看不出阳性还是阴性	child, baby, person, animal
中性	不能区别阳性或阴性的词	book, desk, pen, table

比较下面名词的区别:

阳性

emperor 皇帝

king 国王

prince 王子

actor 男演员

bridegroom 新郎

bull 公牛

cock 公鸡

horse 马

lion 狮子

landlord 男房东、男地主

hero 男英雄, 男主人公

nephew 侄子

waiter 男服务员

阴性

empress 女皇, 皇后

queen 女王, 王后

princess 公主

actress 女演员

bride 新娘

cow 母牛

hen 母鸡

mare 母马

lioness 母狮

landlady 女房东、女地主

heroine 女英雄, 女主人公

niece 侄女

waitress 女服务员

4. 名词所有格

名词有三个格: 主格、宾格和所有格

名词的格	形 式	在 句 中 的 作 用
主格	无变化	作主语
宾格	无变化	作表语、宾语
所有格	's 或 of 结构	作定语, 表示所有关系

(1) - 's 所有格构成规则

名词所有格表示名词之间的所有关系,在句中充当定语,形式有多种变化。

构成规则	读音	例词
单数名词词尾加 - 's	在清辅音后,发[s],在[t]后发[ts]	Mike's knife, the cat's tail
	在浊辅音和元音后读[z]	the boy's bag, the worker's bike
	在[s][z][ʃ][tʃ][dʒ]等音后读[ɪz]	a fish's tail, a watch's cover
若名词已有复数词尾 - s, 只加撇号(')	读音不变	teachers' reading - room
workers' struggle 不以 - s 结尾的复数名词,在词尾加 - 's	- 's 的读音与名词复数词尾的读音相同	Children's reading, men's clothes

(1) 如果用 and 连接两个并列单数名词,表示共有关系,这时要在后一个名词上加 - 's。当 and 连接并列名词,表示各自所有关系时,要分别在两个名词后加 - 's。

This is Mary and her sister's bedroom. 这是玛丽和她妹妹的卧室。

Let me see John and Mary's bank balance. 让我看一下约翰和玛丽的银行存款。

Those are Tom's and Scott's bags. 那些是汤姆和斯各特的书包。

(2) 复合词的所有格形式只加在最后一个词后面。这一规则也适用于由几个词组成的名字或称号。

the editor - in - chief's office 总编辑室

the Secretary of State's visit 国务卿的访问

My sister - in - law's father is a pilot. 我嫂子的父亲是一名飞行员。

the Prime of Wales's helicopter 威尔士亲王的直升机。

This is somebody else's book. 这是别人的书。

② - 's 所有格的用法

(1) - 's 所有格主要用于有生命的名词(如人、高级动物)表示所有关系。

the students' dormitory 学生宿舍

a girls' school 一所女子学校

(2) 用于表示时间、距离、长度、重量、价格等名词。

an hour or two's delay 一两个小时的拖延

the earth's crust 地球外壳

today's papers 今天的报纸

a ton's weight 一吨的重量

ten miles' walk 10 里路远的步行路程

a shilling's worth 一先令的价值

a stone's throw 一箭之遥

(3) 用于地理专有名词或普通名词。

Europe's future 欧洲的未来

China's development 中国的发展

(4) 用于地点名词(地区、公共场所)。

the world's economic organization 世界经济组织

the hotel's entrance 宾馆的入口处

(5) 用于与人类活动有特殊关系或拟人化的名词。

the novel's structure 小说的结构

the science's influence 科学的影响

the brain's total solid weight 大脑的全部固体重量

television's future 电视的前景

(6) 用于飞机、火车、汽车等车辆名词。

the train's heating system 火车的加热系统

the car's performance on the road 小汽车在路上的表演

(7) 用于在某些固定短语中。

for heaven's sake / for goodness' sake 务请;看在上帝的面上

to one's heart's content 心满意足

at one's wit's end 智穷计尽

③ of 所有格

(1) of 所有格(“of + 名词”结构)一般用于无生命的名词,表示所有关系。

the cover of the book 书的封面

the door of the classroom 教室的门

the content of the novel 小说的内容

(2) 当名词化的形容词(the + 形容词)表示某一类时,要用 of 所有格,不能用 -'s 所有格替代。

the dream of the young 年轻人的梦想

(3) 当 of 所有格表示同位关系时,要用 of 所有格,不能用 -'s 所有格替代。

the city of Beijing 北京城

at the age of twenty 在 20 岁时

(4) 名词带有的后置定语较长时,要用 of 所有格,不能用 -'s 所有格替代。

the opinion of the man on the street 街上那个人的看法

the name of the girl standing under the tree 站在树底下那个姑娘的名字

④ 双重所有格

英语中的名词所有格一般采用 -'s 所有格和 of 短语这两种形式,表示多种意义。例如可以表示所有关系、主谓关系、动宾关系等等。当这两种结构结合在一起表示所有关系时叫做“双重所有格”。双重所有格有以下几个特征。

(1) 双重所有格一般有两种形式:(a) of + 名词所有格;(b) of + 名词性物主代词。双重所有格所修饰的名词(即 of 之前的名词)通常表示“若干中之一”的意思。

He is a friend of my younger brother's. 他是我弟弟的一个朋友。

That is a new design of Mr. Brown's. 那是布朗先生的一项新设计。

Is she a daughter of yours? 她是你一个女儿吗?

(2) “of + 名词所有格”中的名词一般表示人,不能表示物。例如可以说 a friend of the doctor's(这个大夫的一个朋友),而不能说:a cover of the book's. 此处,该名词必须是特



指的(即 of 之后的名词必须是特指的),不能是泛指,不能与不定冠词连用。例如可以说 a friend of Mrs. Green's (格林太太的一个朋友),而不可说: a friend of a doctor's.

比较: (✓) He read some plays of Shakespeare's. 你读过莎士比亚的几个剧本。

(X) the play of Shakespeare's

(X) the novels of Lu Xun's

(3) 双重所有格所修饰的名词可以和 a, any, some, no, few 以及 several 等表示数量的词连用,但不可以和定冠词 the 连用。

Have you read any books of Einstein's.

你读过爱因斯坦的什么书吗?

Some friends of my brother's have arrived.

我兄弟的几位朋友已经到了。

(4) 由双重所有格修饰的名词和指示代词 this, that, these 和 those 连用时,往往表示爱憎、褒贬等感情色彩,这时并不表示“部分”的意思。

That little daughter of your is very clever. 你的那个小女儿很聪明。

That cottage to my friend's is surrounded by a beautiful garden.

我朋友的那座小屋四周环绕着一座花园。

These remarks of yours are of great value to us. 你的这些话对我们来说很有帮助。

(5) 在没有上下文的句子中,of 所有格和双重所有格有时可以交替使用,意义上并无多大区别。例如 a friend of my sister 可以写成 a friend of my sister's, 但如果 of 之后的名词专有名词,通常要用双重所有格。例如 a friend of Henry's 不能改为 a friend of Henry.

⑤ 名词所有格省略式

(1) 省略式所有格指省略了名词所有格所修饰的名词,以避免重复。该名词必须在上下文暗示或明指。

My bicycle is better than John's (bicycle). 我的自行车比约翰的好些。

She had views quite different from her teacher's (view).

她有着和她老师完全不同的看法。

(2) 有些表示地点所有格用于某些约定俗成的表达法,被修饰的名词无须提及,也可用所有格省略式。

普通住宅:

We can meet at the Johnson's (home). 我们可以在约翰逊家碰头。

公共建筑物:

We visited St. Paul's (Cathedral). 我们参观了圣保罗教堂。

营业场所:

the barber's (理发店),

the grocer's (副食店)

the fruiter's (水果店),

the stationer's (文具店)

5. 名词在句中的用法

(1) 名词短语在句子中可充当主语、宾语、表语、宾语补足语、状语或同位语等。

Twelve miles is a long way. (作主语)

12 英里是一段长距离。

We elected our headmaster a deputy to the People's Congress. (作宾语)

我们选校长为人大代表。

Tom lost his gold watch. (作定语) 汤姆丢失了金表。

Our Party has great concern for us youths. (作同位语)

党很关心我们青年。

The old man gets up early every day. (作状语)

这位老人每天起得早。

(2) 有的名词和名词的同根形容词都可以用做定语,但在意思上有所差别。一般来说,名词作定语表示材料和内容,而形容词作定语则表示特征或性质。

{ a snow mountain 一座雪山
{ a snowy table - cloth 一块雪白的桌布

{ a gold ring 一个金戒指
{ a golden ring 一个金色的戒指

{ heart trouble 心脏病
{ hearty welcome 热忱的欢迎

{ a stone house 一所石头房子
{ stony heart 铁石心肠

{ a history teacher 一个历史老师
{ a historical play 一部历史剧

6. 名词化的形容词

有些形容词可以与定冠词连用,在句中起名词的作用,叫做名词化的形容词。

(1) 表示人的特征、状态或条件的形容词,可以与定冠词连用,表示一类人,具有泛指的意义;一般表示复数概念,其动词也是用复数形式。

The old care for the young and the young respect the old.

年长者关心青年人,青年人尊敬年长者。

After the battle they buried the dead. 战斗结束后,他们掩埋了阵亡者。

这种表达在个别场合也有用来表示单数意义的。

There are two men in the room. The old is the young's father.

屋里有两个人,年纪大的是年轻人的父亲。

The accused was sentenced to death by the court. 被告被法庭判处死刑。

The condemned was moved to another prison. 罪犯被转移到另外一个牢房。

常用必背

the aged 上年纪的人

the blind 盲人

the brave 勇敢的人



the rich 富人	the poor 贫穷人	the sick 病人
the wise 聪明人	the absent 缺席者	the old 老人
the young 年轻人	the strong 强壮的人	the weak 弱者
the living 活着的人	the dead 死去的人	the lame 跛子
the dumb 哑巴	the capable 有能力的人	the innocent 无罪的人
the industrious 勤劳的人	the few 少数人	the unemployed 失业者
the wounded 受伤者	the oppressed 受压迫的人	the wretched 穷人
the accused 被告	the condemned 被判刑的人	the wicked 邪恶的人
the learned 有知识的人		

(2) 形容词与定冠词连用表示一种抽象的概念,后面用单数动词,例如: new, old, true, beautiful, unknown, mystical(神秘的)等。

The new is sure to replace the old. 新鲜事物一定会代替旧事物。

The beautiful is not always the same as the good. 美的东西并不总是好的东西。

He thought that the aim of philosophy was to discover the true, the good, and the beautiful. 他认为哲学的目的就是要发现真、善、美。

(3) 形容词的比较级和最高级与定冠词连用,也可转化为名词,在句中起名词的作用。这类名词化的形容词作主语时,与单数动词连用。

The worst of it is that he has not got a penny. 最糟糕的是他分文没有。

Tom is the cleverest in his class. 汤姆是班里最聪明的学生。

This is the last but not the least. 这是最后的但并非是最重要的一点。

She is always helping the poorer than herself. 她一向帮助比她自己穷的人。

(4) 某些以 -ch, -sh 结尾的表示整个民族的形容词,也可以和定冠词连用,相当于一个名词,如: the English, the French, the Spanish(西班牙人), the Welsh(威尔士人), the Danish

(丹麦人), the Irish(爱尔兰人), the Turkish(土耳其人), the Dutch(荷兰人)等。

The British are very fond of their sense of humor. 英国人很喜欢他们的幽默。

注意:这类形容词所指的是一个群体,应作为集体名词看待。如果要表示某个人,就要在其后加 man, woman 或 person 等。The Englishman always drinks beer in pubs. 这个英国人经常在酒馆里喝啤酒。

The Welsh are well known for their singing. 威尔士人以歌唱著名。

(5) 以 -s, -se 结尾的表示民族的形容词,如 Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese(葡萄牙人)等可以和定冠词连用,指整个民族,当作集体名词。有时它们又可以与不定冠词或数词连用,表示具体的某个人。

A Portuguese is going to visit us tomorrow. 一个葡萄牙人明天要来访问我们。

Two Japanese were killed in the accident. 两个日本人在这次事故中丧生。



易 错 典 型 例 析

1. [误] Father went to his doctor for some advices about his heart trouble.

[正] Father went to his doctor for some advice about his heart trouble.

[析] advice 表示“忠告、意见”，如 ask for one's advice, give advice, take advice, follow one's advice 等。advice 为不可数名词，所以无复数形式，其前面不用定冠词。如我们不可说 an advice, some/ many advices, 而可说 a piece of advice, pieces of advice, some / much advice.

常见的物质名词、抽象名词有：

work, news, information, music, paper, cloth, wood, meat, beef, furniture, kindness, jewelry, luggage, mail, ink, food, coffee, fun, milk, bread, sugar, soup, tea, water, grass, cotton, gas, wheat, rice, snow, wind, air, smoke, fire, silk, grain, money, clothing, wealth, homework, progress, value

2. [误] As time went by, I found she had a few white hair.

[正] As time went by, I found she had a few white hairs.

[析] hair 用于不可数名词时，意为“头发”，如 do up one's hair, lose one's hair, have one's hair cut 等。它用于可数名词时，表示“一根或几根头发”，如：a hair in the soup, two gray hairs on the shoulder. 根据句意，句中的 hair 应为可数名词，表示“几根头发”的意思。

3. [误] Much clothes is needed in cold countries.

[正] Much clothing is needed in cold countries.

[析] clothes 统指衣服，只有复数形式，其前不加不定冠词或数词，作主语时后接复数动词，如我们不可说 a clothes, three clothes, The clothes is... 等。若表示“一套衣服”时，则应说 a suit of clothes. 指衣服总称，为不可数名词，无复数形式，作主语时后接单数动词，如：men's clothing, winter clothing 等。若表示“一件衣服”时则说成 an article of clothing.

4. [误] The table is only _____ high.

A. two-foot

B. two foots

C. two-feet

D. two feet

[析] 由基数词和名词一起用连字符构成的复合词只作定语，无论数词或名词都不用复数形式，如：a two-foot-high table, an eight-hundred-word composition 等。再者 foot 为不规则名词，其复数形式为 feet，不可在后面加 s。答案为 D。

5. [误] I met two Germen and had words with them in a friendly way.

[正] I met two German and had a word with them in a friendly way.

[析] German 表示“德国人”时，复数切不可写成 Gremen，而是直接在 German 后面加 s。因为它跟 Englishman 不同。Englishman 是由 English 和 man 合成的，此时，have words with sb. 和 have a word with sb. 都是固定搭配。have words with sb. 意为表示“和……吵架”，“have a word with sb. “和……交谈”。

6. [误] She is the only one among the woman writers who writes stories for children.

[正] She is the only one among the women writers who writes stories for children.



[析] 由不规则名词 man 和 woman 组成的复合词都变复数形式。如: a man singer - two men singers; a woman driver - two women drivers; a woman doctor - two women doctors (不说 lady doctors) 等。

7. [误] I've thrown away my old trousers. I'll have to buy a new one.

[正] I've thrown away my old trousers. I'll have to buy a new pair.

[析] one 用做代词时,只能用来代替前面提到的单数名词,不可代替复数名词,也不可用作表示裤子的量词。若由两部分构成的名词表示数量“一条、一把、一双”时,需用 a pair of 这个短语。为避免重复,of 短语可以省略。如可以说 a pair of / pairs of trousers / shoes / socks / ~~slippers~~ / ~~shorts~~ / gloves / glasses / scissors / pliers (钳子) 等,而不可说 a / one trousers / shoes / socks / slippers / shorts / gloves / glasses / scissors / pliers 等。

8. [误] He dropped the coffee's cup and broke it.

[正] He dropped the coffee cup and broke it.

[析] 英语中可以用 's 表示名词所有格。但在语言习惯中,有些名词可以直接用来修饰另一个名词,这种结构和汉语很相似。如: flower garden, telephone number, post office, book store, language teacher, mathematics students, night school, evening paper, family tree (家谱) 等。

9. [误] Physics are one of the subjects that I study.

[正] Physics is one of the subjects that I study.

[析] physics 为学科名称,词尾的 s 是固有的,并不是表示复数概念加上去的, - ics 这个后缀是表示“……学”的意思。类似的词还有 mathematics (maths), politics, economic (经济学), electronics (电子学) 等,它们都被看作单数,作主语时,谓语动词要用单数。

10. [误] The police is searching for the escaped prisoners.

[正] The police are searching for the escaped prisoners.

[析] police 指警察总称,常与 the 连用,作主语时,动词用复数,若指一名警察应说 a policeman. 有些名词如 police, people, cattle 等,词尾虽然没有 s, 却永远表示复数,不可作单数名词使用。

△ 11. [误] All the village still remembers that old story.

[正] All the village still remember that old story.

[析] 集体名词如 village, family, class, group, government, crowd, team, public, majority, audience 等,总是以单数形式出现。若指全体时,则视为单数,用单数动词;指组合集合体的各个成员时,则视为复数,用复数动词。如: The class are doing experiment on heat and light in the laboratory, and this afternoon this class is going to take its picture.

12. [误] If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask them to leave a letter.

[正] If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask them to leave a message.

[析] leave a message = leave word 为固定搭配,表示“留言或留信”的意思。常用的习惯用语还有: put ...into practice, have no choice but ..., keep in touch, have a little patience, sentence ...to death, have no sense of, make a noise, take every chance, have no business,



come into power, fall / get into the(或 a) habit of, have effect 等。再者 letter 表示“书信”, message 指通过第三者传递的信息,所以 letter 应该为 message 才符合英语习惯用法。

13. [问] “This is a picture of my friend’s and “This is a picture of my friend”是否都对? 两者有无区别?

[答] 这两个句子都对,但含义不同。“This is a picture of my friend’s.”意思是“这是(属于)我朋友的一张照片”,of 只表示所有关系,但不一定是我朋友本人的照片。“This is a picture of my friend.”等于“This man in the picture is my friend himself.”意思是“这张照片是我朋友”,of 表示同位关系。由此可见,两句意思并不相同。

14. [例] The book will be of great _____ to us is our English study.

A. price B. helping C. usefulness D. value

[析] 英语中有一种常用的表达方式:“be + of + great / no + 抽象名词” = “be + very / not + 形容词”,如,be of great value = be very valuable, be of no use = be not useful / useless, be of great importance = be very important, be of great help = be very helpful 等。再者 price 意为“价格”,value 表示“价值、益处、有用处”,helping 和 usefulness 都是加后缀构成的名词,不用于此结构,根据题意,最佳答案为 D。

历届高考试题点拨

- C 1. We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into _____. (NMET1992)
A. fact B. reality C. practice D. deed
- D 2. We’ve missed the last bus. I’m afraid we have no _____ but to take a taxi. (NMET1993)
A. way B. choice C. possibility D. selection
- D 3. He dropped the _____ and broke it. (NMET1993)
A. cup of coffee B. coffee’s cup C. cup for coffee D. coffee cup
- A 4. Here’s my card. Let’s keep in _____. (NMET1994)
A. touch B. relation C. connection D. friend - ship
- D 5. He gained his _____ by printing _____ of famous writers. (NMET 1995)
A. wealth, work B. wealths, works C. wealths, work D. wealth, works
- C 6. I’ll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little _____. (NMET1996)
A. wait B. time C. patience D. rest
- A 7. If by any chance some one comes to see me, ask them to leave a _____. (NMET1997)
A. message B. letter C. sentence D. notice
- C 8. You’ll find this map of great _____ in helping to get around London. (NMET1998)
A. pay B. paying C. value D. usefulness
- C 9. Paper money was in _____ use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in _____ thirteenth century. (NMET1999)
A. the , 不填 B. the , the C. 不填, the D. 不填, 不填



点拨:

1. 该题的考试目标为惯用法。Put sth. into practice 意为“付诸实施”,故答案为 C.
2. 该题的考试目标仍为惯用法。Have no choice but to do ... 意为“除了...之外别无选择”;故答案为 B.
3. 该题考查名词作定语。当年很多考生没有抓住 it 这一关键代词,而误认为 A 是正确答案。实际上打碎的是咖啡缸,而不是一杯咖啡。答案为 D.
4. 该题考查惯用法。句意为“这是我的名片,让我们保持联系。”这里的 keep in touch 是“保持联系”的意思。答案为 A.
5. 只要考生知道 wealth 是不可数名词,便可排除 B 和 C. 而在方式状语中,应填入 works 一词,表示“著作、作品”。故正确答案为 D.
6. 该题考查学生对名词词意的理解。从前一句话提供的语境来分析,正确答案为 C.
7. 该题考查名词词意辨析。答案为 A.
8. 该题考查考生对名词词意的理解。答案为 C.
9. 该题考查名词习惯短语,此句意为“当马可波罗在十三世纪拜访过中国时,纸钞就已在 中国使用了”。答案为 C.

专 项 训 练

1. We were very busy yesterday, we had _____ to do.
A. much work B. many work C. much job D. a lot of job
2. —How far is it?
—It's _____ from here.
A. a twenty minute's walk B. a twenty minutes walk
C. a twenty minutes' walk D. twenty minutes' walk
3. To write the article, I need _____.
A. some more information B. some information
C. a lot of information D. many more information
4. I know she has many _____ but I don't think she will lend you any.
A. a jewelry B. jewelries C. jewels D. jewelry
5. If you have a problem _____ your composition, you'd better go and ask your Chinese teacher for _____.
A. in; some advices B. for; any advice
C. on; advices D. with; some advice
6. The field hospital sent five _____ to the front.
A. women doctors B. woman's doctors C. woman doctors D. women's doctors
7. _____ turn green in spring.
A. Leaf B. Leafs C. Leave D. Leaves

8. Dr. Smith is going to pull out one of my _____.
 A. teeth B. tooth C. teeths D. teethes
9. Much _____ remained in the bottle.
 A. tea B. sweats C. seeds D. nuts
10. China has _____ of more than 1.2 billion.
 A. much population B. the population
 C. a little population D. a large population
11. He is a man of _____ and he had a lot of interesting _____ in his life.
 A. much experience; experiences B. much experience; experience
 C. many experience; experience D. many experiences; experience
12. Help yourself to some _____.
 A. chickens B. chicken C. a chicken D. meat of chicken
13. A wonderful theory! Why don't we put it into _____?
 A. reality B. fact C. practice D. deed
14. The four _____ all bought some _____ in the market.
 A. Germen; potatos B. Germans; potatoes
 C. Germans; potatos D. German; potatoes
15. This jacket is made of _____.
 A. a cotton B. the cotton C. cotton D. cottons
16. _____ rapid progress you have made!
 A. What a B. What C. How a D. How
17. You should go out and do some _____. Don't always sit at the desk busy doing your _____.
 A. exercise; exercises B. exercises; exercise
 C. exercises; exercises D. exercise; exercise
18. In Britain _____ are all painted red.
 A. letter boxes B. letters boxes C. letter box D. letters box
19. Oh, John! _____ you gave us!
 A. How a pleasant surprise B. how pleasant surprise
 C. What a pleasant surprise D. What pleasant surprise
20. We have finished our _____.
 A. homework B. homeworks C. job D. works
21. We all called at _____ yesterday.
 A. my uncle B. my uncle's
 C. my uncles' D. a friend of my uncle
22. Last week my family went to _____.
 A. the Child's Park B. Children's Park