

轻松语法 伴我行

English

Grammar by Your Side

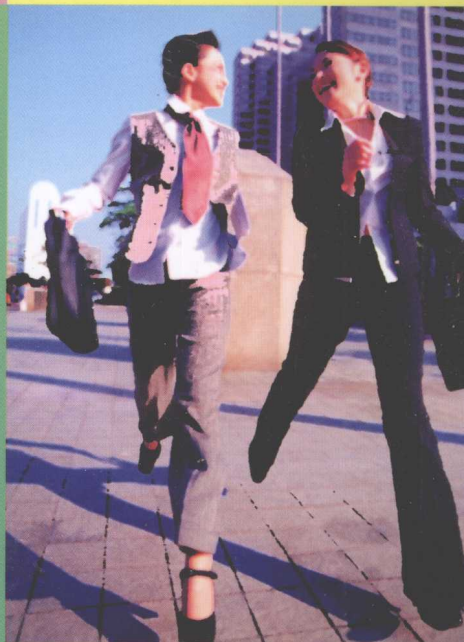
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哈尔滨工业大学出版社



外语教学与研究出版社



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内容提要

本书着眼于当前和未来的教学需要,把重点放在语法在语言实际运用中,力求帮助读者在轻松愉快中学习语法,在实际交际中用好语法,最后达到提高语言综合能力的目的。

本书与其他语法书相比,特色鲜明、特点突出,语法创新思路堪称首创。与众不同之处表现在:构思新颖、设计独特、应用巧活;编排科学、突出重点、注重实用。

书中不但讲解了常见词性的用法,同时还列举了很多相关习题及讲解。对读者很有帮助。

本书可作为高中英语语法辅助教材及语法自学者参考用书。

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前言

英语语言的学习和运用如同建造一座大厦，英语词汇如同建造大厦的砖瓦，那么建造大厦中所遵循的一些规则、规律和方法就可以看成是英语语法。可见，英语语法在英语语言的学习和运用中所占的地位还是相当重要的。近几年高考英语命题对于语法的考查越来越趋向于在具体语境下的活用。

现在有关语法方面的书籍不乏其多。但是这些书籍多数属于参考类和练习类。

基于此，本书编者在认真研究教育部制订的《普通高中英语课程标准》基础上，在广泛调查高中英语教学现状后，精心策划编写了《轻松语法伴我行》一书。本书着眼于当前和未来的教学需要，把着眼点放在语法在语言中的实际运用，力求帮助读者轻松愉快地学习语法，在实际交际中用好语法，最后达到提高语言综合能力的目的。

本书与其他语法书相比，特色鲜明，特点突出，语法创新思路堪称首创。与众不同之处表现在：

一、构思新颖、设计独特、应用巧活

本书克服单纯语法规则说教和单纯语法练习的模式，力求讲用结合，寓兴趣于语法运用中，体现鲜明的创新意识。本书在内容和结构布局上充分考虑到目前高中英语教材语法零散的状况，遵循英语语法规律，有针对性地将每项语法项目分为四部分：知识总纲、基础篇、发展篇和创新篇。知识总纲部分依据历年高考英语试题的考查频度，梳理和浓缩语法要点精华，突出重点地阐述规则；基础篇中的练习引导读者即学即用，以期做到学以致用；发展篇中精心命制的原创题注重从知识到能力的迁移，提升读者在考试中特别是高考中的应试技能；创新篇将各类语法与生活中的幽默故事、笑话、谜语等相联系，提供相关情景，且各个语法项目都分别选取不同的应用场景，与本书知识紧密相关，使读者既掌握了语法要点，又学会实际应用，创造性地运用英语——在用中学，在学中用，巧学活练。

为了达到更好的学习效果，编者充分利用长期积累的英语知识，并在编写过程中力图创新，寻求最完美的语法学习方法。最终的目的是让读者强化英语语法训练，巩固语法知识，攻克语法难点，从而更好地将英语运用到实际中。

二、编排科学、突出重点、注重实用

本书涵盖的内容广泛，对各类语法知识都有详尽的阐述。在对一些典型的语法知识进行介绍、分析的基础上，对一些特殊的难点语法和不规则的语法现象也进行了概括和详解，使读者全面了解语法内容和要点。

通过充满乐趣的学习之后，相信读者一定会有许多收获。不用再惧怕英语环境的交流、陌生的语法和单词的英语文章、考试内容，学习也会越来越简单轻松。

知识重在应用，高考也正是考查学生对语言知识的应用能力，真诚希望本书能给读者带来一种全新的学习理念，让《轻松语法伴我行》以简单形式的讲解成为高中生英语学习的必备参考书籍，并助考生一臂之力，在高考中不断超越自我，金榜题名！

在编写本书的过程中我们虽力求审慎，但仍难免有疏漏之处，希望专家学者以及本书的读者不吝指正。

编者

2007年11月

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Unit 1

名词和主谓一致

知识总纲

名词部分

一、名词的分类

分类			意义	例词
专有名词			机构、地方、人、物、事、组织等，首字母要大写	Beijing, America, Mike, Mr. Brown, the Summer Palace, the Great Wall
普通名词	可数名词	个体名词	人、物的个体	computer, table, pencil, cake, teacher, boy, dictionary, coat, country, panda, tree
		集体名词	一群人或事物的总体，也就是若干个体组成的集合体	family, crowd, staff, people, class, party team, cattle, police, crew, audience, group
	不可数名词	物质名词	无法分为个体的物质	ink, water, wood, meat, snow, iron, air, butter, sand, grass, money, paper
		抽象名词	动作行为、状态、感情、品质等抽象概念的名称	pleasure, freedom, luck, beauty, health, fun, happiness, knowledge

二、名词的数

温馨提示

名词可以用作主语、表语、宾语、宾补、定语、同位语等。
一般情况下只有可数名词才有单数和复数之分，但特殊情况也要记住。

(一) 规则名词的复数构成

1. 一般情况词尾加“-s”。清辅音后读[s]，浊辅音和元音后读[z]。
chair/chairs computer/computers pen/pens map/maps rose/roses car/cars
2. 以s, x, z, sh, ch等结尾的名词，通常词尾加“-es”，读[iz]。
brush/brushes bus/buses watch/watches box/boxes dish/dishes
3. 以辅音字母+y结尾的名词变y为i，再加“-es”，读[z]。
baby/babies country/countries family/families city/cities factory/factories
以元音字母+y结尾的名词可是直接加“-s”的
key/keys boy/boys play/plays valley/valleys way/ways day/days



(二) 不规则名词的复数构成

1. 结尾是 f 或 fe 时, 是将 f 改为 v, 再加 “-es”。

leaf/leaves wolf/wolves wife/wives life/lives thief/thieves half/halves
可是, 也有许多只需加个 “-s” 就成复数。

Roof / roofs 房顶	proof / proofs 证据
gulf / gulfs 海湾	belief / beliefs 信念
chief / chiefs 首领	cliff / cliffs 悬崖
handkerchief 手帕	handkerchiefs/ handkerchiefs'

2. 结尾是 o 的单数词, 一部分只加 “-s” 变成复数词, 但有的却需加 “-es”。

Piano/pianos 钢琴	hero/heroes 英雄
Photo/photos 照片	potato/potatoes 土豆
Bamboo/bamboos 竹子	Negro/Negroes 黑人
zoo/zoos 动物园	tomato/tomatoes 西红柿
Kangaroo/kangaroos 袋鼠	mosquito/mosquitoes 蚊子
Radio/radios 收音机	volcano/volcano(e)s 火山
Studio/studios 工作室	zero/zero(e)s 零

3. 表示民族的名词, 单、复数是因习惯不同而不一的。

(1) 单数、复数同形

a Chinese—ten Chinese 中国人 a Swiss—six Swiss 瑞士人
a Japanese—five Japanese 日本人

(2) 变 “a” 为 “e”

an Englishman—two Englishmen
a Frenchman—eight Frenchmen

(3) 词尾要加 “-s”

a German two Germans
a Russian ten Russians
an American three Americans

英法两国 a 变 e
中日瑞士不用变
其他 s 要在后

4. 没有一定规则的单数名词变复数。

(1) 变元音字母

woman/women foot/feet man/men tooth/teeth goose/geese

(2) 单、复数相同

deer 鹿	species 物种
fish 鱼	aircraft 飞机
works 工厂	series 系列
sheep 绵羊	means 手段
salmon 鲑鱼	bellows 风箱

(3) 完全不规则的词

ox/oxen 公牛

child/children 孩子

medium/media 媒体

datum/data 数据

phenomenon/phenomena 现象

(4) 这类复数词把主要的名词变复数

passer-by/passers-by

过路人

looker-on/lookers-on

旁观者

daughter-in-law/daughters-in-law

媳妇

father-in-law/fathers-in-law

岳父

man-of-war/men-of-war

兵舰

maid-servant/maid-servants

女仆

son-in-law/sons-in-law

女婿

没有主体词就在词尾加“-s”

go-between / go-betweens 中间人

grown-up / grown-ups 成年人

boy friend / boy friends 男朋友

forget-me-not / forget-me-nots 勿忘我

know-all / know-alls 万事通

good-for-nothing / good-for-nothings 无用之人

(5) “of” 词组表数量。“of” 前面是表数量的名词，后面是不可数名词用单数，可数名词用复数

a glass of milk

一杯牛奶

six pieces of bread

六片面包

two cups of tea

两杯茶

seven pieces of chalk

七支粉笔

three baskets of oranges

三篮子橘子

nine bottles of ink

九瓶墨水

four bowls of rice

四碗饭

ten boxes of books

十箱子书

(6) 由 man 和 woman 构成的合成词的复数形式

两部分都要变 a man doctor—men doctors

a woman teacher—women teachers

(7) 一些名词则以复数词出现的机会较多

scissors

剪刀

spectacles

眼镜

shears

大剪刀

trousers

长裤

wages

工资

bellows

风箱

clothes

服装

shorts

短裤

不可数名词口诀

一日三餐要调剂，
早餐面包泡茶水，
午餐纸包鱼肉鸡，
晚餐米饭加奶汁，
饭后再做作业题，
以上名词不可数，
要数别忘加量词。

5. 特殊的变化。

(1) 专有名词的可数性

专有名词通常没有复数，不可数，但是也是相对的，在有范围的情况下也可用复数。

如：There are two Mikes in our class.

(2) 物质名词的可数性

物质名词是不可数名词，但有些物质名词也可以用复数形式。

coffee 咖啡(不可数) —two coffees

两杯咖啡

beer 啤酒(不可数) —three beers

三瓶啤酒

glass 玻璃(不可数) —four glasses

四个玻璃杯

orange 橘子汁(不可数) —five oranges

五个橘子



(3) 抽象名词具体化

pleasure 愉快(不可数) —a pleasure 令人愉快的人或事

happiness 幸福(不可数) —a happiness 一种幸福

(4) 集体名词的可数性

a class 一个班级 —five classes 五个班级

a team 一个队 —three teams 三个队

6. 可数名词与不可数名词的常用修饰语。

(1) 先看看修饰可数名词的常用修饰语

few, a few, many, a good many, a great many, these, those, a great number of, dozens of, scores of

如: Only a few students like playing chess now.

There are dozens of computers in this room.

He has made a good many mistakes recently.

(2) 修饰不可数名词的常用修饰语

little, a little, this, that, a bit of, much, a great deal of, a large amount of

如: There is little water in the glass.

He has nothing but much money.

They have cleaned a great deal of water.

(3) 既能修饰可数名词的又能修饰不可数名词的常用修饰语

a lot of, enough, some, all, lots of, plenty of, a (large) quantity of

如: There are plenty of workers who are short of money.

It is said that they need plenty of grain and clear water.

He has eaten a quantity of nuts.

They put a quantity of powder into the soil.

三、名词的格

(一) 所有格的构成

1. 's 所有格一般是在名词后加上“-'s”，表示谁的。

Mary's mother, Mike's brother, children's books, today's paper, men's room

2. 以 s 结尾的名词就加(')。

the twins' room, girls' school, teachers' office

3. 无生命的東西的名词一般使用 of 所有格, 表示所有关系。

the wall of the room, the leg of the chair, the cover of the book

(二) 用法比较, 特殊类型的掌握

1. 's 所有格主要用于有生命的東西, 但有时也可用于无生命的東西。

1. 时间名词后: today's news, tomorrow's weather, five minutes' talk

2. 度量衡和价值名词后: a mile's distance

3. 国家、城市名词后: the city's education China's policy

4. who else 的所有格是 who else's



2. 必须用 of 的情形。

A: 当 of 后面的名词是名词化的名词: the life of the rich

B: 当 of 所有格中的名词后跟有后置定语或同位语

He is a manager of a famous company in our city.

C: 表同位关系时: the city of Harbin

D: of 所有格有时可以与's 互换:

Mr. Wang's sister = the sister of Mr. Wang 王先生的姐姐

Alice's patience = the patience of Alice 艾莉斯的耐心

3. of 所有格+'s 所有格双重所有。

温馨提示

a friend of my sister's
a photo of Mr. White's
a student of Professor Li's

双重所有格修饰的名词前有指示代词时,通常带有感情色彩(赞赏、不满、厌恶等)

That little boy of our teacher's is very clever. (赞赏)

That cat of Tom's is dirty enough. (不满)

4. 名词所有格并不一定表示所有,表示了其他意义。

表类别: a doctor's degree 博士学位, children's hospital 儿童医院

表动作执行者: Mr. Mike's arrival 迈克先生的到达

表动作承受者: children's education 儿童教育

注意

有时既可用双重所有格,也可用 of 所有格,意义可是不同

a photo of Li Ming's 李明收藏的一张照片

a photo of Li Ming 李明照的一张照片

主谓一致

一、就近原则

(一) either...or, neither...nor, not...but, not only...but also, or, 等连接的主语谓语动词与靠近的主语相一致

Neither his sisters nor Wu Dong **is** at school. Either you or I **am** good at maths.

(二) there be 句型中, 谓语动词与第一个主语保持一致

There **is** a computer and some pens on the table.

There **are** seven students and a teacher in the classroom.

(三) 定语从句中, 关系代词作主语, 其谓语动词应与它所指代的先行词保持一致。

Do you know the boy who **is** playing basketball?

The workers that **are** building the house are very strong.

(四) 强调句中, 与被强调的主语一致

It is Li Ming's father who **is** going to visit Beijing.

It is I who **am** in the search for my missing gold ring.



二、意义一致

- (一) 百分之、分数词后的谓语与所接的词相一致，接可数名词用复数，不可数名词用单数。

60% cotton **has** been sent to America.

Two-thirds of the students **have** finished their homework.

- (二) 单、复数同形的词 (means, sheep, deer, fish 等)，其单、复数取决于它在句中的含义。

All of the people in the country **have** been prepared for the great reformation.

That deer often **eats** a lot. Those deer are eating grass.

- (三) 集体名词 (committee, crowd, family, public, group, party, team, class, club, company, union 等词)，指代“整体”时为单数；指代“其中的各成员”则为复数。

My family **was** very poor when I was a little girl.

My family **are** all looking forward to your coming.

三、整体一致

- (一) 如果两个以上的名词组成一个整体概念作主语时，谓语动词须用单数。

The novelist and poet **is** popular with the young students.

The singer and the dancer **are** popular with the young students. 温馨提示

- (二) 不定式、动名词和句子作主语视作一个整体，谓语用单数。

Where we go **hasn't** been decided.

Playing computer **is** his favorite pastime.

To play basketball and to go swimming **are** of great use for character-training.

两个或两个以上句子、不定式、动名词作主语时谓语用复数

- (三) 书刊、时间、距离、金额、度量等词语作主语时，通常被视作整体，谓语动词用单数。

20 minutes **is** not enough.

Five hundred dollars **is** quite enough for the return voyage.

- (四) 数词作主语，动词用单、复数都可以，用单数居多。

5+7=35 Five and seven **is / are** twelve.

Four times five **is / are** twenty.

“the + 形容词 / 分词”作主语表一类人时，谓语一般用复数。

the rest 要看它代表的东西来确定。

成对的名词如 bread and butter (黄油面包), soda and water (苏打水) 等虽然有 and 连接, 谓语也要用单数。

四、注意特殊情况

- (一) “one and a half + 复数名词”作主语，谓语动词一般用单数。

One and a half hours **has** passed.

- (二) 成双成对的复数名词 (glasses, scissors, shoes, trousers, pants, gloves, stockings 等) 作主语时，通常谓语动词用复数，但如果前面有 a / the pair of; a / the suit of 等词语时，则谓语动词要用单数。

A pair of glasses **is** a useful tool.

- (三) 以“-s”结尾的“复数”名词 (例如：一些学科名词 mathematics, physics, politics 等)，或以“-s”结尾的地点名词、人名等词后面的谓语动词通常用单数。



Physics is very difficult to learn.

- (四) 不定代词(somebody, nobody, everything, anything, either, neither 等)作主语时, 谓语动词用单数

There is nobody in the house.

Everybody is here.

- (五) 主语从句中(从句作主语)谓语用单数。但 what 句子中, 谓语有单复数之分, 取决于 what 的概念, 单数概念谓语用单数, 复数概念用复数

What we need are two classrooms.

What he wants is enough time.

- (六) along with, with, as well as, together with, no less than, besides, except, but, including 等短语时谓语和前边的一致

I, along with my mother, am going to Shenzhen next month.

The teacher as well as the students is cleaning the playground.

- (七) 名词性物主代词 mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs 等作主语时, 谓语动词的数取决于该动词后面名词的数, 动词后面的名词是单数形式, 谓语动词用单数形式; 动词后面名词为复数形式, 谓语动词用复数形式。如: Hers is a new bike. (他的是一辆新自行车。) Ours are old bikes. (我们的是些旧自行车。)

提醒

many a / more than one + 单数名词,

一般接单数谓语动词, 但表示复数意义

Many a student likes studying English.

More than one teachers is for the plan.

但 none of 作主语时谓语用单复数都行, 最好是单数

五、易错点回顾

(一) 有关名词

名词的用法是很多中学生容易混淆的, 高考短文改错往往把名词与主谓一致、名词的修饰语以及冠词的使用放在一块儿考查。高考短文改错对名词的考查主要集中在以下几方面: 可数名词数的使用错误; 可数名词和不可数名词的混淆; 名词作定语的把握; 抽象名词具体化的变化等。

1. 常考的不可数名词。

advice (建议), furniture (家具), clothing (衣服), fun (乐趣), homework (家庭作业), information (信息), paper (纸), sugar (糖), work (工作), fruit (水果), harm (损害), news (新闻), progress (进步), traffic (交通), trouble (麻烦), weather (天气) 等。

2. 单复数同形的词不要混淆。

means (方式), works (工厂), sheep (绵羊), deer (鹿) 等。

注意正确区分它们的数: every means (单数), all means (复数)。

3. 可以具体化的抽象名词。

surprise, knowledge, success, failure, pleasure, interest, joy, help, honor, exercise 等。

这类名词如果仅仅表示“概念”, 是不可数名词, 但如果表示具体的人或事, 特别是前



面出现形容词修饰时，就成了可数名词，前面需加冠词。如：

He answered in surprise. 他吃惊地回答。(不可数名词)

He suddenly appeared on a rainy night, which was a great surprise to us. 他在一个雨夜突然出现，这使我们非常吃惊(令大家吃惊的事情)。(可数名词)

4. 具有“两重性”的名词。

有些名词既可以是可数名词也可以是不可数名词，很有迷惑性。这类名词可数与否往往取决于不同的意思：

(1) If by chance someone comes to see me, ask them to leave a notice.

(2) In order to buy a nice pair of shoes, he went to two shoes stores.

(3) It was such a fine weather that we all went out to play kites.

典例改改看

(4) That is where the main difference between animals and human being lies.

(5) Please read the instruction carefully before using the medicine.

(6) Carry your valuable with you, your money, jewelry, camera and so on.

看看以上句子错在哪里？

(1) notice→note. 本题属词汇的误用。这里表达的是“留便条”。notice 的意思是“通知”。

(2) 第二个 shoes 改为 shoe. 名词作定语表类别，一般用名词的单数形式。

(3) 去掉冠词 a 本题属名词数的使用错误。weather 是不可数名词

(4) being→beings. human being “人类”是可数名词，此处与 animals 相对应，用复数。

(5) instruction→instructions. 当产品的“说明”讲时，instruction 要用复数形式。

(6) valuable→valuables. 本题是因为不了解词的特殊意义而出错。此处 valuable 是名词，当“贵重物品”讲，应用复数形式。

(二) 有关主谓一致

1. people 作为民族讲时，谓语动词用单数。

The Chinese people is a brave and hardworking people. 中华民族是一个勤劳勇敢的民族。

2. 物质名词(water, rice)和抽象名词(advice, news)作主语，谓语动词多用单数形式。

3. 并列主语的主谓一致应具体分析。and 连接两个以上的主语，每个前都有 each, every, no, many a 时，谓语用单数形式。

4. 通常由两个部件组成的物品如：a knife and fork 一副刀叉，a cup and saucer 一套杯碟，bread and butter 奶油面包等作主语，谓语用单数。

A cart and horse was seen in the distance. 在远处走着一辆马车。

5. 如果主语后面跟着下列词：with / without / together with / but / like / except / including / along with / as well as / no less than / more than / as much as / rather than 等引起的词组，其谓语动词的单复数仍取决于句子主语的单复数。

No one except my parents knows anything about it. 除了我父亲没有人知道这件事。

6. 不定代词 /表示部分的词作主语，大体分为：

either, neither, each, one, the other, another, anyone(thing), someone(thing), no one, nothing, little, a little 等作主语，被看成单数，因此，谓语用单数形式。

7. some / most / all / any / a lot / plenty 等用来代替复数名词或不可数名词作主语时，谓语动词要与其后的名词形式保持一致。

Some of the apples are good. 有些苹果是好的。



All of the work has been finished. 所有的工作都已做完了。

8. what / which / who 等疑问代词作主语, 谓语动词要根据意思决定。

Who is / are over there? 谁在那边?

9. physics 表学科, 谓语用单数, 表物理现象用复数。

(1) Physics was the course she liked best. 物理是她最爱学的科目。(学科)

(2) These physics are very difficult to explain. 这些物理现象很难解释。(物理现象 / 物理活动)

基础篇

1. (a) Jim handed _____ of beer to his girl friend.
(b) The _____ of the room is new.
A. glass B. glasses C. a piece of glass D. a glass
2. (a) Han Meimei has short black _____.
(b) She found several long brown _____ on her husband's shirt.
A. hair B. hairs C. clothes D. clothing
3. (a) What _____ the population of Harbin?
(b) About 50% of the population in this country _____ farmers.
A. is B. are C. was D. been
4. (a) There are thirty _____ students in the hall.
(b) There are two _____ teachers in the hall
A. girls B. women C. girl D. woman
5. (a) Our monitor is handing out the _____.
(b) As we all know, wood can be made into _____.
A. the paper B. paper C. papers D. a paper
6. (a) He bought three _____ yesterday in the supermarket.
(b) I ate some fish and _____ last night.
A. cock B. hen C. chicken D. chickens
7. (a) Do you have any _____ in understanding spoken English?
(b) You should master the _____ of English grammar.
A. difficulty B. hard C. difficulties D. difficult
8. (a) There are five _____ of bread on the plate.
(b) There are four _____ of wheat.
A. piece B. basket C. bags D. pieces
9. Tables and chairs are made of _____.
A. wood B. woods C. wooden D. some woods
10. This is _____ desk.
A. Mary and her sister's B. Mary's and her sister's
C. Mary's and her sister D. Mary and her sister
11. Mrs. White's car had been stolen. The _____ were searching for the five _____.
A. plicemen; thieves B. policeman; thieves
C. police; thief D. police; thieves
12. All the _____ have eight _____ each.
A. hero; photo B. heros; photos C. heroes; photoes D. heroes; photos



13. An ant has two _____.
A. stomachs B. stomaches C. stomach D. stomach's
14. A group of _____ are eating _____ and _____ at the foot of the hill.
A. sheep; grass; leaves B. sheeps; grasses; leaves
C. sheeps; grass; leaf D. sheep; grasses; leaves
15. The glass works _____ put up in 1980.
A. was B. were C. is D. had been
16. All the _____ are made of _____, not plastics.
A. glass; glass B. glasses; glass C. glass; glasses D. glasses; glasses
17. Five _____ and six _____ attended the meeting.
A. Englishmans; Germen B. Englishmen; German
C. Englishmen; Germans D. Englishmans; Germans
18. Look! There are many _____ over there.
A. watches B. watch C. watchs D. watch's
19. It is bad _____ to speak with your mouth full of food.
A. manner B. manners C. way D. thing
20. You'll find this map of great _____ in helping you to get around London.
A. price B. cost C. value D. usefulness
21. Where _____ rubbish, there are flies.
A. there are B. there is C. is D. there has
22. Li Ming's handwriting is better than _____ in his class.
A. anyone else's B. anyone's else's C. anyone's D. anyone else
23. _____ about the moon _____ put into the computers.
A. A great number of informations; were B. A lot of information; were
C. Much information; was D. A good many informations; was
24. _____ food is kept in his new cave.
A. Large quantities of B. A great deal of
C. A large number of D. Quite a few
25. The audience _____ their seats in the cinema.
A. are taking B. is taking C. are taken D. was taking
26. The teacher was very happy. He made _____ mistakes in the exam.
A. little B. few C. little D. a few
27. The whole class _____ the teacher attentively.
A. are listening to B. is listening to C. are listening D. is listening
28. Three _____ were seriously injured in the car accident yesterday. They were still in hospital.
A. woman drivers B. woman driver C. women drivers D. women driver.
29. The United States of America _____ one of the most developed countries in the world.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
30. The air in big cities _____ very dirty by factories.
A. are often made B. is often made C. have often made D. has often made
31. There are a good many _____ in the field.
A. ox B. oxes C. oxse D. oxen
32. Only _____ in the classroom _____ been repaired.
A. one third of the desks; has B. one third desks; have



- C. one third of the desks; have D. one third desks; has
33. A large number of the students in our school _____ girls.
A. are B. was C. is D. be
34. His father is ill, so he has to ask for _____ leave.
A. three days' B. three day's C. three days D. three-days
35. The woman wanted _____.
A. three boxes of matches B. three box of matches
C. three boxes of match D. three box's matches
36. Korea, as well as China and Japan _____ typical of the oriental characteristics.
A. is B. are C. have D. has
37. Fifty percent of the students here _____ from the countryside.
A. is B. are C. comes D. has come
38. If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask them to leave a _____.
A. message B. letter C. sentence D. notice
39. He played on the _____ for two hours and when he returned he found half his goods _____ stolen.
A. sand; were B. sand; was C. sands; were D. sands; was
40. I have three _____.
A. sister-in-law B. sisters-in-laws
C. sisters-in-law D. sister-in-laws
41. The young _____ not always happy.
A. are B. is C. has D. have
42. Her first works _____ translated into English last year.
A. is B. are C. have been D. was
43. The new law will come into _____ on the day it is passed.
A. use B. service C. effect D. existence
44. The police _____ the murderer everywhere when he suddenly appeared in a shop.
A. is searching for B. were searching for
C. are searching for D. were searching
45. The sheep and cattle _____ grazing in the fields.
A. are B. is C. has D. have
46. That yellow banana _____.
A. taste well. B. tastes well C. taste good D. tastes good
47. Your socks _____ dirty, you must wash _____.
A. is; it B. are; it C. are; them D. is; them
48. My _____ more expensive than hers.
A. clothes is B. cloth are C. clothes are D. clothing is
49. Nobody likes to be laughed at, _____?
A. does he B. did they C. don't they D. doesn't he
50. It is said that writing poems and songs _____ what I enjoy most.
A. is B. are C. was D. have been
51. I don't think the poor _____ poor. They will change a lot in the future.
A. are always B. has been always C. is always D. always are
52. The results of the examination _____ that you have all made great _____.