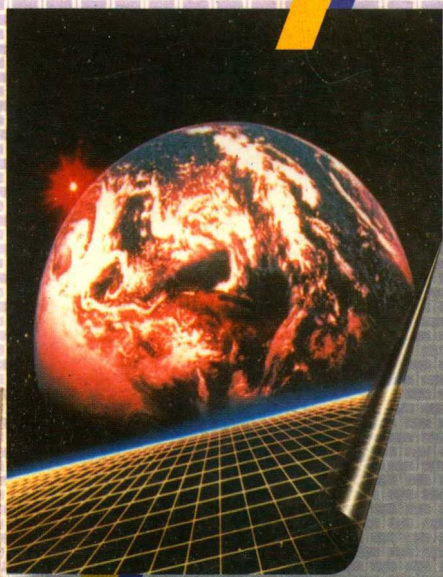


初高中各科  
解答题典丛书

全国著名特高级教师编写

CHUZHONG  
YINGYU  
JIETITIDIAN



# 初中英语解答题典

赫  
丽  
主  
编

东北师范大学出版社

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CHUZHONG YINGYU JIETI TIDIAN

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## 出版说明

教学，是教与学的辩证统一，二者相辅相成。教学过程是学生由不知到知，由知少到知多的矛盾转化过程，为加速这一转化过程，增强单位时间内的学习效益，培养学生更有效地积累知识，发展智育，以期达到变知识为能力的目的，也便于教师更好地教学，我们以服务基础教育为宗旨，特编写了《初高中各科解题题典》丛书。

本套丛书，包括初高中数学、物理、化学、外语、语文共 10 个分册。它以现行教学大纲和中考、高考考纲为依据，以系统掌握各科知识，应试中考、高考为目的。它既不同于常见的各式各样的习题集和浩繁的复习资料，又有别于那些艰深而不易掌握的无形的指导文字，它是一套供广大师生学习使用的，实用性极强的小型工具书。

本套书在编排上反映学科体系，紧扣大纲和教材，从简到繁，从易到难，将初高中各科的重点、难点，以题解的形式，科学系统地进行归纳，注重解题思路的整理和提炼，整套书的编写反映了专家、学者和一线教师的匠心独运，凝结着现代教育的精华。

在取材上，着意问题的典型性、实用性、代表性，题型的多样性和新颖性。考虑到中学第二课堂的需要，在源于大纲，基于教材的基础上，对部分题的解题思路和方法作了合理的延伸，丰富了本套书的知识层面，力求为广大师生提供高容量、高质量的信息服务。

在编写队伍上，注重专家、学者和中学一线特高级教师的结合，使优势互补，以期达到解题思想、思路与解题技巧与指导应

试经验的最佳组合，丰富了丛书的内涵。

本套丛书的编写，是一项复杂的系统工程，融入了诸多专家和一线教师的心血。在浩若烟海的知识王国中，所选之题，难免挂一漏万，所提供的解答还可能有这样那样的问题，欢迎广大中学师生及社会各界朋友，不吝赐教，以期再版时有所增益。

**东北师范大学出版社**

**《初高中各科解题题典》丛书编辑组**

**1996年6月3日于长春**

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# 第一部分 语法

## 一、词类

### (一) 名词

题一 指出各类题中的可数名词与不可数名词

A: driver, mother, hill, apple, eraser, jeep, student

B: people, police, class, team, family, cattle

C: paper, milk, ice, ink, meat, fish, chicken

D: time, health, idea, friendship, education

注 A、B 组为可数名词。它们表示某类人或东西中的个体以及若干个体组成的集合体。C、D 组为不可数名词。它们分别为物质名词及抽象名词。

题二 写出下列各组名词的复数形式

1. class, compass, bench, watch, ash, dish, brush \_\_\_\_\_

2. month, mouth, cloth, box, fox, \_\_\_\_\_

3. key, monkey, day, factory, frisby, library \_\_\_\_\_

4. life, wolf, knife, roof, handkerchief \_\_\_\_\_

5. hero, tomato, potato, Negro \_\_\_\_\_

6. radio, zoo, bamboo \_\_\_\_\_

7. photo, tobacco \_\_\_\_\_

8. foot, child, woman, man, policeman, saleswoman, mouse, goose, ox \_\_\_\_\_

9. Chinese, German, Frenchman, American, Russian \_\_\_\_\_

10. sheep, fish, deer \_\_\_\_\_

11. milk, chicken, water, orange (桔汁), tea, rice, paper \_\_\_\_\_

注

1. 1 组名词后须加“es”。以“s”, “sh”, “ch”, “x” 结尾的名词后须加



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“es”。

2. 2组名词中 month, mouth 须加“s”, 属普通名词类。cloth 不变, 属于不可数名词类。

3. 3组名词中, 以元音字母加“y”结尾的须直接加“s”。以辅音字母加“y”结尾的须把“y”变为“i”再加“es”。

4. 4组以字母“f”或“fe”结尾的名词须把“f”或“fe”改为“v”再加“es”。但“roof”特殊, 它须直接加“s”。类似的词还有: cliff, hoof, chief, gulf。

5. 5组以辅音字母加“o”结尾的名词后须加“es”。

6. 6组以元音字母加“o”结尾的名词后须加“s”。

7. 7组属于外来语, 直接加“s”。

8. 8组属于名词的特殊变化形式: foot—feet, child—children woman—women, man—men, policeman—policemen, saleswoman—saleswomen, mouse—mice, goose—geese, ox—oxen

9. 9组名词中以“an”结尾的名词后须加“s”。但“Frenchman”特殊, 它的复数形式是“Frenchemen”。以“ese”结尾的名词单复数相同, 还有 Japanese。

10. 10组名词单复数相同

### 题三 把下列短语译成汉语 (注意不可数名词表示数量的方式)

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. a piece of news _____         | 2. a piece of advice _____      |
| 3. a piece of information _____  | 4. a piece of work _____        |
| 5. a burst of applause _____     | 6. a fit of anger _____         |
| 7. a piece of bread _____        | 8. a piece of cake _____        |
| 9. a piece of paper _____        | 10. a slip of paper _____       |
| 11. a piece of thread _____      | 12. a length of cloth _____     |
| 13. a cake of soap _____         | 14. a tube of tooth-paste _____ |
| 15. a bottle of ink _____        | 16. a box of chalk _____        |
| 17. a basket of chalk _____      | 18. a piece of furniture _____  |
| 19. an article of clothing _____ | 20. a grain of rice _____       |
| 21. a blade of grass _____       | 22. a piece of meat _____       |
| 23. a lump of sugar _____        | 24. a sum of money _____        |
| 25. a glass of water _____       | 26. a bowl of rice _____        |
| 27. a drop of blood _____        | 28. a grain of sand _____       |
| 29. a mouthful of food _____     | 30. a handful of seed _____     |

31. a ray of hope \_\_\_\_\_ 32. a pair of trousers \_\_\_\_\_

32. a bag of oranges \_\_\_\_\_

**答**

- |           |          |          |          |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. 一条消息   | 2. 一条建议  | 3. 一份情报  | 4. 一件工作  |
| 5. 一阵掌声   | 6. 一顿脾气  | 7. 一块面包  | 8. 一块蛋糕  |
| 9. 一张纸    | 10. 一张纸条 | 11. 一根线  | 12. 一段布  |
| 13. 一块肥皂  | 14. 一管牙膏 | 15. 一瓶墨水 | 16. 一盒粉笔 |
| 17. 一篮粉笔  | 18. 一件家具 | 19. 一件衣裳 | 20. 一粒米  |
| 21. 一根草   | 22. 一块肉  | 23. 一块糖  | 24. 一笔钱  |
| 25. 一杯水   | 26. 一碗米饭 | 27. 一滴血  | 28. 一粒沙子 |
| 29. 一口食物  | 30. 一把种子 | 31. 一线希望 | 32. 一条裤子 |
| 33. 一袋子桔子 |          |          |          |

**题四 将下列短语改写成用加“s”来表示所有关系的短语**

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. the sister of John _____          | 2. the model ships of the children _____ |
| 3. the works of Marx _____           | 4. the room of Helen and Jane _____      |
| 5. the bikes of Helen and Jane _____ | 6. the glass of someone else _____       |
| 7. at the shop of a tailor _____     | 8. a rest of ten minutes _____           |
| 9. a walk of half an hour _____      | 10. a time of a week or two _____        |

**注**

1. John's sister 表示有生命的东西(人或动物)的名词所有格,在名词词尾加“s”来表示。

2. the children's model ships 名词所有格表示类别,需在复数名词后加“s”。又如: a women's college

3. Marx's works 专有名词的词尾,如果是“s”,只需打“'”,但也可用“s”来表示。

4. Helen and Jane's room 如一样东西为两人共有,则只在后一个名词词尾加“s”。

5. Helen's and Jane's bikes 如一样东西分别属于几个人,则在每个名词后面分别打“s”。

6. someone else's glass “else”修饰不定代词时,其所有格加在“else”后面。

7. at a tailor's (shop) 在表示店铺,某人的家时,名词所有格后面,一般省略它所修饰的名词。

8. ten minutes' rest 表示时间, 距离, 国家, 城镇的无生命名词, 也可加“'s”来表示所有格。另复数名词的所有格只需在词尾加“'”。

9. half an hour's walk 同上。

10. a week or two's time 同上。

### 题五 将下列短语译成汉语

1. the classroom of Class Six, Grade One \_\_\_\_\_

2. the story of Dr. Norman Bethune \_\_\_\_\_

3. a friend of his sister's \_\_\_\_\_

4. a photo of her aunt's \_\_\_\_\_

5. a photo of her aunt \_\_\_\_\_

### 答

1. 一年六班的教室。                      2. 诺尔曼·白求恩的故事。

3. 他妹妹的一个朋友。                4. 她姑姑的一张照片。

5. 她姑姑本人的一张照片。

注 无生命的名词在上述几种情况下也可用“of”结构来表示。在练习3中, 所属物的名前有冠词、数词、不定代词或指示代词(如: a, two, some, a few, this, that, these, those), 常用“of 词组+所有格”的形式来表示所有关系。练习4: “她姑姑的一张照片。”该句表示她姑姑所有照片中的一张, 但不一定是她本人的照片。练习5: “她姑姑本人的一张照片。”

### 题六 指出下列各划线部分的名词在句中的语法作用

1. One day a little monkey was playing in a tree by the river.

2. Our country has a long history.

3. Complacency is the enemy of study.

4. As a young man Lincoln was a storekeeper and a postmaster.

5. The students under the tree are all Yong Pioneers.

6. They are all good teachers.

7. I am so pleased to receive your letter.

8. All the students in the class call her Lucy.

9. Li Lei is sitting in front of his father.

10. Is it a colour pencil-box?

11. Everybody does morning exercises every day.

12. There are many women teachers in our school.

13. The party has great concern for us students.

14. Mr Wang, our English teacher, speaks English as well as an Englishman.
15. Lily, our monitor, is very kind to us.
16. Let's buy some more this afternoon.
17. Summer holidays will begin next month.
18. What are you going to do tomorrow?
19. What would you like to drink, Miss Li?
20. Mothers, please look after your children.
21. Don't open the window, Mei Mei.

注 上述各题每三组为一个语法作用。名词在句子中的语法作用可依次分为下面七种：1. 主语 2. 表语 3. 宾语、宾语补足语、介词宾语 4. 定语 5. 同位语 6. 时间状语 7. 称呼语

### 题七 填入适当的形容词及名词

1. You shouldn't miss such a \_\_\_ opportunity.  
He left him a \_\_\_ ring, (gold, golden)
2. He produced a few \_\_\_ coins.  
She has got a \_\_\_ voice. (silver, silvery)
3. His report made great interest among the \_\_\_ circles.  
A number of teachers of our institute are engaged in \_\_\_ research.  
(science, scientific)
4. Pass me the \_\_\_ bottle, please.  
The wall is of a \_\_\_ colour. (milk, milky)
5. A \_\_\_ hall is to be built in this city this summer.  
The violin is a \_\_\_ instrument. (music, musical)
6. There is a \_\_\_ shop near Hong xing Street.  
The book is full of \_\_\_ descriptions. (picture, picturesque)
7. Some people like the book for its \_\_\_ language.  
There is a \_\_\_ garden in our institute. (flower, flowery)
8. Ma Li li's uncle died of \_\_\_ trouble.  
When I got to America, they gave me \_\_\_ welcome (heart, hearty)
9. At the foot of the hill, there is a \_\_\_ house.  
Her step mother has a \_\_\_ heart. (stone, stony)
10. It is a heavy rain. I can hear the sound of the \_\_\_ drops.

The crop is still green, for it is \_\_\_\_ season. (rain, rainy)

11. What does your mother do? She is a \_\_\_\_ teacher.

Would you like to watch \_\_\_\_ play? (history, historical)

**注** 名词可用作定语, 其同根形容词也可用作定语, 但意义上有些差别. 名词作定语一般表示被修饰名词的本质. 形容词作定语一般表示被修饰名词的比喻含义.

**答**

1. golden opportunity, gold ring
2. silver coins, silvery voice
3. science circles, scientific research
4. milk bottle, milky colour
5. music hall, musical instrument
6. picture shop, picturesque descriptions
7. flowery language, flower garden
8. heart trouble, hearty welcome
9. stone house, stony heart
10. rain drops, rainy season
11. history teacher, historical play

## (二) 代 词

**题八 用适当的人称代词、物主代词选择填空**

1. How hard \_\_\_\_ works!  
A. we    B. him    C. he    D. his
2. Won't you let \_\_\_\_ help you?  
A. I and my friend    B. my friend and I  
C. my friend and me    D. my friend and I to
3. The three men —— Bob, Joe and \_\_\_\_ met at the river.  
A. her    B. himself    C. me    D. I
4. He asked the three men —— Bob, Joe and \_\_\_\_ to be ready.  
A. I    B. himself    C. me    D. herself
5. All my classmates are going to the Summer Palace except \_\_\_\_.

- A. he and I    B. he and me    C. him and I    D. him and me
6. Go \_\_\_ to \_\_\_!
- A. here, us    B. there, they    C. there, them    D. here, we
7. Have the people got the money now? Yes, the police have given \_\_\_\_.
- A. them to them    B. it to it    C. it to them    D. them to it
8. "Here is a pair which fits." "Could I \_\_\_?"
- A. put it on    B. try on them    C. put on them    D. try them on
9. China will always do what \_\_\_ has promised to do.
- A. it    B. he    C. she    D. they
10. The 10,000-ton class freighter was made by the Chinese workers. \_\_\_ is fit to sail the oceans.
- A. It    B. He    C. She    D. Its
11. The elephant is proud of himself, for \_\_\_ has a big and strong body.
- A. it    B. he    C. she    D. they
12. \_\_\_ have been chosen.
- A. I, you and he    B. He, you and I  
C. You, he and I    D. You, he and me
13. He is as tall as \_\_\_\_.
- A. she    B. her    C. him    D. himself
14. Imagine yourself to be \_\_\_\_.
- A. I    B. he    C. she    D. me
15. If I were \_\_\_\_, I would take the advice.
- A. she    B. her    C. he    D. his
16. Open the door, please! It's \_\_\_\_.
- A. I    B. my    C. mine    D. me
17. The moon is shining brightly tonight. \_\_\_ is like a round silvery plate.
- A. It    B. He    C. She    D. They
18. These are our exercise books, \_\_\_ are in the teachers' office.
- A. theirs    B. their    C. them    D. they
19. She gave the eraser to Lucy and \_\_\_\_.
- A. I    B. me    C. my    D. mine
20. It is \_\_\_ who wants it.

- A. her    B. hers    C. she    D. her's
21. Tom hasn't brought \_\_\_\_ book with him. Will you lend him \_\_\_\_?  
A. him, yours                      B. his, yours  
C. his, your                         D. him, your's
22. That's not \_\_\_\_, it is \_\_\_\_. I made it \_\_\_\_.  
A. ours, mine, myself    B. your, mine, myself  
C. yours, her, myself    D. yours, my, myself
23. John's story is more interesting than \_\_\_\_.  
A. your book    B. your one    C. yourself,    D. yours
24. Either Tom or his parents will let me use \_\_\_\_ car.  
A. her    B. their    C. his    D. them
25. The birds build \_\_\_\_ nest in the tree.  
A. their    B. them    C. they    D. theirs
26. Han Meimei was \_\_\_\_ in my childhood.  
A. me close friend              B. mine a close friend  
C. a close friend of mine    D. a close friend of me
27. "I've forgotten my bread." "Never mind, you can have \_\_\_\_."  
A. some of us                      B. us some  
C. some of ours                    D. some of our
28. The sisters of \_\_\_\_ help us with our English.  
A. him    B. his    C. he    D. he's
29. Are they friends \_\_\_\_?  
A. of you    B. to you    C. to yours    D. of yours
30. They can't find \_\_\_\_ new classroom.  
A. them    B. theirs    C. our    D. their

## 答

1. C    2. C    3. D    4. C    5. D    6. C    7. C    8. D    9. C    10. C  
11. B    12. C    13. A    14. D    15. B    16. D    17. C    18. A    19. B    20. C  
21. B    22. A    23. D    24. B    25. A    26. C    27. C    28. B    29. D    30. D

## 注

3题: Bob...是主语。

4题: Bob...是宾语。

8题: a pair 和名词复数连用, 故代词应用复数。

- 9 题: she 在句中可代表大地、月亮、船只、太阳、国家等。  
 12 题: 代词做主语的排列顺序是二, 三, 一人称。  
 24 题: “either...or” 句式中, 代词应和 or 后面的词保持一致。  
 26 题: 是双重所有格表示法。

**题九 用适当的自身代词, 相互代词变换下列各句**

1. John and Li Lei said they would go out by (John and Li Lei).
2. Han Meimei told Tom that she could look after (Han Meimei).
3. You, Mrs Read, will have to look after (Mrs Read).
4. Can you and Mary look after (you and Mary)?
5. Can you and Mary get supper for (you, Mary and me)?
6. One must learn to look after (one) these days.
7. No one should deceive (no one) about that.
8. I have just been out to get (me) a cup of coffee.
9. Many people believed (many people) to be chosen.
10. Everybody wants to go to the theatre (everybody).
11. If we look around (we), we see that we are just as other men are.
12. Your little brother is too young to look after (your brother).
13. Polly always calls (Polly) lucky bird.
14. We should learn from (you and me) and help (you and me).
15. Did you go to see (Smith, Tom, Lucy and Lily) in America?
16. We were not interested in (yours and mine) studies.
17. We should point out (Tom's, his and mine) mistakes in time.

**答**

- |                  |                   |                 |               |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. themselves    | 2. herself        | 3. yourself     | 4. yourselves |
| 5. ourselves     | 6. oneself        | 7. himself      | 8. myself     |
| 9. themselves    | 10. himself       | 11. ourselves   | 12. himself   |
| 13. itself       | 14. each other    | 15. one another |               |
| 16. each other's | 17. one another's |                 |               |

注 14 题: each other 指两人之间; 15 题 one another 是三人之间。

16 题: 相互代词作定语必须使用所有格。

**题十 选择适当的指示代词填空**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ pingpong is over there.

- A. This    B. These    C. Those    D. That



2. \_\_\_\_ a good idea.  
A. This is B. These are C. That's D. Those is
3. Lin Tao was ill. \_\_\_\_ was why he didn't go to school.  
A. This B. It C. There D. That
4. What I want to tell is \_\_\_\_: The meeting is put off till Friday.  
A. it B. this C. that D. its
5. Jim likes this but I like \_\_\_\_.  
A. this B. these C. those D. that
6. This building is different from \_\_\_\_.  
A. ones B. your C. that one D. that
7. The climate here is like \_\_\_\_ of New York.  
A. the one B. this C. those D. that
8. The population of China is larger than \_\_\_\_ of Japan.  
A. one B. those C. that D. these
9. The days in summer are longer than \_\_\_\_ in winter.  
A. that B. one C. those D. it
10. These are footballs, \_\_\_\_ are frisbies.  
A. that B. these C. those D. it

答

1. D 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. D 6. D 7. D 8. C 9. C 10. C

注

3题: that 指上文提到过的事物。

6题: 代替重复出现的名词“building”。

题十一 用适当的疑问代词对划线部分进行提问

1. John and Mabe! are Dick's parents.
2. We are talking about Mary.
3. Clarke's uncle is a farmer.
4. This is your basketball. Mine is in the classroom.
5. The woman on the black bike is my aunt.
6. That is Zhang Hong's.
7. I have to do more exercises if I want to be thinner.
8. His father is a soldier.
9. I get up at six o'clock every morning.