

# 新世纪中学生读本

新版

## 中考 英语

本书编写组编



文匯出版社

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# 前 言

中考,是每一个中学生必须经历的一次重要考试,事关孩子们的前途和命运。学生着急,教师着急,家长更着急。探求一套切实可行的复习方法和选择一本实用性强的复习用书,是有效提高学生考试成绩的重要保证,本书努力在这方面为广大中考学生提供优质服务。

尽管中考命题由各省、市或地区单独进行,但是命题的指导思想和基本原则,试题的特点、结构和规律,以及所涉及的主要内容基本一致。本书依据中考考纲和考试要求,紧扣考点、突出重点、剖析难点、抓住热点,帮助考生提高学习成绩和应试能力。本套复习考试用书共有五本,即语文、数学、英语、物理、化学。

建议读者采用“尝试学习”的方法阅读本书。对于书中的“典型例题分析”和“典型中考题分析”,应先独立思考、尝试解答,如一时找不到思路则不妨看一下书中的“分析”,然后自己解答,解完后再与书中的解答对照阅读,检查一下是否正确。对于书中的“典型错解分析”,看完“错解”后应先自行判断:错在哪里?原因何在?然后再读书中的“剖析”和“正解”,与自己的判断进行对照检验。至于“模拟测试题”,更应该先尝试解答,做完后再看“参考答案”和“试题分析”。采用这种“尝试学习”的方法学习,可以帮助你更好地掌握书中的内容,切实提高解题能力和考试成绩。

本套中考用书的作者,都是各学科富有教学经验的、多年从事中考研究和指导的专家和资深教师。全书既对中考要求中的“基础知识”、“基本技能”、“基本方法”提供了扎实的训练,又对近年来中考中出现的新题型、新特点给予充分的关注。

本书主编为阮小川。

愿认真学习本书的中学生能胜利地迈入理想的高中。

限于水平和编写时间的紧迫,书中不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

本书编写组  
2001年7月

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## 典 题 解 析

### 一、名 词

#### 【典型例题解析】

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of exciting news on TV yesterday.  
A. are                      B. is                      C. was                      D. were
2. The shop sells \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. woman and child's clothes                      B. women and children's clothes  
C. women's and children's clothes                      D. woman's and child's clothes
3. It will take them \_\_\_\_\_ to finish building the new station.  
A. four month's time                      B. four-months time  
C. six months time                      D. six months' time
4. Both of the \_\_\_\_\_ sons are doctors.  
A. woman's                      B. womans'                      C. women's                      D. women
5. They are \_\_\_\_\_. They are not \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Germans ... Frenchmen                      B. Germans ... Frenchmans  
C. German ... Frenchmen                      D. German ... Frenchmans
6. My pronunciation is not good enough so I often ask my teacher for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. some advice                      B. some advices  
C. an advice                      D. a good advice
7. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ he has been given.  
A. how many informations                      B. how much information  
C. how many information                      D. the number of information
8. Wu Dong is one of \_\_\_\_\_ in this school.  
A. the best student                      B. the best students  
C. best student                      D. best students
9. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ in the room.  
A. chairs                      B. cotton                      C. desks                      D. books
10. Are they nurses or \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. woman doctors                      B. woman's doctors  
C. women doctors                      D. women's doctors
11. The dictionary isn't \_\_\_\_\_. It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. her, my                      B. hers, mine



15. 谓语应和主语的中心词保持一致,句中主语的中心词是 pair,所以应和单数的谓语动词连用。

1. — Who is the woman in the red coat?  
— She's \_\_\_\_\_ mother.  
A. Tom and Kate  
B. Tom and Kate's  
C. Tom's and Kate's  
D. Tom's and Kate
2. There is some \_\_\_\_\_ in the basket.  
A. apple  
B. banana  
C. sugar  
D. egg
3. The waiter gave us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. two cups of coffees  
B. two coffees  
C. two cup of coffee  
D. two cup of coffee
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ for you on the train.  
A. aren't any room  
B. isn't no room  
C. isn't any room  
D. are no room
5. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge.  
A. food  
B. fish  
C. meat  
D. egg
6. Most matter \_\_\_\_\_ three states: solids, liquids and gases.  
A. have  
B. has  
C. little  
D. a few
7. Many kinds of work \_\_\_\_\_ done by computers.  
A. has  
B. have been  
C. has been  
D. was
8. We need \_\_\_\_\_ furniture in our house.  
A. huge amounts of  
B. a large number of  
C. the largest number of  
D. huge amount of
9. Please get \_\_\_\_\_ for me when you come back.  
A. two loaves of bread  
B. two loaf of bread  
C. two loaves bread  
D. two loaf bread
10. \_\_\_\_\_ damage was done by the flood.  
A. A great deal  
B. A plenty of  
C. A large amount of  
D. A large number of

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

1. 句中的 mother 是单数,因此可以判断是两个孩子共同的母亲。表示共同的所有关系,应在最后的所有者之后加上 's。
2. 四个选项中只有 sugar 是不可数名词,与单数的谓语相配。
3. A 选项中的 coffee 是不可数名词,不可以加 s,而 C 选项中的 cup 后少了 s,coffee

后也多了 s, D 选项中的 cup 形式也不对, 在生活中, 也经常使用 coffees 来表示几杯咖啡, 因此 B 选项是正确的。

4. room 在句中表示空间的意思, 而不是房间, 是不可数名词, 只能和单数的谓语连用, 而 no 不能用于否定句中。
5. fish 是单复数同形的可数名词, D 选项的 egg 应用复数形式。
6. matter 是不可数名词, 表示物质的意思, 句中缺了谓语动词, 因此应该选 B。
7. kinds 是句中主语的中心词, 所以应和复数的谓语连用。
8. furniture 是不可数名词, 只能和 amount 连用, a number of 和 the number of 只和可数名词的复数连用。而 amount 表示数量常用的词组是 a large (small) amount of, 本句是用它的复数形式 huge (large) amounts of。
9. 不可数名词的数量可用某些表示计量的普通名词来表达。这里说两条面包, 虽然面包不可数, 但 loaf 是可数的, 应选 A。
10. damage 是不可数名词, A 选项少了 of, B 选项多了 a, 所以只能选 C。

### 【典型中考题解】

1. \_\_\_\_\_ that pair of new \_\_\_\_\_ expensive?  
A. Is, shoe      B. Are, shoe      C. Is, shoes      D. Are, shoes
2. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge.  
A. food      B. fruit      C. eggs      D. bread
3. There's only a little \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge. That's not enough for breakfast.  
A. cakes      B. bread      C. eggs      D. biscuits
4. They got much \_\_\_\_\_ from those new books.  
A. ideas      B. photos      C. information      D. stories
5. Mr Lin often gives us \_\_\_\_\_ by E-mail.  
A. some good information      B. some good informations  
C. good informations      D. a good information

参考答案:

1. C    2. C    3. B    4. C    5. A

解析:

1. 句中主语的中心词是 pair, 是单数, 与单数的谓语搭配, 而一双鞋子一定要以复数的形式 shoes 出现。
2. many 只能用来修饰可数名词复数形式, 四个选项中只有 eggs 是可数名词复数。
3. a little 只能和不可数名词连用, 四个选项中只有 bread 是不可数名词。
4. information 是不可数名词。much 后面跟不可数名词。
5. 同上。

## 二、冠 词

### 【典型例题解析】

- Germany is \_\_\_\_\_ European country, but China is in \_\_\_\_\_ Asia, it is \_\_\_\_\_ Asian Country.  
A. an, the, an    B. a, /, an    C. an, /, an    D. the, the, an
- \_\_\_\_\_ sun rises in \_\_\_\_\_ east and sets in \_\_\_\_\_ west.  
A. /, the, the    B. A, /, /    C. The, /, /    D. The, the, the
- How do you go to \_\_\_\_\_ school every day, by \_\_\_\_\_ bike or on \_\_\_\_\_ foot.  
A. /, /, /    B. the, /, /    C. /, the, the    D. /, /, the
- We should help \_\_\_\_\_ people who are in \_\_\_\_\_ trouble.  
A. the, /    B. /, /    C. the, the    D. /, the
- \_\_\_\_\_ Zhangs are having \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at \_\_\_\_\_ dinning-table in \_\_\_\_\_ dinning-room.  
A. The, the, the, the    B. The, /, the, /  
C. The, /, the, the    D. /, the, the, the
- My younger sister used to play \_\_\_\_\_ flute, but now she enjoy playing \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.  
A. the, the    B. the, /    C. /, the    D. /, /
- Prepare for \_\_\_\_\_ worst and hope for \_\_\_\_\_ best.  
A. the, the    B. the, a    C. a, a    D. a, the
- Many people go to \_\_\_\_\_ church on \_\_\_\_\_ Sundays.  
A. the, /    B. a, /    C. /, /    D. /, the
- \_\_\_\_\_ winter comes after \_\_\_\_\_ autumn.  
A. /, /    B. the, the    C. /, the    D. the, a
- \_\_\_\_\_ wounded are all in \_\_\_\_\_ hospital now. They will stay there for \_\_\_\_\_ long time.  
A. /, the, a    B. The, a, a    C. /, /, a    D. The, /, a
- \_\_\_\_\_ honest person never tells \_\_\_\_\_ lies.  
A. An, the    B. The, the    C. An, /    D. /, /
- Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ meat or \_\_\_\_\_ fish for \_\_\_\_\_ lunch?  
A. /, /, the    B. /, /, /    C. the, the, the    D. the, a, the
- \_\_\_\_\_ People's Republic of China was founded on \_\_\_\_\_ first of \_\_\_\_\_ October, 1949.  
A. /, the, /    B. The, the, the    C. The, /, /    D. The, the, /
- \_\_\_\_\_ murderer was finally put into \_\_\_\_\_ prison.

- A. The, the      B. A, /      C. The, /      D. A, the
15. She has \_\_\_\_\_ one-year-old child.
- A. an      B. a      C. /      D. the

**参考答案:**

1. B    2. D    3. A    4. A    5. C    6. B    7. A    8. C    9. A    10. D
11. C    12. B    13. D    14. C    15. B

**解析:**

- European 是辅音音素开始的单词,前面只能用 a, 而 Asian 是元音音素开始的单词,前面必须使用 an,另外在大洲前面是不能用冠词的。
- 独一无二的天体前必须用定冠词,如 sun、moon、star 等,但 space 例外,前面不加任何冠词。东西南北四个方向前也应该使用定冠词。
- go to school 是固定词组,前面不用冠词,表示上学这一概念,而不指某所具体的学校,还有如 go to bed, go to work, at home, at school, in class, after class, after work, go to church, go to hospital, in prison 等。by 后面加名词经常表示一种方式或手段,也不用冠词。on foot 是固定词组搭配,不用冠词,表示步行这种方式。
- 若一个名词后有从句或词组修饰时,前面应使用定冠词,表示特指。people 后有一个定语从句,因此前面应使用定冠词。in trouble 是固定词组搭配,表示处于困难的境地或有麻烦。
- 姓氏复数前使用定冠词表示一家人,三餐 breakfast、lunch、supper 前是不使用冠词的,还包括 dinner、tea,句中 dinning room、dinning-table 是特指那一家人的餐厅和餐桌,应使用定冠词表示特指。
- 乐器前面应使用定冠词,而球类运动前不使用冠词。
- 形容词最高级前应使用定冠词。
- 表示星期每一天前是不使用冠词的,这里 on Sundays 表示每个星期日。go to church 是固定词组搭配,表示去教堂做礼拜这一概念,不指去哪一家具体的教堂,若不是去做礼拜,而是去做其他事情,比如去教堂拜访一位神父,那就要加冠词。
- 四季前不用冠词。
- 某些形容词前加定冠词表示一类人,比如 the old, the young, the blind, the rich 等,这里 the wounded 表示受伤的人。in hospital 是固定词组,表示住院这一概念,不用冠词,表示一段时间应使用不定冠词。
- 表示一类人或事物,若是可数名词,可用定冠词加可数名词单数,或不定冠词加可数名词单数来表示,或直接用可数名词的复数形式来表示。若是不可数名词,用原形来表示就可以了。这句话的意思是诚实的人不说谎,诚实的人是一类人,是单数,honest 又是以元音音素开始的单词,前面应使用 an, lies 是可数名词复数,表示谎言,前面不需要再加冠词。
- 三餐前不用冠词,不可数名词用原形就可表示一个类别的事物。
- 由普通名词构成的专有名词前必须加定冠词,这里 the People's Republic of China 就是一例,还有如 the Great Wall, the Summer Palace 等,月份前不用冠词,而序数词前应用定冠词。

14. put into prison 也是固定词组搭配,表示被关进监狱服刑,若不是这一意思,前面可以使用冠词。murderer 在句中有特指的含义,应在前面加定冠词。
15. one 是辅音因素开始的单词,因此应使用不定冠词 a。

### 【典型错题分析】

1. \_\_\_\_\_ man with \_\_\_\_\_ book in his hand is our new class teacher.  
A. A, a                      B. The, a                      C. /, a                      D. The, the
2. I got \_\_\_\_\_ “A” in \_\_\_\_\_ maths test last week.  
A. an, the                      B. a, the                      C. /, a                      D. /, the
3. It was raining again! What \_\_\_\_\_ day!  
A. an                      B. the                      C. /                      D. a
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Europe and \_\_\_\_\_ America are separated by \_\_\_\_\_ Atlantic Ocean.  
A. The, the, the                      B. /, /, the                      C. /, /, /                      D. The, the, /
5. The little girl is really \_\_\_\_\_ comfort to her parents.  
A. a                      B. /                      C. the                      D. an
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Brown wants you at the door.  
A. The                      B. /                      C. A                      D. An
7. There is \_\_\_\_\_ plenty of rain in \_\_\_\_\_ southeast while there is little in \_\_\_\_\_ northwest.  
A. a, the, the                      B. /, the, the                      C. a, /, the                      D. the, the, the
8. Who is going to take \_\_\_\_\_ place of Mr Smith next term?  
A. the                      B. /                      C. a                      D. an
9. We usually go by \_\_\_\_\_ lift, that means we can go up and down in \_\_\_\_\_ lift.  
A. a, a                      B. /, a                      C. the, the                      D. the, a
10. He wanted to change \_\_\_\_\_ one-hundred-dollar bill.  
A. /                      B. the                      C. an                      D. a

### 参考答案:

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

### 解析:

1. with a book 在句中做后置定语修饰 man,因此 man 前要使用定冠词,手上拿一本书并没特指是哪一本书,用不定冠词即可。
2. A 是以元音因素开始的字母,这里表示等第,是可数名词,意思是考试得了个 A,因此前面使用不定冠词,考试是特指上个星期的考试,所以前面应加定冠词。
3. What a day! 是省略了主谓的感叹句,可数名词单数 day 前应使用不定冠词。
4. 大洲前不用冠词,而大江、大洋、山脉、湖海等前必须使用定冠词。
5. 某些表示抽象概念的不可数名词如果表示一个具体的人或事时,可作为可数名词来使用,这里 comfort 表示那女孩对于她的父母亲来说是一种安慰,因此在前面加

不定冠词。

6. 在姓氏前面加不定冠词表示某一个人,这句话意思是“一个姓布朗的人在门口找你”。
7. plenty of 是固定词组,表示很多,不加冠词,方向前加定冠词。
8. take the place of 是固定词组,表示取代。
9. by lift 表示乘电梯这种方式,在这词组中不用冠词,而在词组 in a lift 中,lift 是一个具体的名词,因此要在单数名词 lift 前使用不定冠词 a。
10. a one-hundred-dollar bill 表示一张一百元的纸币,one 又是以辅音因素开始的单词,因此使用不定冠词 a。

### 【典型中考题解】

1. Shanghai is in \_\_\_\_\_ east of China.  
A. /                      B. an                      C. a                      D. the
2. I can see a little white sheep in the field. \_\_\_\_\_ sheep is Nancy's.  
A. A                      B. The                      C. An                      D. /
3. \_\_\_\_\_ old lady in brown is \_\_\_\_\_ university professor.  
A. An ... a              B. An ... /              C. The ... an              D. The ... a
4. Did you enter for \_\_\_\_\_ high jump or \_\_\_\_\_ 400-metre race?  
A. a, a                      B. a, the                      C. the, a                      D. the, the

参考答案:

1. D    2. B    3. D    4. D

解析:

1. 方向前使用定冠词。
2. 定冠词的基本用法是表示特指。这里 the sheep 就是指前一句提到的小白羊。
3. 有后置短语修饰的名词前应加定冠词,university 是以辅音因素开始的单词,所以前面只能用 a。
4. 比赛项目前也应加定冠词。

### 三、代 词

#### 【典型例题解析】

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ books left. We can't lend you any.  
A. a few                  B. few                  C. a little                  D. little
2. \_\_\_\_\_ of the two girls are Young Pioneers.  
A. Both                  B. All                  C. Neither                  D. Either
3. I have \_\_\_\_\_ to tell you.  
A. important something                  B. something important  
C. some important thing                  D. anything important
4. Some of his friends are playing football, \_\_\_\_\_ are playing volleyball.  
A. other                  B. the other                  C. another                  D. others
5. Hurry up! You may take \_\_\_\_\_ of the buses over there.  
A. both                  B. all                  C. either                  D. each
6. Whose raincoat is this? It must be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she                  B. her                  C. he                  D. his
7. I don't want this pair of glasses. Please show me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the other                  B. other                  C. others                  D. another
8. He found \_\_\_\_\_ impossible to finish the work in two weeks.  
A. it                  B. himself                  C. that                  D. not
9. —Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ coffee?  
— Thanks.  
A. any                  B. a bit                  C. a few                  D. some
10. Either \_\_\_\_\_ going to win.  
A. side are                  B. sides are                  C. side is                  D. sides is
11. Neither I nor she \_\_\_\_\_ a nurse.  
A. am                  B. is                  C. are                  D. be
12. Tim and Tom \_\_\_\_\_ good at English and maths.  
A. both are                  B. are both                  C. neither are                  D. are neither
13. The two workers \_\_\_\_\_ hard.  
A. both work                  B. work both                  C. all work                  D. work all
14. Everybody must do the exercises \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. oneself                  B. ourselves                  C. himself                  D. themselves
15. He is a person who likes to talk to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. himself                  B. oneself                  C. yourself                  D. itself
16. Grandma Wang has four daughters. One is a doctor, but \_\_\_\_\_ are nurses.  
A. another                  B. other                  C. the others                  D. others

17. Does this bicycle belong to \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. hers                      B. her                      C. she                      D. herself
18. One ought to know what \_\_\_\_\_ duties are.  
A. her                      B. one's                      C. their                      D. his
19. — Where is the teapot?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ over there, but \_\_\_\_\_ lid is missing.  
A. Its ... its              B. It's ... its              C. It's ... it's              D. Its ... its
20. The population of China is larger than \_\_\_\_\_ of Britain.  
A. this                      B. population              C. that                      D. ones

**参考答案:**

1. B    2. A    3. B    4. D    5. C    6. D    7. D    8. A    9. D    10. C  
11. B    12. B    13. A    14. C    15. A    16. C    17. B    18. B    19. B    20. C

**解析:**

- 从句中意思可以判断没有什么书可以外借,书是可数名词,和可数名词连用表示否定含义的词组是 B. few 用在可数名词前,表示几乎没有。
- 句中只有两个女孩,谓语动词是复数,所以只能选 A。
- 形容词修饰不定代词时,只能放在后面。
- 句型 some ... some ... others 表示一些……一些……一些,最后一个“一些”习惯上用 others 来表示,不表示剩余的意思。
- 乘坐车子不能在同一时间坐不同的车子,所以只能用 either,表示两者中的任何一个。
- 在这里只能用名词性的物主代词,名词性的物主代词有名词的特征,后面不能加名词,这里只有 D 是名词性的物主代词。
- another 表示再一个,又一个的意思。A 表示两个中剩下的另一个,B 只能做定语,表示别的,而 C 表示泛指的其他人。
- It 除了可以作形式主语,也可以充当形式宾语。在这里就是作 found 的宾语。
- 在提出邀请或请求,希望对方给出肯定答复的疑问句中,我们用 some 来代替 any。
- either 后所加的名词应该是单数,谓语也是单数,但在 either of 这词组里名词应是复数,谓语还是单数。
- neither ... nor 句型应遵循就近原则,即谓语应和最靠近它的主语保持一致,在这里必须和 she 保持一致。
- both 在句中放置于 be 动词、情态动词的后面,行为动词的前面。
- 同上。
- 和 everyone、everybody、each 相对应的反身代词是 himself。
- 和 he 相对应的反身代词是 himself。
- the others 表示其余的、剩下的,符合句意。在这里 the other = the other three。
- 在 belong to sb. 这词组里 sb. 必须使用宾格,所以应选 B。
- 和 one 相对应的所有格是 one's。
- It's 是主谓关系,是 it is 的缩写形式,而 its 是所有格,表示它的。

20. 在比较的句型中,用 that 来代替前面提到的单数或不可数的比较对象。

【典型错题分析】

1. The river is very dirty, there are \_\_\_\_\_ people swimming in it.  
A. few                      B. a few                      C. little                      D. a little
2. Don't worry! We still have \_\_\_\_\_ time left.  
A. a few                      B. few                      C. little                      D. a little
3. If you have \_\_\_\_\_ time, would you make \_\_\_\_\_ for me?  
A. any, any                      B. some, some                      C. any, some                      D. some, any
4. How far is \_\_\_\_\_ from Shanghai Station to the People's park?  
A. this                      B. that                      C. it                      D. its
5. The teacher asks us to write those sentences every \_\_\_\_\_ line.  
A. each                      B. two                      C. other                      D. second
6. The teachers in this school are working much harder than \_\_\_\_\_ in that school.  
A. that                      B. those                      C. this                      D. these
7. The train is delayed, so we have to wait for \_\_\_\_\_ 45 minutes.  
A. other                      B. again                      C. one                      D. another
8. \_\_\_\_\_ will enter for the examination next week.  
A. He, you and I                      B. You, he and I  
C. I, you and he                      D. He, I and you
9. I have made great progress with the help of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. them                      B. theirs                      C. their                      D. themselves
10. He is a workmate of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. mine                      B. myself                      C. me                      D. my
11. \_\_\_\_\_ of us want to go shopping on \_\_\_\_\_ a rainy day.  
A. No ... so                      B. None ... such  
C. None ... so                      D. No ... such
12. These exercise books aren't ours, they are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. other's                      B. others'                      C. others                      D. the other
13. He had a book in one hand and a radio in \_\_\_\_\_ hand.  
A. other                      B. another                      C. others                      D. the other
14. — Does her mother let \_\_\_\_\_ go out all by \_\_\_\_\_?  
— No, that is just an idea of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. her, herself, hers                      B. herself, her, hers  
C. herself, herself, her                      D. her, her, herself
15. \_\_\_\_\_ Lilei \_\_\_\_\_ Weifang speak English well.  
A. Both, and                      B. Neither, nor  
C. Either, or                      D. Not only, but also