

# 中学英语习题集

武汉市教师进修学院

## 说 明

为了帮助参加一九七九年高考的考生进行复习，我们组织编写了这本《中学英语习题集》。

此习题集仅供本市广大考生和辅导教师参考。考生在复习时，应着重打好基础，提高实际运用语言的能力。

参加编写工作的是武汉市外语教研会的有关学校和老师。

由于时间仓促，水平有限，书中肯定有不少缺点和错误，希望广大师生提出宝贵意见，以便改正。

武汉市教师进修学院外语教研室

一九七九年元月

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## 一、词类和句子成分 (Parts of Speech and Members of the Sentence)

I. State to what part of speech each of the words belongs: (指出下列句中各个词的词类)

1. We love our country.
2. English is a useful tool.
3. Beijing is the capital of China.
4. Oh! I am so happy.
5. Is this book yours or mine?
6. I have lived in Wuhan for ten years.

II. Name the parts of speech of the words in italics:

(指出下列句子中斜体字的词性)

1. A. I never heard of such a thing *before*.  
B. I don't think she will be back *before* five.  
C. Take your medicine *before* you go to bed.
2. A. The station is quite *near*.  
B. The Mid-Autumn Festival is drawing

*near.*

C. There is a bus-stop *near* the end of the street.

D. The train was *nearing* Beijing.

3. A. Shall I show you *round*?

B. I should like to travel *round* the world.

C. *Round* your lips when producing the sound!

D. Her face is as *round* as an apple.

4. A. He came to my *home* yesterday afternoon.

B. Did you go *home* last month?

5. A. Has the *rain* stopped yet?

B. It is beginning to *rain*.

6. A. He gets up *early*.

B. Our *early* rice grows well.

7. A. Do you work *hard* at English?

B. It is *hard* work.

8. A. With the *help* of rockets we shall know more and more about the moon.

B. The students *help* the peasants harvest crops every autumn.

9. A. What was Shanghai *like* before liberation?

B. What kind of novels would you *like* to have?

C. He is *like* his father.

10. A. We have studied six lessons *since* the beginning of this term.

B. She has never missed a day *since* she came to work.

C. We parted in 1944 and have not seen each other *since*.

11. I *iron* my clothes with an *iron*.

12. I *brush* my hair with a hair-*brush*.

13. *Paper* the walls with white *paper*.

14. He has a good *head*, he is a *head* boy in the class.

15. Take the cart *back* to the *back* yard and *back* it into the shed at the *back* of the stable.

III. Fill in the blanks with right words:

(用正确的词填空)

1. A. We are \_\_\_\_\_ our great motherland.

B. There is a large \_\_\_\_\_ near our school.

C. We are determined to \_\_\_\_\_ China into a powerful, modern socialist country.

D. A reservoir has been \_\_\_\_\_ in our commune.

(build, built, building)

2. A. We study \_\_\_\_\_, maths, English and so on.

B. The \_\_\_\_\_ people are advancing on the socialist road.

C. The capital of \_\_\_\_\_ is Beijing.

(China, Chinese)

3. A. I have a nice \_\_\_\_\_. That is to be a working-class intellectual.

B. \_\_\_\_\_ you a Happy New Year.

(wish, wishing)

4. A. Our education must \_\_\_\_\_ with productive labour.

B. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ in our commune.

(combines, be combined)

5. A. Li Ming \_\_\_\_\_ for Beijing tomorrow.

B. The \_\_\_\_\_ turn yellow in autumn.

(leaves, is leaving)

6. A. I am entirely kept in the \_\_\_\_\_.

B. The room is in complete \_\_\_\_\_.

(dark, darkness)

7. A. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ factory.

B. All kinds of \_\_\_\_\_ are being made here.

(clothes, clothing)

8. A. America is a \_\_\_\_\_ industrialized country.

B. Eagles like to fly \_\_\_\_\_.

(high, highly)

9. A. You shouldn't stay up so \_\_\_\_\_.

B. I haven't seen him \_\_\_\_\_.

(late, lately)

10. A. That theatre can \_\_\_\_\_ about 1600 people.

B. Where shall we \_\_\_\_\_ ?

(sit, seat)

IV. Write the parts of speech of the following words: (写出下列单词的词性)

work                  worker

Marx                  Marxist                  Marxism

care                  careful                  carefully                  careless

revolution                  revolutionary

modern                  modernize                  modernization

appear                  disappear

able                  unable

celebrate                  celebration

(答案略)

V. Analyse the following sentences:

(分析下列句子)

1. The sun rises.

主                  谓

2. I am a student.

主                  谓                  表

3. There are seven days in a week.

谓                  主                  状

4. Are you happy?      Yes, we are.

谓      主                  表                  状                  主                  谓

5. What are you doing? I am writing a letter.

宾                  主                  谓                  宾



6. Can you sing Chinese folk songs?

主

宾

谓

7. Where are you from?

谓

主

表

8. Lao Li, an old Red Army man is over sixty.

主

同位主语

谓

表

9. We have learned a lot from the workers and

主

谓

宾

状

peasants.

10. The Chinese people will certainly build their

主

谓

motherland into a powerful socialist country.

宾

宾语补足语

11. You are really good doctors sent by Chairman

主

谓

状

表

定

Mao.

主

谓

状

12. We know that we study for the four moder-

主

谓

宾语从句

nizations.

13. Chairman Mao helped the people to dig a

主

谓

宾

宾语补

well.

足语

14. It is most important to carry out the

形式主

谓

表语

主

mass line.



III. Put in the missing words:

(将括号内的汉语译成英语填入空格)

1. I have a \_\_\_\_\_ (兄弟) and three \_\_\_\_\_ (姐妹).
2. There are thirty \_\_\_\_\_ (班级) in our school.
3. He needs some red \_\_\_\_\_ (铅笔).
4. How many \_\_\_\_\_ (天) are there in May?
5. There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (人) in that room.
6. All \_\_\_\_\_ (孩子们) like \_\_\_\_\_ (运动).
7. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ (消息)?
8. They are \_\_\_\_\_ (马) and \_\_\_\_\_ (羊).
9. There are many beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ (花) in the garden.
10. Put some \_\_\_\_\_ (糖) in your \_\_\_\_\_ (茶).

IV. Choose the correct form of the given words:

(在下面空格内填入所给词的适当形式)

1. He is making a study of fresh-water \_\_\_\_\_ (fish).
2. There are more than a dozen \_\_\_\_\_ (gold-fish) in the bowl.
3. Everyone was in high \_\_\_\_\_ (spirit) that day.
4. The tree was covered with \_\_\_\_\_ (blossom).
5. Please tell us about your \_\_\_\_\_ (experience) in Tibet.
6. We have much \_\_\_\_\_ (fruit) this year.
7. What beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ (weather) we are having!
8. She is making good \_\_\_\_\_ (progress) in

English.

9. All our \_\_\_\_\_ (trouble) are over.

10. The child's illness gave her much \_\_\_\_\_ (trouble).

V. Put the following into English using possessive case: (用名词的所有格译出下列词组)

1. 我姐姐的书

11. 张华和李明的房间

2. 男孩的父亲

12. 毛主席的著作

3. 学生们的书桌

13. 我嫂嫂的父亲

4. 昨天的会议

14. 十分钟的休息

5. 披着羊皮的狼

15. 李白和杜甫的诗

6. 儿童读物

16. 三年的时间

7. 今天的报纸

17. 教师阅览室

8. 工农家庭

18. 工人疗养院

9. 中国的对外贸易

19. 中华人民共和国

10. 国际劳动妇女节

20. 别人的自行车

### 三、代 词 (The Pronoun)

I. Rewrite these sentences, using personal pronouns instead of nouns:

(用人称代词代替名词填空)

1. (Comrade Li's father) \_\_\_\_\_ is a doctor.
2. (That woman) \_\_\_\_\_ looks like a nurse.
3. Tell (your brother) \_\_\_\_\_ to come here at once.
4. Take (this little girl) \_\_\_\_\_ to the nursery.
5. (My uncle and aunt) \_\_\_\_\_ came to see (my father and me) \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday afternoon.
6. Please give (this book) \_\_\_\_\_ to (the boy) \_\_\_\_\_.
7. (My elder sister) \_\_\_\_\_ explained (the text) \_\_\_\_\_ to (my classmates) \_\_\_\_\_.
8. (The monitor and I) \_\_\_\_\_ shall go to the cinema after school.

II. Give the missing pronouns;

(补进所缺的代词)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (我们的) English teacher is Comrade Liu.
2. This is \_\_\_\_\_ (我的) coat. \_\_\_\_\_ (你的) coat is over there.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (他的) parents are not in Wuhan. He is now living with \_\_\_\_\_ (他的) grandmother.
4. The students are doing \_\_\_\_\_ (他们的) homework.
5. Look at the dog! There is something wrong with \_\_\_\_\_ (它的) leg.

6. This doesn't look like \_\_\_\_\_ (我的) dictionary.

7. She has lost \_\_\_\_\_ (她的) pen. Will you lend \_\_\_\_\_ (她) \_\_\_\_\_ (你的)?

8. Is this history book \_\_\_\_\_ (你的)? No, I don't think it is \_\_\_\_\_ (我的).

9. \_\_\_\_\_ (他们的) exercise-books are not here. These are all \_\_\_\_\_ (我们的).

10. Please tell \_\_\_\_\_ (她的) sister to wait.

11. Is this bike \_\_\_\_\_ (你的)? No, it isn't. \_\_\_\_\_ (我的) is blue.

12. This is your classroom, isn't it? No, it isn't. \_\_\_\_\_ (我们的) is on the second floor.

13. This is Dick's bag, isn't it? No, it isn't. \_\_\_\_\_ (他的) is green.

14. This is Class Two's tape-recorder, isn't it? No, \_\_\_\_\_ (他们的) is by the window.

15. Whose book is this? Is it \_\_\_\_\_ (你的)? No, it isn't. It's Comrade Green's.

III. Fill in the blanks with reflexive pronouns:

(填入适当的反身代词)

1. John \_\_\_\_\_ wrote and posted the letter.

2. He did it \_\_\_\_\_.

3. You said so \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Don't tell her the answer. Let her do the exercise \_\_\_\_\_.

5. I didn't do it for them. They did it\_\_\_\_\_.

6. The story\_\_\_\_\_is not bad, but the language is not good enough.

7. He thinks more of others than of\_\_\_\_\_.

8. Don't wash it\_\_\_\_\_. Let me wash it for you.

IV. Fill in the blanks with relative pronouns:

(用关系代词填空)

1. I don't remember to\_\_\_\_\_I lent the book.

2. The student\_\_\_\_\_book you borrowed wished to have it back.

3. Did you notice the picture\_\_\_\_\_your brother was looking at?

4. I gave them the books\_\_\_\_\_they wanted.

5. The worker\_\_\_\_\_invented the machine is now studying at Qinghua University.

6. We are proud of the achievements\_\_\_\_\_we have made since liberation.

7. He is no longer the man\_\_\_\_\_he was.

8. China has hundreds of islands, of\_\_\_\_\_the largest is Taiwan.

V. Fill in the blanks with interrogative pronouns:

(用疑问代词填空)

1. \_\_\_\_\_is he? He is a doctor.

2. With\_\_\_\_\_did you go there?

3. \_\_\_\_\_did you give the letter to?

4. \_\_\_\_\_ book did you take?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is stronger, a tiger or a lion?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ film did you see last night?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ are singing there?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is on duty today?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is there in your hand?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ kind of poems do you like best?

V. Fill in the blanks with indefinite pronouns,  
(用不定代词填空)

1. A. Her parents are \_\_\_\_\_ workers.  
B. Her classmates are \_\_\_\_\_ from peasants' families.
  2. A. There are trees on \_\_\_\_\_ side of the street.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ sides of the street are lined with trees.
  3. A. He lent me two books, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them are easy enough for me.  
B. He lent me a few books, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them are easy enough for me.
  4. A. All these are fine novels. You can read \_\_\_\_\_ of them.  
B. Both these are fine novels. You can read \_\_\_\_\_ of them.
  5. A. \_\_\_\_\_ room is crowded with visitors.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ room can seat about forty people.
- VI. Change the following sentences into a) inter-



rogative and b) negative;

(把下列句子变为疑问句和否定句)

1. We are going to build some reservoirs this winter.
2. They have met with some difficulty in their work.
3. I have something else to do tonight.
4. Someone wants to go there with us.
5. There is some hope of our finishing the work tonight.

VIII. Fill in the blanks with "some, any, no" and their compound pronouns;

(在下面空格中填入 "some, any, no" 或由它们构成的合成代词)

1. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ English books? Yes, I have \_\_\_\_\_ novels as well as \_\_\_\_\_ textbooks.
2. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ pictures in that book?  
Yes, there are \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ came to see you this morning.
4. They want \_\_\_\_\_ ice, but I can't find \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ to tell me? Yes, I have \_\_\_\_\_ important to tell you.
6. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ wrong with the machine?  
No, there is \_\_\_\_\_ wrong with the machine.
7. Why don't you get \_\_\_\_\_ to read on the train?
8. This book is too difficult. Can you lend me