

钱蔚家◎主编



优等生英语

# 初中语法训练

The Ivy League is the name applied to an association of eight private universities and colleges in the northeast United States, comprising Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania, and Yale. The term Ivy League can trace its roots to 1919, but the term really gained national attention starting in 1954. Ivy League schools consistently place among the top 20 in the US News college and university rankings; they rank among the top one percent of the world's academic institutions in terms of financial endowment. Maybe the name comes from a legend that Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton set a league earlier, so the four universities were called "IV League". If the Roman numeral IV is looked at in English letters, it can be pronounced the same pronunciation as the word "Ivy" in English. The advantage of Ivy League universities is that they have many world-famous professors and also have an illustrious academic heritage. Though they have very high admission standards, the Ivy League universities are still the places where many outstanding students desire to attend. They are a haven for "country" 's top-tier students and faculty; and they are perceived to be socially elite. The Ivy League is a name applied to an association of private universities and colleges in the northeast United States, comprising Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania, and Yale. The term Ivy League can trace its roots to 1919, but the term really gained national attention starting in 1954. Ivy League schools consistently place among the top 20 in the US News college and university rankings; they rank among the top one percent of the world's academic institutions in terms of financial endowment. Maybe the name comes from a legend that Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton set a league earlier, so the four universities were called "IV League". If the Roman numeral IV is looked at in English letters, it can be pronounced the same pronunciation as the word "Ivy" in English. The advantage of Ivy League universities is that they have many world-famous professors and also have an illustrious academic heritage. Though they have very high admission standards, the Ivy League universities are still the places where many outstanding students desire to attend. They are a haven for "country" 's top-tier students and faculty; and they are perceived to be socially elite.



华东师范大学出版社

# 优等生英语 助你入名校

- ◆ 这是本社聘请专家专为初中学生精心打造的语法习题集，初中阶段出现的语法现象在本书中都有体现。本书每一章之初对所涉及的语法规则有提纲挈领的归纳；设题内容新颖，与时俱进；题干信息量大；题目难易有合理的梯度，循序渐进；答案部分附有详解。
- ◆ 本书也是一本中考语法复习用书，一卷在手，语法不愁。
- ◆ 如果你已经是优等生，不妨一读
- ◆ 如果你想成为优等生，不得不读
- ◆ 看看名校学生得到了怎样的训练

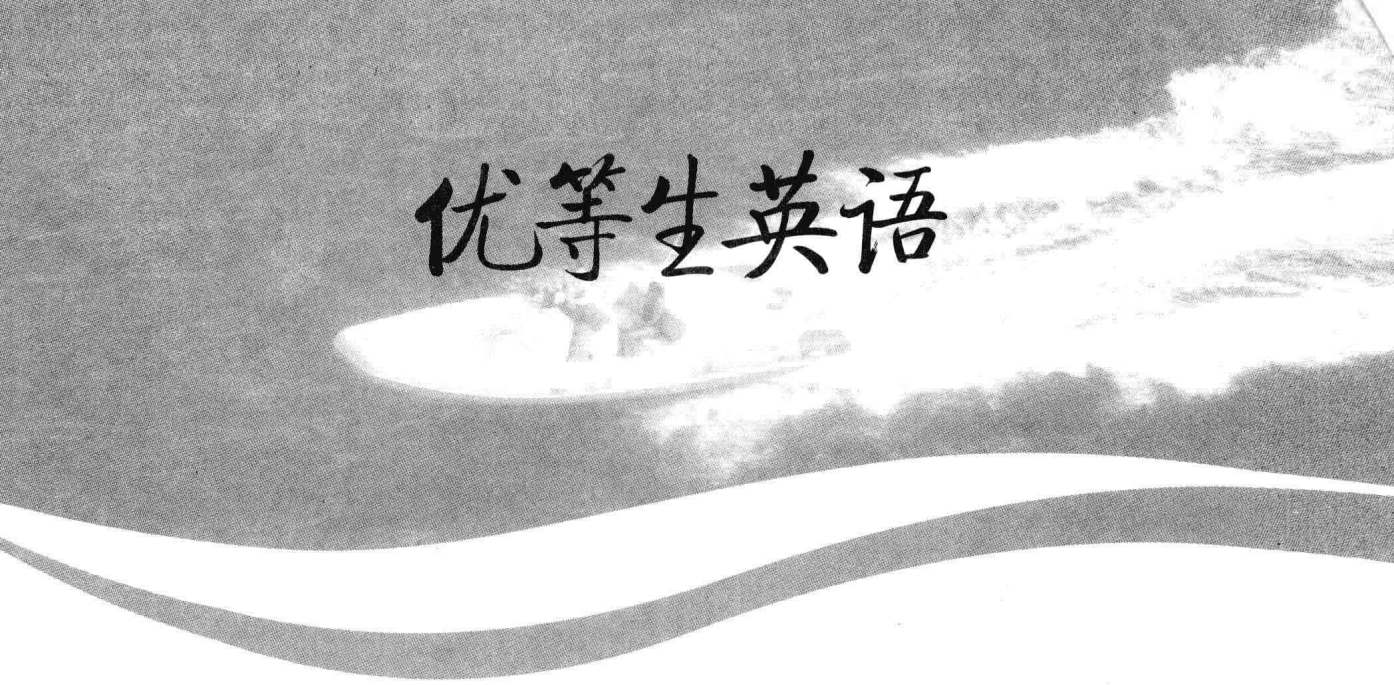
ISBN 978-7-5617-7434-2



9 787561 774342 >

定价：15.00元

www.ecnupress.com.cn



优生英语

# 初中语法训练

钱蔚家 主编



华东师范大学出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

优等生英语. 初中语法训练/钱霞萍编著. —上海: 华东师范大学出版社, 2010. 1

ISBN 978-7-5617-7434-2

I. ①优… II. ①钱… III. ①英语—语法—初中—习题—升学参考资料 IV. ①G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 239506 号

## 优等生英语——初中语法训练

主 编 钱蔚家  
策划组稿 张蝶英  
审读编辑 王 英  
封面设计 卢晓红  
封面摄影 张蝶英

出版发行 华东师范大学出版社  
社 址 上海市中山北路 3663 号 邮编 200062  
电话总机 021-62450163 转各部门 行政传真 021-62572105  
客服电话 021-62865537(兼传真)  
门市(邮购)电话 021-62869887  
门市地址 上海市中山北路 3663 号华东师范大学校内先锋路口  
网 址 [www.ecnupress.com.cn](http://www.ecnupress.com.cn)

印 刷 者 浙江临安曙光印务有限公司  
开 本 787×1092 16 开  
印 张 8.75  
字 数 190 千字  
版 次 2010 年 1 月第一版  
印 次 2010 年 3 月第二次  
印 数 11001—16100  
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5617-7434-2/G·4294  
定 价 15.00 元

出 版 人 朱杰人

(如发现本版图书有印订质量问题,请寄回本社客服中心调换或电话 021-62865537 联系)

# 目 录

---

## 第一部分 语法 / 1

- 一、名词与代词 / 1
- 二、冠词与数词 / 11
- 三、形容词与副词 / 20
- 四、介词与连词 / 29
- 五、动词的时态与语态 / 38
- 六、情态动词与动词不定式 / 47
- 七、句子的种类与类型 / 56
- 八、语言功能 / 64

---

## 第二部分 词性转换 / 77

---

## 第三部分 句型转换 / 82

---

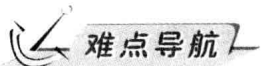
## 第四部分 综合练习 / 89

---

## 参考答案与详解 / 116

# 第一部分 语法

## 一、名词与代词



### 名词的用法要点

#### 1. 名词复数的变化

(1) 以 y 结尾的专有名词,或元音字母 + y 结尾的名词变复数时,直接加 s 变复数。例如:

two Marys                      the Henrys  
monkey — monkeys      holiday — holidays

(2) 以 o 结尾的名词,变复数时:

a. 加 s, 如: photo — photos      piano — pianos  
b. 加 es, 如: potato — potatoes      tomato — tomatoes  
c. 上述 a 和 b 两种方法均可, 如: zero — zeros/zeroses

(3) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词变复数时:

a. 加 s, 如: belief — beliefs      roof — roofs  
safe — safes      gulf — gulfs  
b. 去 f 或 fe 加 ves, 如: half — halves      knife — knives      leaf — leaves      wolf — wolves  
wife — wives      life — lives      thief — thieves  
c. 上述 a 和 b 两种方法均可, 如: handkerchief — handkerchiefs/handkerchieves

#### 2. 名词复数的不规则变化

(1) child — children      foot — feet      tooth — teeth  
mouse — mice      man — men      woman — women

注意: 由一个词加 man 或 woman 构成的合成词, 其复数形式也是 -men 和 -women, 如: an Englishman, two Englishmen。但 German, Roman 等不是合成词, 故复数形式为 Germans, Romans 等; Bowman 是姓, 其复数是 the Bowmans。

(2) 单复同形, 如 deer, sheep, fish, Chinese, Japanese, li, jin, yuan 等。但除人民币的元、角、分外, 美元、英镑、法郎等外币的单位都有复数形式。如: a dollar, two dollars; a penny, two pennies (或 two pence)。

(3) 集体名词, 以单数形式出现, 但实为复数。例如: people, police, cattle 等本身就是复数, 不能说 a people, a police, a cattle, 但可以说 a person, a policeman, a head of cattle。the English, the British, the French, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Swiss 等名词, 表示国民总称时, 作复数用。

(4) 以 s 结尾, 仍为单数的名词, 如:

a. maths, politics, physics 等学科名词, 一般是不可数名词, 为单数。  
b. news 为不可数名词。  
c. the United States, the United Nations 表示一个国家或组织, 所表示的是一个整体, 应视



为单数。

d. 以复数形式出现的书名、剧名、报纸、杂志名,也视为单数。例如:

*The Arabian Nights* is a very interesting story-book. 《一千零一夜》是一本非常有趣的故事书。

(5) 表示由两部分构成的东西,如: glasses(眼镜), trousers, clothes 等,若表达具体数目,要借助数量词 pair(对,双), suit(套): a pair of glasses, two pairs of trousers 等。

(6) 另外还有一些名词,其复数形式有时可表示特别的意思,如: goods 货物, waters 水域, fishes (各种)鱼。

### 3. 名词的格

英语中有些名词可以加“'s”来表示所有关系,带这种词尾的名词形式称为该名词的所有格,如: a teacher's book. 名词所有格的规则如下:

(1) 单数名词词尾加“'s”,复数名词词尾没有 s,也要加“'s”,如 the boy's bag 男孩的书包, men's room 男厕所。

(2) 若名词已有复数词尾-s,只加“'”,如: the students' books 学生的书。

(3) 凡不能加“'s”的名词,都可以用“名词 + of + 名词”的结构来表示所有关系,如: the title of the song 这首歌的歌名。

(4) 在表示店铺或教堂的名字或某人的家时,名词所有格的后面常常不出现它所修饰的名词,如: the barber's 理发店。

(5) 如果两个名词并列,并且分别有 's,则表示“分别有”;只有一个 's,则表示“共有”。例如: John's and Mary's rooms(两间) John and Mary's room(一间)。

(6) 复合名词或短语, 's 加在最后一个词的词尾。例如: a month or two's absence. ?

### 代词的用法要点

#### 1. 反身代词的用法

反身代词可用作宾语、同位语、表语等。用作同位语时,主要用于加强被修饰词的语气,可紧放在被修饰名词后或句末。如:

He himself was a doctor. 他本人就是一位医生。(同位语)

She is too young to look after herself. 她太小,无法照顾自己。(宾语)

That poor boy was myself. 那个可怜的孩子就是我自己。(表语)

注:用于 be, feel, seem, look 等后作表语表示身体或精神处于正常状态。如:

I'll be myself again in no time. 我一会儿就会好的。

I'm not quite myself these days. 我近来身体不大舒服。

#### 2. 指示代词的用法

指示代词主要有四个,即 this, that, these 和 those。它们在句中可作主语、宾语、表语、定语等。具体使用时应注意以下几点:

(1) 为避免重复,可用 that 和 those 代替前面提到的名词。如:

Our grain output is now 5 times that of 1980. 我们现在的粮食产量是 1980 年的 5 倍。  
(that = the grain output)

- (2) 用来回指上文提到的事情时,可用 this 或 that,但是若要指下文叙述的事情,通常要用 this。  
如:

I want to know this: Is she beautiful? 我想知道这一点:她美吗?

- (3) 在打电话时,通常用 this 指自己,用 that 指对方:

Hello. This is Jim. Is that John? 喂,我是吉姆,你是约翰吗?

- (4) 除用作代词外,this 和 that 还可用作副词,用以修饰形容词或副词,意为“这么”、“那么”,相当于 so。如:

I've done only that much. 我所做的就那么多。

Is he always this busy? 他总这么忙吗?

### 3. what 与 which 的用法区别

当选择的范围较明确时,用 which;当选择的范围不明确时,用 what。如:

Which color do you like, red, black or white? 红色、黑色和白色,你喜欢哪种?

What color is your car? 你的汽车是什么颜色的?

### 4. 不定代词的用法

不定代词是英语所有代词中最重要的一类,复习时应注意以下几点:

- (1) some 与 any。some 用于肯定句中,any 用于否定句、疑问句和条件句中。但是,在表示请求、邀请或征求意见的句子中,通常要用 some 而不用 any。如:

Will you lend me some money? 可以借些钱给我吗?

Why don't you bring some flowers? 为什么不带些花来呢?

- (2) 指两者、三者或三者以上的不定代词。有些不定代词用于指两者(如 both, either, neither),有的不定代词用于指三者或三者以上(如 all, any, none, every),具体使用时要根据一定的上下文正确选用。如:

He is blind in both eyes. 他双目失明。

Were they all college students? 他们都是大学生吗?

注:each 可用于两者、三者或三者以上,而 every 只用于三者或三者以上,因此用于两者时只能用 each,不能用 every。如:

There are trees on each side of the road. 路的两边都有树。

- (3) (a) few 与 (a) little。few 和 a few 后接复数名词,而 little 和 a little 后接不可数名词。few 和 little 表示数量很少或几乎没有,强调“少”,含有否定意义;a few 和 a little 则表示数量虽然少但毕竟还有,强调“有”,含有肯定意义。如:

He knew few of them. 他们中间他认识的人很少。

There is still a little left. 还剩一点点。

not a few;不少、相当多;quite a few;相当多。两者不是一对反义词,而几乎是一对同义词。

Not a few of the members were absent. 不少会员未出席。

He has made quite a few friends. 他交了不少朋友。

- (4) all, every, each 的用法。从强调重点上看:all 强调整体地考虑总体,every 强调考虑总体中的所有成员(与 all 很接近),each 则强调逐个地考虑总体;从用法上看:all 和 each 既可单独使用,也可后接名词,还可后接 of 短语;而 every 后必须接名词,既不能单独使用也不



能后接 of 短语;从含义上看,each 指两者或两者以上的“每个”,every 指三者或三者以上“每个”,因此指两者时只能用 each。

- (5) other, the other, another, others 的用法。指单数时,若泛指用 another,若特指用 the other;指复数时,若泛指用 other(后接复数名词)或 others(其后不接名词),若特指用 the other(后接复数名词)或 the others(其后不接名词)。如:

Show me some others. 再拿一些给我看。

Show me another. 另拿一个给我看。

We should think of others. 我们应该多为别人着想。

Where are the other students? 其他同学在哪里?

注:another 后一般要接单数可数名词,但若其后的名词有数词或 few 修饰,则也可接复数名词。如:

I've got another five minutes. 我还有 5 分钟。

- (6) no one, nobody, none 的用法。no one 与 nobody 用法相似,均只用于指人不用于指物,且其后不能接 of 短语,用作主语时谓语单数;而 none 既可用于指人也可用于指物,其后通常接 of 短语,用作主语时,若指不可数名词,谓语只能用单数,若指复数名词,则谓语可用单数(较正式)也可用复数(用于非正式文体)。如:

No one (Nobody) has read it. 没有人读过它。

None of this milk can be used. 这牛奶一点都不能用了。

None of the films is [are] worth seeing. 没有一部电影值得看。

- (7) 复合不定代词的用法。复合不定代词主要包括 something, somebody, someone, anything, anybody, anyone, nothing, nobody, no one, everything, everybody, everyone 等,它们在句中可用作主语、宾语或表语,但不能用作定语。其中 something, someone 等和 anything, anyone 等的区别与 some 和 any 的区别一样,前者一般用于肯定句,后者一般用于否定句、疑问句或条件句。使用时应请注意以下几点:

- a. 受定语修饰时,定语应置于其后。如:

Tell us something interesting. 给我们讲点有趣的事。

There was nobody tired. 没有一个人很累。

- b. 指人的复合不定代词若用作主语,其谓语动词一般用单数,相应的人称代词和物主代词也用单数 he, him, his(不一定指男性)。但在非正式文体中常用复数代词 they, them, their。如:

If anybody (anyone) comes, ask him (them) to wait. 要是有人来,让他等着。

- c. anyone, everyone 等只能指人,不能指物,且其后一般不接 of 短语。若是指物或后接 of 短语,可用 any one, every one(即分开写)。可以说 every one of ..., 不可以说 everyone of ...。



1. The H1N1 disease spread rapidly and took away thousands of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. live                      B. life                      C. lifes                      D. lives
2. Professor Li often gave his students \_\_\_\_\_ on how to write essays.

- A. some advice B. a piece of advice  
 C. a few advices D. little advice
3. Irish people eat a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ for their meals.
- A. potato B. potatos C. potatoes D. photoes
- ★4. You should do more \_\_\_\_\_. Don't always be at the desk busy doing your \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. exercises, exercises B. exercise, exercise  
 C. exercises, exercise D. exercise, exercises
- (5) David talked with a friend of \_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet for a long time yesterday. (08 中考 上海)
- A. he B. his C. him D. himself
6. — Do you like to listen to “Mozart”?
- Yes. Listening to \_\_\_\_\_ is my favourite. (08 中考 山东)
- A. songs B. music C. stories D. news
- ★7. Because of the economic crisis (经济危机), a lot of products are on sale, but \_\_\_\_\_ good ones.
- A. any B. some C. few D. many
8. \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy watching the English program “Shanghai Rush” on ICS.
- A. Most student B. Most of students  
 C. Most of student D. Most of the students
9. Anna is helpful and she often gives me a \_\_\_\_\_ when I'm in trouble.
- A. reply B. hand C. seat D. reason
- ★10. \_\_\_\_\_ of the twins has been back yet.
- A. All B. Both C. Neither D. None
11. I found the bottle in \_\_\_\_\_ room.
- A. Sara and Kate B. Sara's and Kate's  
 C. Sara's and Kate D. Sara and Kate's
- (12) It's going to be a busy day today. I have \_\_\_\_\_ work to do.
- A. a hard B. a lot C. many D. much
- (13) Nothing was found but \_\_\_\_\_ broken.
- A. the room window B. the room's window  
 C. the room of the window D. the window of room
14. — Oh! I came in a hurry and forgot to bring food.
- Never mind. You can have \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. us B. ours C. you D. yours
15. The doctor worked for \_\_\_\_\_ after twelve o'clock.
- A. two more hours B. two another hour  
 C. more two hours D. another two hour
16. — Which sweater do you prefer, the yellow one or the pink one?
- \_\_\_\_\_. I like a light blue one.
- A. Either B. Both C. Any D. Neither

17. He was praised for his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. brave B. bravery C. bravely D. great brave
- \*18. I'm going to call at \_\_\_\_\_ this evening.  
A. Mr. Black B. the Blacks C. Mr. Black's D. Blacks'
19. Some \_\_\_\_\_ are even thinner than your little finger.  
A. bamboo B. bamboos C. kinds of bamboo D. kinds of bambooes
20. His isn't fit for the work. Please get me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. something else B. somebody else C. someone else's D. somebody's else
21. Excuse me, how can I get to the nearest \_\_\_\_\_ shop?  
A. shoes B. shoe C. shoes' D. shoe's
22. — Are \_\_\_\_\_ here now?  
— Yes.  
A. everyone B. anybody C. somebody D. all
23. Please get me a new \_\_\_\_\_ when you go to town.  
A. clothes B. dress C. clothing D. trousers
24. What \_\_\_\_\_ weather we're having these days!  
A. nice B. a nice C. a bad D. worse
25. I'm old enough to wash \_\_\_\_\_ clothes by myself. You can wash \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. my, your B. mine, yours C. my, yours D. your, my
26. It's not far, only \_\_\_\_\_ walk from here to our school.  
A. a ten minutes B. ten minutes C. a ten minutes' D. ten minutes'
27. There are some \_\_\_\_\_ waiting for you outside.  
A. German B. American C. grown-up D. Japanese
28. Though \_\_\_\_\_ is a long way from here, we'll do our best to reach there in time.  
A. there B. it C. its D. itself
29. Would you lend me \_\_\_\_\_ of your money, please?  
A. any B. many C. some D. a lot of
30. There are many tall trees on \_\_\_\_\_ side of the street.  
A. both B. all C. either D. neither
31. Old as he is, he has \_\_\_\_\_ to do every day.  
A. a lot of work B. much works  
C. lots of homeworks D. quite a lot of homeworks
32. He wants nothing but a house of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his own B. himself C. his father D. his own house
33. The fussy (挑剔的) customer wrote \_\_\_\_\_ letter to complain about the services of the hotel.  
A. a 1000-word B. 1000 words C. a 1000-words D. 1000 words'
34. — Who is that knocking at the door?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ must be the milkman.  
A. He B. She C. It D. The man

35. \_\_\_\_\_ who come from the local schools, please fill out the form.  
A. All B. Anyone C. These D. Those
36. \_\_\_\_\_ comes first will be served first.  
A. Who B. Anybody C. All that D. Whoever
37. If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask him or her to leave a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. message B. letter C. sentence D. notice
38. He invited the three of \_\_\_\_\_, Bob, Tom and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. we; me B. us; I C. we; I D. us; me
39. Do you know how large \_\_\_\_\_ is?  
A. population of China B. Chinese population  
C. China population D. China's population
40. There are 34 \_\_\_\_\_ doctors in the hospital.  
A. woman B. women C. woman's D. women's
- \*41. We don't consider \_\_\_\_\_ necessary for them to move into that house.  
A. that B. this C. it D. them
42. They say that the meeting will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. of very important B. great importance  
C. of great importance D. great important
43. I have three pens. One is red, \_\_\_\_\_ two are black.  
A. another B. other C. the other D. the others
44. Jack's room is furnished with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. new furnitures B. many new furnitures  
C. many new pieces of furnitures D. many new pieces of furniture
45. The books here are not so well written as \_\_\_\_\_ on the shelf.  
A. that B. those C. ones D. them
46. He had a \_\_\_\_\_ sleep yesterday.  
A. a good night B. a good-night C. a good night's D. good-night's
47. If you visit the Expo site, you'll see the theme pavilions (主题馆) on \_\_\_\_\_ side of the road.  
A. either B. both C. every D. any
48. These young people are now making an active \_\_\_\_\_ to save the old temple.  
A. part B. effort C. decision D. plan
49. \_\_\_\_\_ must do \_\_\_\_\_ best to serve the people.  
A. One; his B. One; her C. One; one D. Ones; ones
50. Have you read \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper yet?  
A. today's B. today C. the today's D. your today's
51. His favourite \_\_\_\_\_ is the Beatles and he's got lots of CDs. (09 中考 天津)  
A. film B. singer C. band D. concert
52. There is more \_\_\_\_\_ today so life is more dangerous and less healthy. (09 中考 大连)  
A. knowledge B. freedom C. pollution D. population

53. — Mum, Bill is coming to dinner this evening.  
— OK. Let's give him \_\_\_\_\_ to eat.
- A. something different      B. different anything  
C. anything different      D. different something
- \*54. What Darwin (达尔文) said was an attack on people's religious (宗教的) \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. belief      B. beliefs      C. believe      D. believes
55. A plant depends on its green leaves for using \_\_\_\_\_ to make food for itself.  
A. the sun energy      B. the sun's energy      C. the energy of sun      D. energy of the sun
56. "You Are the Chef" invites famous \_\_\_\_\_ to teach audience how to make delicious dishes on TV.  
A. cookers      B. cookery      C. cooks      D. cooking
57. We don't have enough nurses to look after the patients. At least \_\_\_\_\_ are needed. (09 中考 重庆)  
A. ten another nurses      B. more ten nurses  
C. other ten nurses      D. another ten nurses
- \*58. Beer is \_\_\_\_\_ favourite drink.  
A. German      B. German's      C. Germans'      D. Germen's
- \*59. The outer space is no longer a mystery. The moon has been visited by \_\_\_\_\_ already.  
A. men      B. a man      C. man      D. the men
60. You have to make \_\_\_\_\_ for your journey.  
A. preparing      B. preparation      C. a preparation      D. preparations
61. The pen is \_\_\_\_\_. He wrote \_\_\_\_\_ name with it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his, his, himself      B. his, him, his  
C. himself, his, him      D. his, himself, his
62. The professor gave the students \_\_\_\_\_ on how to write an English report.  
A. an advice      B. a few advice      C. a piece of advice      D. some advices
- \*63. — Who will interview the winner of the race?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ of us will do.  
A. Some      B. Any      C. Anyone      D. Someone
- \*64. Years have passed. I find Mother has \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a little white hair      B. much white hair      C. some white hair      D. a few white hairs
65. That's the man \_\_\_\_\_ house was destroyed in the storm. (09 中考 天津)  
A. that      B. whose      C. who      D. which
66. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you think of Friends of the Earth?  
— It's an organization which helps to protect the environment. I want to be a member of it, too.  
A. How      B. Why      C. What      D. Which
67. I took her pen by mistake. I mistook \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hers for mine      B. hers to mine      C. she's to mine      D. her for mine
68. — Do you have anything important to say for yourself?

- \_\_\_\_\_ except sorry. (09 中考 宁波)
- A. Something      B. Nothing      C. Anything      D. Everything
69. \_\_\_\_\_ is too much for the boy to carry.
- A. The box weight      B. The box's weight  
C. The weight of the box      D. The box of the weight
70. Is this museum \_\_\_\_\_ you visited last Sunday?
- A. that      B. /      C. the one      D. which
71. Don't push to the front; you have to wait your \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. chance      B. duty      C. line      D. turn
72. While washing up, she broke a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. glass wine      B. wine glass      C. glass of wine      D. wine of glass
73. There're so many kinds of computers on sale that I can't make up my mind \_\_\_\_\_ to buy.
- A. what      B. where      C. how      D. which
74. — I'm afraid I can't get there before 9 o'clock.  
— That's OK. There's \_\_\_\_\_. (09 中考 安徽)
- A. no way      B. no wonder      C. no doubt      D. no hurry
75. One of them hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_ lessons prepared.
- A. her      B. its      C. one's      D. his
76. — When shall we meet again?  
— Make it \_\_\_\_\_ day you like. It's all the same to me.
- A. one      B. any      C. another      D. some
77. It is generally considered unwise to give a child \_\_\_\_\_ he or she wants.
- A. however      B. whatever      C. whichever      D. whenever
78. He has quite a lot of interesting magazines but I have \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. no      B. none      C. no one      D. neither
- \*79. You have worked out the plan and now we must put it into \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. fall      B. reality      C. practice      D. deed
80. Of the four books, one is written by a young writer and \_\_\_\_\_ by an old one.
- A. other three      B. three other      C. the other three      D. the three other
- \*81. You don't look quite \_\_\_\_\_ today. What's the matter with you?
- A. you      B. your      C. your own      D. yourself
82. We walked all the \_\_\_\_\_ to the museum.
- A. trip      B. road      C. way      D. journey
83. \_\_\_\_\_ do you think of my composition?
- A. How      B. What      C. Which      D. Why
84. \_\_\_\_\_ the homework seriously.
- A. No every student do      B. No every student does  
C. Not every student do      D. Not every student does
- \*85. \_\_\_\_\_ have known each other for ten years.
- A. I, you and he      B. He, you and I



- 注:题目前标有★号者,答案部分有详解。

## 二、冠词与数词



### 冠词的用法要点

#### 1. 不定冠词的用法

- (1) 表示“一个”，意为 one；指某人或某物，意为 a certain。例如：

A Mr. Ling is waiting for you.

- (2) 代表一类人或物。例如：

A knife is a tool for cutting with.

Mr. Smith is an engineer.

- (3) 词组或成语。如：a little/a few/a lot/a type of/a pile/a great many/many a/as a rule/in a hurry/in a minute/in a word/in a short while/after a while/have a cold/have a try/keep an eye on/all of a sudden

#### 2. 定冠词的用法

- (1) 表示特指

定冠词表示特指，既可特指上文提到过的人或事物，也可特指谈话双方都清楚的人或事物，还可特指受后置定语或定语从句修饰的人或事物。如：

Where's the teacher? 老师在哪儿？

The manager you want to see was here just now. 你要见的那位经理刚刚还在这里。

- (2) 表示类别

- a. 概括整个类属：定冠词与单数可数名词连用可以概括整个类属。如：

The computer is a great invention. 计算机是一项伟大的发明。

- b. 与某些形容词连用，表示一类人或一类事物。如：

the poor 穷人    the wealthy 富人    the old 老人    the young 年轻人

the sick 病人    the brave 勇敢的人    the impossible 不可能的事

the unknown 未知世界

- c. 表示世上独一无二的事物

这里说的世上独一无二的事物主要指 the sun, the moon, the earth, the sky, the universe, the world, the atmosphere(大气层)等东西。

【说明】若这类名词前有形容词修饰，表示具有某种特征，则也可能将定冠词改为不定冠词，如 a full moon(满月)，a friendly world(友好的世界)等。

- d. 连用序数词和最高级

序数词和形容词最高级前通常要用定冠词，副词最高级前可用定冠词，也可不用。如：

It was the best result they've ever had. 这是他们取得的最好成绩。

He won the first game and I won the second, so we were even.

他赢了第一局的比赛，我赢了第二局，因此我们打平了。

【说明】当序数词表示名次时,其前的定冠词通常可以省略。如:

Who won (the) first prize? 谁获得了一等奖?

另外,当序数词不是表示顺序,而是表示“另一个”时,则在其前用不定冠词。如:

I want to read it a second time. 我想再看一次。

### 3. 零冠词的用法

#### (1) 用于复数名词前

复数名词泛指某类人或物时,其前通常用零冠词。如:

Students should obey the school rules. 学生应该遵守校规。

Trees don't grow in the Antarctic. 南极不长树木。

#### (2) 用于不可数名词前

不可数名词表示泛指时,其前通常用零冠词。如:

Bread is made from flour. 面包是用面粉做的。

Wood is a poor conductor of sound. 木头不易传声。

#### (3) 用于专有名词前

在通常情况下,专有名词前要用零冠词。如:

Mr. Smith teaches us English. 史密斯先生教我们英语。

#### (4) 用于某些单数可数名词前

单数可数名词前在某些特殊情况下用零冠词,如用作呼语时、表示家庭成员时、用于表示“变成”的连系动词 turn, go 之后作表语时、用于倒装的让步状语从句中时等。如:

Can I tell Father about it? 这事我可以告诉爸爸吗?

He was a teacher before he turned writer. 在成为作家前他是教师。

Child as he was, he did quite well. 虽然是孩子,但他做得很不错。

#### (5) 用于抽象化的可数名词前

有些可数名词抽象化后表示活动,其前通常用零冠词。如:

Jim has gone to bed. 吉姆已上床睡觉了。

She goes to church every Sunday. 她每周星期天都去做礼拜。

【说明】这类主要涉及 bed, church, class, college, school, university, work, hospital, prison, market, sea, town 等。

## 数词的用法要点

### 1. 基数词

(1) 基数词写法和读法:345 three hundred and forty-five

(2) 基数词一般是单数形式,但下列情况,常用复数:

a. 与 of 短语连用,表示概数,不能与具体数目连用,如 scores of people 指许多人;

b. 在一些表示“一排”或“一组”的词组里;

如: They arrived in twos and threes. 他们三三两两地到达了。

c. 表示“几十岁”;

d. 表示“年代”,用 in + the + 数词复数;

e. 在乘法运算的一种表示法里,如:  $3 \times 5 = 15$  Three times five is fifteen.