

无敌® → 应考特训系列 · 初中英语 4



# 初中英语词汇

悉心精选典型性词汇习题  
每题详解并扩展知识要点

特训

帮助初中生奠定词汇基础  
达到词汇记忆的最高层次



实战技巧

完整传授

# 稳固基础



① 稳固基础

② 能力提升

③ 全面突破



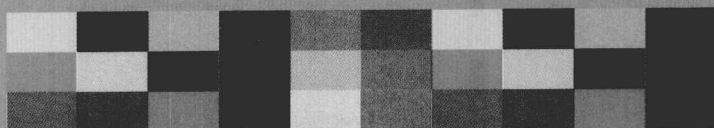
外文出版社  
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

无敌®



应考特训系列 · 初中英语

4



# 初中英语词汇

特训

1

## 稳固基础



① 稳固基础

② 能力提升

③ 全面突破



外文出版社  
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

无敌®

应考特训系列  
初中英语④

2009年11月第1版  
2009年11月第1版第1次印刷

English 英语词汇 Vocabulary

特训

Level

1

稳固基础

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

无敌初中英语词汇特训.1 / 张同冰编著. —北京:  
外文出版社, 2009  
(应考特训系列)  
ISBN 978-7-119-00527-0

I. 无… II. 张… III. 英语—词汇—初中—升学参考资料  
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2009) 第188421号

- 出版 外文出版社·北京市西城区百万庄大街24号  
邮编: 100037
- 责任编辑 吴运鸿
- 经销 新华书店/外文书店
- 印刷 北京市京津彩印有限公司
- 印次 2009年11月第1版第1次印刷
- 开本 1/16, 700×960mm, 8印张
- 书号 ISBN 978-7-119-00527-0
- 定价 14.00元
- 总 监 制 张志坚
- 作 者 张同冰
- 创意制作 无敌编辑工作室
- 总 编 辑 吴锴鎏
- 主 编 郭巍巍
- 执行编辑 张文静 麻秀广
- 美术编辑 王晓京
- 版型设计 Kaiyun
- 封面设计 李子奇
- 行销企划 北京光海文化用品有限公司  
北京市海淀区车公庄西路乙19号北塔六层  
邮编: 100048
- 集团电话 (010) 88018838(总机)
- 发 行 部 (010) 88018956(专线)
- 订购传真 (010) 88018952
- 读者服务 (010) 88018838转53, 10(分机)
- 选题征集 (010) 88018958(专线)
- 网 址 <http://www.super-wudi.com>
- E - mail [service@super-wudi.com](mailto:service@super-wudi.com)
- “无敌”商标专用权经国家工商行政管理局商标局核准由北京光海文化用品有限公司享有。
- 本书图文与版型设计非经书面授权不得使用; 版权所有, 侵权必究。

## Contents

无敌应考特训系列·初中英语词汇特训 ①

第1章 ..... 004  
名词 ..... 004~011

第2章 ..... 012  
冠词 ..... 012~019

第3章 ..... 020  
数词 ..... 020~025

第4章 ..... 026  
代词 ..... 026~041

第5章 ..... 042  
形容词 ..... 042~059

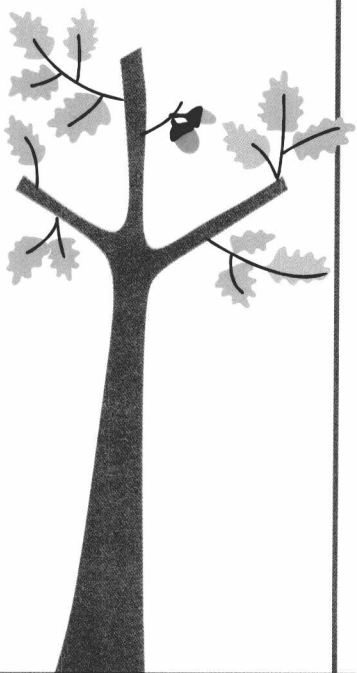
第6章 ..... 060  
副词 ..... 060~071

第7章 ..... 072  
介词 ..... 072~083

第8章 ..... 084  
连词 ..... 084~091

第9章 ..... 092  
动词 ..... 092~119

第10章 ..... 120  
情态动词 ..... 120~127



# 1

## 名词

概括来说,表示人、事物、地点、现象或抽象概念等的词都叫名词。

重点

PICK UP 1

### 名词的分类

专有名词	the United Nations (联合国)	
普通名词	可数名词	个体名词
		集体名词
	不可数名词	抽象名词
		物质名词

PICK UP 2

### 正确区分可数名词和不可数名词

可数名词	boy (男孩) — boys	bed (床) — beds
不可数名词	paper (纸)	milk (牛奶)
	news (新闻)	peace (和平)

### Exercise 1

请选出下列单词中的不可数名词

- |          |          |           |         |           |
|----------|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| ① rice   | school   | city      | country | bread     |
| ② hair   | news     | wall      | people  | air       |
| ③ water  | pea      | chalk     | sea     | question  |
| ④ wool   | sandwich | tea       | food    | bridge    |
| ⑤ meal   | juice    | housework | job     | oil       |
| ⑥ pill   | cream    | mother    | sky     | flower    |
| ⑦ garden | steam    | meat      | window  | potato    |
| ⑧ photo  | noodle   | tear      | map     | chocolate |
| ⑨ man    | corn     | money     | rain    | day       |
| ⑩ season | ruler    | subject   | ball    | paper     |

### Exercise 2

写出下列名词的复数形式

- |               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| ① apple _____ | ② watch _____ | ③ photo _____ |
| ④ baby _____  | ⑤ child _____ | ⑥ sheep _____ |

● 战力提升日 ● 年 月 日 ● 我的备忘

● 考试命题率 → ★★★★★

PICK UP 3

## 可数名词的复数变化

### 规则变化

map (地图) — maps      box (盒子) — boxes

half (一半) — halves      city (城市) — cities

### 不规则变化

goose (鹅) — geese      ox (公牛) — oxen

mouse (鼠) — mice      fish (鱼) — fish

PICK UP 4

## 名词的所有格形式

表示有生命的人/物的名词所有格形式

my uncle's book 我叔叔的书

the students' reading room 学生阅览室

John's and Nick's room

约翰和尼克的房间

**表示无生命物的名词所有格形式**

the marriage of the king 国王的婚礼

the title of the text 课文的标题

the door of the library 图书馆的门

the subject of the sentence 句子的主语

**双重所有格**

I have a picture of my uncle's.

我有一张叔叔的照片。

Look at that lovely baby of her sister's.

看她姐姐的那个可爱婴儿。

答案与解说 1

● 答案 ① rice (米饭); bread (面包)

② hair (头发); news (新闻); air (空气)

③ water (水); chalk (粉笔); sea (海洋)

④ wool (羊毛); tea (茶); food (食物)

⑤ juice (果汁); housework (家务);  
oil (油)

⑥ cream (乳酪); sky (天空)

⑦ steam (蒸汽); meat (肉)

⑧ chocolate (巧克力)

⑨ corn (谷物); money (金钱);  
rain (雨)

⑩ paper (纸)

### Point

- 不可数名词包括物质名词和抽象名词。如: meat, rice, tea, snow, soup, help, weather, bravery等。
- 不可数名词一般没有复数形式, 并且不能用不定冠词a/an或数词修饰。

答案与解说 2

● 答案 ① apples (苹果)

② watches (手表)

③ photos (照片)

④ babies (婴儿)

⑤ children (孩子)

⑥ sheep (绵羊)

● 解说 以-s, -x, -ch, -sh结尾的名词, 变为复数时在词尾加-es, stomach→stomachs除外。

- |                   |               |                 |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| ⑦ foot _____      | ⑧ exam _____  | ⑨ country _____ |
| ⑩ Chinese _____   | ⑪ room _____  | ⑫ boy _____     |
| ⑬ class _____     | ⑭ wish _____  | ⑮ wife _____    |
| ⑯ match _____     | ⑰ river _____ | ⑱ piano _____   |
| ⑲ family _____    | ⑳ hour _____  | ㉑ tomato _____  |
| ㉒ building _____  | ㉓ radio _____ | ㉔ woman _____   |
| ㉕ German _____    | ㉖ boat _____  | ㉗ Sunday _____  |
| ㉘ policeman _____ | ㉙ life _____  | ㉚ leaf _____    |

### Exercise 3 完成下列句子

- ① Mr Smith has only \_\_\_\_\_ (一支红粉笔) in his hand. He is asking Tom to fetch him \_\_\_\_\_ (一盒白粉笔).
- ② What \_\_\_\_\_ (好天气) it is! Let's go out for a walk.
- ③ A: What's in the fridge? I'm thirsty.  
B: There's \_\_\_\_\_ (一大瓶柠檬水) and \_\_\_\_\_ (三小瓶橘子汁) in it.
- ④ Mum: Have some potatoes or I can't give you any ice-cream.  
Son: I want \_\_\_\_\_ (许多土豆). I want \_\_\_\_\_ (许多冰淇淋), too.
- ⑤ There is \_\_\_\_\_ (一大块黑巧克力) and \_\_\_\_\_ (一盒曲奇饼) on the table. You may share them.
- ⑥ No news is \_\_\_\_\_ (好消息). Don't worry about him. He must be all right.
- ⑦ My family \_\_\_\_\_ (是个小家庭). There are only three people in it. \_\_\_\_\_ (我全家都) fond of playing video games.
- ⑧ He's going to give us \_\_\_\_\_ (一个有关电脑的报告).
- ⑨ They are \_\_\_\_\_ (3筐橘子).
- ⑩ This is \_\_\_\_\_ (我本人的一张照片).
- ⑪ It's about \_\_\_\_\_ (15分钟的路程) from here to my house.
- ⑫ Don't take away \_\_\_\_\_ (今天的报纸).



● 答案 ⑦ feet (脚)

⑩ Chinese (中国人)

⑬ classes (班级)

⑮ matches (火柴)

⑰ families (家庭)

⑲ buildings (建筑物)

⑳ Germans (德国人)

㉑ policemen (警察)

⑧ exams (考试)

⑪ rooms (房间)

⑬ wishes (愿望)

⑰ rivers (河)

⑲ hours (小时)

㉑ radios (收音机)

㉓ boats (船)

㉕ lives (生命)

⑨ countries (国家)

⑫ boys (男孩)

⑮ wives (妻子)

⑱ pianos (钢琴)

㉑ tomatoes (番茄)

㉓ women (女人)

㉕ Sundays (星期天)

㉗ leaves (树叶)

● 解说 以-f或-fe结尾的名词，其复数形式是变-f或-fe为v，再加-es。

### 答案与解说 3

● 答案 ① a piece of red chalk; a box of white chalk

② fine weather

③ a big bottle of lemonade; three small bottles of orange juice

④ a lot of/lots of potatoes; a lot of/lots of ice-cream

⑤ a big bar of black chocolate;

a box of cookies

⑥ good news

⑦ is a small one; My family are all

⑧ a talk about/on computers

⑨ three baskets of oranges

⑩ a photo of mine

⑪ fifteen minutes' walk

⑫ today's newspaper

● 解说 ① 有些单词按照它们的汉语意思理解似乎是可数名词，但在英语中却是不可数名词。

③ 不可数名词的度量单位大于“一”时，表示度量单位的名词要用复数。

⑥ news虽以-s结尾，但它不是可数名词的复数形式，而是个不可数名词。

⑦ family表示“整体”时，应视作单数概念；表示“全体家庭成员”时，则要视作复数概念。

⑩ a/an/that/this+名词+of+名词性物主代词，构成双重所有格。

⑫ 有些表示时间、距离等无生命物的名词，也可以加's来构成所有格。

#### Point

● 一些不可数名词，尤其是一些抽象名词，在某些情况下可作可数名词。如“talk”作“闲谈、空话、谣传”等解释时是不可数名词，而作“讲话、谈话”等解释时又可以是可数名词(如题8)。



## Exercise 4 将下列词组译成英语

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| ① 中国的首都 _____   | ② 我们学校的学生 _____ |
| ③ 教师办公室 _____   | ④ 杂志的封面 _____   |
| ⑤ 少年宫 _____     | ⑥ 一堆垃圾 _____    |
| ⑦ 八张纸 _____     | ⑧ 两瓶醋 _____     |
| ⑨ 许多警察 _____    | ⑩ 布朗一家 _____    |
| ⑪ 一条信息 _____    | ⑫ 一袋碗豆 _____    |
| ⑬ 一大群人 _____    | ⑬ 几年的时间 _____   |
| ⑮ 在凯特家 _____    | ⑮ 王先生的自行车 _____ |
| ⑰ 一滴油 _____     | ⑰ 两个月的假期 _____  |
| ⑲ 李明的一个朋友 _____ | ⑲ 那只狗的名字 _____  |

## Exercise 5 用所给名词的适当形式填空

- ① Those \_\_\_\_\_ (Japanese) at the street corner don't know the way to Beihai Park.
- ② A: What's in the three \_\_\_\_\_ (glass)? B: Some orange juice.
- ③ There are twelve \_\_\_\_\_ (month) in a year.
- ④ The \_\_\_\_\_ (monkey) in the zoo are having \_\_\_\_\_ (lunch).
- ⑤ A: What do you want to buy?  
B: One and a half \_\_\_\_\_ (kilo) of \_\_\_\_\_ (potato).
- ⑥ This cat is good at catching \_\_\_\_\_ (mouse). This is the third \_\_\_\_\_ (mouse) it had caught today.
- ⑦ All the \_\_\_\_\_ (woman-teacher) in this school are kind to their pupils.
- ⑧ Lucy has made \_\_\_\_\_ (friend) with some Chinese girls since she came here.
- ⑨ You can see an 80- \_\_\_\_\_ (metre)-long bridge over the river.
- ⑩ Father caught some \_\_\_\_\_ (fish) last Sunday. The whole family enjoyed a big bowl of nice \_\_\_\_\_ (fish).

- 答案
- ① the capital of China
  - ③ the teachers' office(s)
  - ⑤ the Children's Palace
  - ⑦ eight pieces of paper
  - ⑨ many policemen
  - ⑪ a piece of information
  - ⑬ a big crowd of people
  - ⑮ at Kate's (home)
  - ⑰ a drop of oil
  - ⑲ a friend of Li Ming's

- ② the students of our school
- ④ the cover of a magazine
- ⑥ a pile of rubbish
- ⑧ two bottles of vinegar
- ⑩ the Browns
- ⑫ a bag of peas
- ⑭ a few years' time
- ⑯ Mr Wang's bike
- ⑱ two months' holiday
- ⑳ the name of that dog

• 解说 名词所有格主要有三种表达方式：'s所有格，of所有格和双重所有格，表示有生命或无生命物的名词所有关系。

- 答案
- |                     |                   |               |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| ① Japanese          | ② glasses         | ③ months      |
| ④ monkeys; lunch    | ⑤ kilos; potatoes | ⑥ mice; mouse |
| ⑦ women-teachers    | ⑧ friends         | ⑨ metre       |
| ⑩ fish/fishes; fish |                   |               |

• 解说 ① Japanese单复数同形，Chinese也一样。

② 以-s结尾的glass，变复数时在词尾加-es。

③ month的复数形式是months。

④ monkey是以元音字母e加上y结尾的，

变复数时只须加-s。lunch和breakfast, supper, dinner, tea一样，是不可数名词，但meal却是可数名词。

⑤ kilo是个缩略词，复数词尾加-s；potato的复数词尾应加-es。

⑥ 名词mouse的复数变化是不规则的，它的复数形式为mice。

⑦ 以man或woman为第一部分的合成名词，变成复数时，第一、第二部分要同时变为复数形式。

⑧ to make friends with sb是一个固定搭配，其中的friends须用复数形式。

⑩ fish单复数同形，表示不同种类的鱼时，可以加-es；表示鱼肉时则不可数。

• Point •

• 以-ch, -sh结尾的名词变复数时，在词尾加-es，以-th结尾的名词变复数时只须加-s(如题3)。

## Exercise 6 指出下列划线名词或词组在句子中的语法作用

- ① Our country is a great country with a long history.
- ② Mr Wang, our English teacher, is a very good teacher.
- ③ This pair of shoes is Lily's.
- ④ We call James Jim.
- ⑤ There is a boy standing there.
- ⑥ We have a lot of work to do every day.
- ⑦ She is a 15-year-old girl.
- ⑧ The man waters flowers at home.
- ⑨ He graduated from St. John's.
- ⑩ Man's future is mysterious.

## Exercise 7 单句改错。把句中的错处划出来，并将正确答案写在横线上

- ① Please put your exercises books on the teacher's desk.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ② That pair of gloves are really expensive.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ③ The number of the boy students are not very big.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ④ Kate with her sister often go to the cinema.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ⑤ His family are going to move to a small city next month.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ⑥ The teacher and headmaster look very strong.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 答案 ① **country** (作主语和表语) ② **Mr Wang** (作主语); **our English teacher** (作同位语)  
③ **Lily's** (作表语) ④ **James** (作宾语); **Jim** (作宾语补足语) ⑤ **a boy** (作主语)  
⑥ **to do** (作后置定语); **every day** (作状语) ⑦ **15-year-old** (作定语)  
⑧ **flowers** (作宾语) ⑨ **St. John's** (作介词宾语) ⑩ **man's** (作定语)

• 题意 ① 我国是一个具有悠久历史的伟大国家。

② 我们的英语老师王先生是一个好老师。

③ 这双鞋是莉莉的。

④ 我们称詹姆斯为吉姆。

⑤ 有一个男孩站在那边。

⑥ 我们每天有许多工作要做。

⑦ 她是一个15岁的女孩。

⑧ 这个男人在家给花浇水。

⑨ 他是圣约翰大学毕业的。

⑩ 人类的未来充满神秘色彩。

Point

• 名词作句子的主语、表语、宾语、状语、宾补、定语是初中阶段需要掌握的名词常见用法。此外，名词还可以用作同位语或独立成分(如题2)。

- 答案 ① **Please put your exercise books on the teacher's desk.**  
② **That pair of gloves is really expensive.**  
③ **The number of the boy students is not very big.**  
④ **Kate with her sister often goes to the cinema.**  
⑤ **His family is going to move to a small city next month.**  
⑥ **The teacher and the headmaster look very strong.**

• 题意 ① 请把你们的练习簿放在老师的桌子上。

② 那双手套真的很贵。

③ 男同学的数量不是很大。

④ 凯特和她的姐姐经常去看电影。

⑤ 他全家下个月要搬到一个小城去。

⑥ 这位老师和这位校长看起来都非常强壮。

Point

• 表示群体的集体名词，当把集体看作一个整体时，谓语动词用单数；当考虑到这些集体中的各个成员时，谓语动词用复数(如题5)。

• 解说 主谓一致是指主语和谓语在人称和数的方面保持一致。确定主语单复数的三个原则为语法上一致(如题2、题3)，概念上一致(如题5)和邻近词一致。

# 2

# 冠词

冠词是虚词，没有词义，不能单独使用，它用在名词前帮助指明名词的含义。

重点



PICK UP 1

## 不定冠词

**不定冠词的形式** 不定冠词有a和an两种形式。a用于辅音开头的单词前，an用于元音开头的单词前。

a boy 一个男孩 a university 一所大学

an hour 一个小时 an elephant 一头大象

**不定冠词的用法** 用在可数名词的单数形式前面；用在专有名词前面。

A pig has a thin tail. 猪的尾巴很细。

There is an island over there.

那儿有一个小岛。

That city is a Venice in China.

那个城市是中国的威尼斯。

## Exercise 1

请选出不用冠词的单词

- |                  |          |          |           |
|------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| ① cough          | night    | bird     | breakfast |
| Mr White         | Saturday | care     | Green     |
| ② Mid-Autumn Day | school   | garden   | medicine  |
| America          | China    | people   | sheep     |
| ③ space          | star     | moon     | city      |
| student          | lunch    | computer | England   |

## Exercise 2

用适当的冠词填空，若不需要冠词，请填入“/”

- |                             |                                      |              |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| ① _____ pig                 | ② _____ gun                          | ③ _____ hour |
| ④ _____ eye                 | ⑤ _____ university                   | ⑥ _____ leg  |
| ⑦ _____ Yellow River        | ⑧ _____ old friend of ours           |              |
| ⑨ _____ city of Beijing     | ⑩ _____ English book                 |              |
| ⑪ This is _____ apple.      | ⑫ I want _____ glass of milk.        |              |
| ⑬ He isn't _____ young man. | ⑭ What _____ instructive book it is! |              |

● 战力提升日 ● 年 月 日 ● 我的备忘

● 考试命题率 → ★★★★★

PICK UP 2

## 定冠词

### 定冠词的形式

定冠词只有一种书写形式the, 但发音有两种不同形式, 应加以注意。

### 定冠词的用法

用在表示特定的人或物前面; 用在重新提到的人或物前面; 用在谈话双方都知道的人或物前面; 用在单数可数名词前面表示类别。

Show me **the** photo of your family.

给我看看你家人的照片。

**The** tiger is a wild animal.

老虎是一种野生动物。

PICK UP 3

## 不用冠词的情况

### 在专有名词、物质名词前

**Paper** is made from bamboo.

纸是竹子做的。

### 在表示一类人或物的复数名词前

I like seeing **films**. 我喜欢看电影。

### 在有物主代词、指示代词等修饰的名词前

**Mike's** school is over there.

迈克的学校就在那边。

### 在表示三餐、球类、棋类等名词前

He usually has (his) **supper** at home.

他通常都在家吃晚饭。

## 答案与解说 1

● 答案 ① **breakfast** (早餐);

**Mr White** (怀特先生);

**care** (小心); **Green** (格林)

② **Mid-Autumn Day** (中秋节);

**America** (美国); **China** (中国)

③ **space** (空间); **lunch** (午饭);

**England** (英格兰)

## Point

- 在表示季节、月份、星期、学科的名词前一般不用冠词。
- 在家庭成员的名称、称呼词或只有一个人担任的职务名词前一般不用冠词。

## 答案与解说 2

● 答案 ① **a** ② **a** ③ **an** ④ **an** ⑤ **a** ⑥ **a** ⑦ **the**

⑧ **an** ⑨ **the** ⑩ **an** ⑪ **an** ⑫ **a** ⑬ **a** ⑭ **an**

- 题意 ① 一头猪 ② 一杆枪 ③ 一个小时 ④ 一只眼睛  
⑤ 一所大学 ⑥ 一条腿 ⑦ 黄河 ⑧ 我们的一个老朋友  
⑨ 北京市 ⑩ 一本英语书  
⑪ 这是一个苹果。 ⑫ 我要一杯牛奶。  
⑬ 他不是一个人。 ⑭ 这本书真的很有教益!

## Point

- 在江、河、湖、海、山脉等专有名词前要加定冠词(如题7)。

- 15 go to \_\_\_\_\_ bed      16 in \_\_\_\_\_ time      17 \_\_\_\_\_ uncle of mine  
 18 have \_\_\_\_\_ supper      19 in \_\_\_\_\_ east      20 on May \_\_\_\_\_ second  
 21 go out for \_\_\_\_\_ walk      22 \_\_\_\_\_ easy question  
 23 \_\_\_\_\_ cat with black eyes      24 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Smith's son  
 25 \_\_\_\_\_ National Day      26 in \_\_\_\_\_ Chang Ping  
 27 \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful flower      28 at \_\_\_\_\_ once      29 in \_\_\_\_\_ autumn  
 30 by \_\_\_\_\_ air      31 on \_\_\_\_\_ foot      32 have \_\_\_\_\_ class  
 33 in \_\_\_\_\_ night      34 have \_\_\_\_\_ headache

### Exercise 3 英汉互译

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| ① 一门课程 _____        | ② 一只小狗 _____       |
| ③ 一位发明家 _____       | ④ 一位伟大的艺术家 _____   |
| ⑤ 一部刺激的电影 _____     | ⑥ 一个好主意 _____      |
| ⑦ 两个半小时 _____       | ⑧ 一个单元 _____       |
| ⑨ 一场大雨 _____        | ⑩ 一位老人 _____       |
| ⑪ 二班的学生 _____       | ⑫ the Greens _____ |
| ⑬ 儿童节 _____         | ⑭ have a try _____ |
| ⑮ a No. 7 bus _____ | ⑯ 听音乐 _____        |
| ⑰ 一年半 _____         | ⑱ 步行 _____         |

### Exercise 4 用适当的冠词填空, 若不需要冠词, 请填入 “/”

- My sister has \_\_\_\_\_ bike. \_\_\_\_\_ bike was made in Wuhan.
- Guangxi is in \_\_\_\_\_ south of \_\_\_\_\_ China.
- What's \_\_\_\_\_ matter with you, Jim?
- Were you at \_\_\_\_\_ home \_\_\_\_\_ day before yesterday?
- It takes \_\_\_\_\_ hour and \_\_\_\_\_ half to get to \_\_\_\_\_ park.
- There's \_\_\_\_\_ tall tree at \_\_\_\_\_ foot of \_\_\_\_\_ hill.



答案 15 / 16 / 17 an 18 / 19 the 20 the 21 a 22 an/the 23 a 24 /  
25 / 26 / 27 a 28 / 29 / 30 / 31 / 32 a 33 the 34 a

题意 15 去睡觉 16 及时 17 我的一位叔叔

18 吃晚饭 19 在东方 20 在5月2日

21 出去散步 22 一个/这个简单的问题

23 一只黑眼睛的猫 24 史密斯先生的儿子

25 国庆节 26 在昌平 27 一朵美丽的花

28 立刻 29 在秋天 30 乘飞机

31 步行 32 上一节课 33 在晚上 34 头痛

### Point

• 在一些常用短语中，名词前不用冠词。如：go to bed; go to school; go to college; arm in arm; face to face; day and night; from door to door; from morning till night等。

## 答案与解说3

答案 ① a subject

② a little dog

③ an inventor

④ a great artist

⑤ an exciting film

⑥ a good idea

⑦ two hours and a half/two and a half hours

⑧ a unit

⑨ a heavy rain

⑩ an old man

⑪ the students of Class Two

⑫ 格林一家人

⑬ Children's Day

⑭ 试一试

⑮ 一辆7路公共汽车

⑯ listen to music

⑰ a year and a half/one and a half years

⑱ on foot

解说 在一些固定词组中，名词前不带冠词，要注意积累(如题18)。

## 答案与解说4

答案 ① a; The

② the; /

③ the

④ /; the

⑤ an; a; the

⑥ a; the; the

题意 ① 我姐姐有一辆自行车，那辆自行车是武汉生产的。

② 广西在中国南部。

③ 吉姆，你怎么了？

④ 你前天在家吗？

⑤ 去那个公园要花一个半小时。

⑥ 山脚下有一棵高大的树。

### Point

• 定冠词用在前面刚提到过的人或物前面(如题1)。  
• 定冠词用在表示方位的名词前面(如题2)。

- ⑦ \_\_\_\_\_ moon moves around \_\_\_\_\_ earth.
- ⑧ I often go out for \_\_\_\_\_ walk in \_\_\_\_\_ evening.
- ⑨ This is \_\_\_\_\_ interesting book. It's about \_\_\_\_\_ capital of \_\_\_\_\_ United States.
- ⑩ Let's go to \_\_\_\_\_ first island. It's \_\_\_\_\_ very large one.
- ⑪ There's \_\_\_\_\_ lot of water in \_\_\_\_\_ lake.
- ⑫ There's \_\_\_\_\_ old man in our village. \_\_\_\_\_ old man has two children, \_\_\_\_\_ son and \_\_\_\_\_ daughter. \_\_\_\_\_ son is \_\_\_\_\_ scientist and \_\_\_\_\_ daughter is \_\_\_\_\_ doctor. They often come \_\_\_\_\_ home to see their father.
- ⑬ There is \_\_\_\_\_ "r" and \_\_\_\_\_ "u" in this word.
- ⑭ The workers has built \_\_\_\_\_ 18-metre-wide road to the station.
- ⑮ Kate has got \_\_\_\_\_ headache and \_\_\_\_\_ cough. Perhaps she has caught \_\_\_\_\_ cold.
- ⑯ It took him \_\_\_\_\_ hour and \_\_\_\_\_ half to finish his homework.
- ⑰ Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ English boy. He has \_\_\_\_\_ uncle. His uncle works in \_\_\_\_\_ university.

## Exercise 5 选词填空

- ① The trees in \_\_\_\_\_ (front, the front) of the house are growing well.
- ② Did your parent come to \_\_\_\_\_ (school, the school) to talk with your head teacher?
- ③ Mary is good at playing \_\_\_\_\_ (piano, the piano).
- ④ She says that she will do it \_\_\_\_\_ (with pleasure, with a pleasure).
- ⑤ I'm not feeling well. I want to stay \_\_\_\_\_ (in bed, in the bed).
- ⑥ The boy was hurt and sent to \_\_\_\_\_ (the hospital, hospital).
- ⑦ There is \_\_\_\_\_ "s" in the word "smile", and \_\_\_\_\_ "s" is \_\_\_\_\_ first letter of the word. (a, the, the; an, the, the)
- ⑧ His brother has \_\_\_\_\_ (been an army, been in the army) for two years.
- ⑨ He has learned two hundred English words for \_\_\_\_\_ (last two month, the last two months).
- ⑩ He'll fly to Shanghai in \_\_\_\_\_ (a plane, plane).