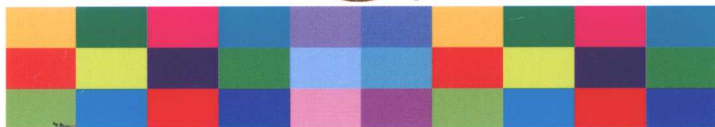


无敌®



应考特训系列 · 高中英语

4



悉心精选典型性词汇习题
每题详解并扩展知识要点

特训

帮助高中生奠定词汇基础
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·高中英语

4

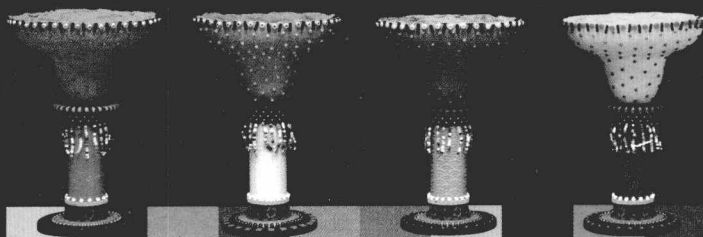


高中英语词汇

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
高中英语④

2009年11月第1版
2009年11月第1版第1次印刷

English Vocabulary

特训

Level

1

稳固基础

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

无敌高中英语词汇特训. 1 / 张同冰编著. —北京:
外文出版社, 2009
(应考特训系列)
ISBN 978-7-119-06098-9

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

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2009) 第195553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 小森印刷(北京)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 978-7-119-06098-9
- 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
- 执行责编 张文静
- 文字编辑 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
- “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·高中英语词汇特训 Ⅰ

第1章 004
名词 004~013

第2章 014
冠词 014~019

第3章 020
代词 020~037

第4章 038
数词 038~041

第5章 042
介词 042~061

第6章 062
连词 062~073

第7章 074
形容词 074~085

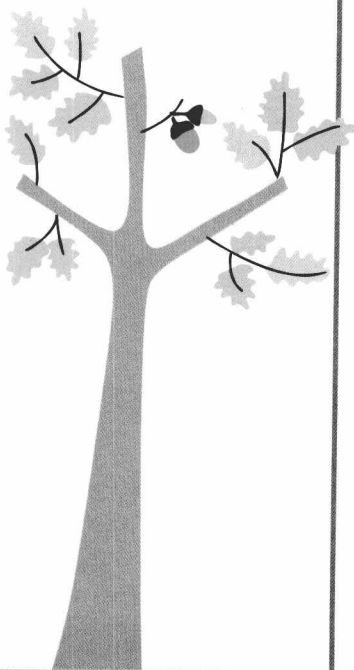
第8章 086
副词 086~095

第9章 096
不定式 096~103

第10章 104
动名词 104~109

第11章 110
分词 110~119

第12章 120
情态动词 120~127



1

名词

名词是表示人、事物、地点、现象及抽象概念等的词。

重点

PICK UP 1

名词的分类

专有名词

不含定冠词的专有名词 Professor Smith 史密斯教授

Mount Emei 峨眉山

Oxford University 牛津大学

含有定冠词的专有名词 the English Channel 英吉利海峡

the United Nations 联合国

普通名词

个体名词 dog 狗

taxi 出租车

stream 小溪

集体名词 people 人民

class 同学

police 警察

物质名词 air 空气

wind 风

rain 雨

抽象名词 cold 冷

love 爱

envy 嫉妒

Exercise 1

写出下列名词的复数，并按照名词变复数的规则分类

① play _____

② address _____

③ hero _____

④ Chinese _____

⑤ sheep _____

⑥ tomato _____

⑦ watch _____

⑧ half _____

⑨ knife _____

⑩ child _____

⑪ German _____

⑫ stomach _____

⑬ spy _____

⑭ zoo _____

⑮ roof _____

⑯ girlfriend _____

⑰ tooth _____

⑱ brush _____

⑲ radio _____

⑳ man doctor _____

Exercise 2

给下列可数名词和不可数名词加冠词

① _____ advice

② _____ earthquake

③ _____ fruit

④ _____ housework

⑤ _____ job

⑥ _____ lift

⑦ _____ news

⑧ _____ order

⑨ _____ rice

⑩ _____ desk

⑪ _____ bottle

⑫ _____ bread

⑬ _____ silk

⑭ _____ work

⑮ _____ spring

● 战力提升日 ● 年 月 日 ● 我的备忘

● 考试命题率 → ★★★★★

PICK UP 2

名词的用法

名词作主语

My **bag** is in the classroom.

我的书包在教室里。

名词作表语

This is a tall **building**.

这是一座高楼。

名词作动词宾语

My mother washed my **clothes** and cleaned my **room** yesterday afternoon.

昨天下午，妈妈给我洗了衣服，并打扫了我的房间。

名词作介词宾语

Mary lives with her **parents** in the countryside.

玛丽和她的父母亲一起住在乡下。

名词作状语

We should study English **step by step**.

我们应该循序渐进地学习英语。

名词作宾语补足语

We selected him our **monitor**.

我们选他为我们的班长。

名词作定语

He is a **Party** member.

他是一名党员。

答案与解说 1

● 答案 第一组: **plays, Germans, stomachs, zoos, roofs, radios, girlfriends**

第二组: **addresses, heroes, tomatoes, watches, halves, knives, spies, brushes**

第三组: **Chinese, sheep, children, teeth, men doctors**

● 解说 名词的复数形式有规则变化和不规则变化。
名词的不规则变化需要我们特别记忆。

Point

- 以o结尾的名词变复数，有些加-es，有些要加-s，要注意记忆。
- 结尾加-es的如: **heroes**(英雄), **tomatoes**(番茄), **negroes**(黑人), **potatoes**(土豆)等。
- 结尾加-s的如: **photos**(照片), **pianos**(钢琴), **bamboos**(竹子), **radios**(收音机)等。

答案与解说 2

● 答案 ① / ② an ③ / ④ / ⑤ a
⑥ a ⑦ / ⑧ an ⑨ / ⑩ a
⑪ a ⑫ / ⑬ / ⑭ / ⑮ /

● 解说 以辅音音素开头的单数可数名词前用冠词a。
以元音音素开头的单数可数名词前用冠词an。
不可数名词前面既不能用a，也不能用an。

16 _____ space

17 _____ weather

18 _____ death

19 _____ end

20 _____ gold

21 _____ homework

22 _____ kick

23 _____ knowledge

24 _____ water

25 _____ quarter

26 _____ salt

27 _____ visit

28 _____ wood

29 _____ soup

30 _____ beer

Exercise 3 在不可数名词前面加上适当的表示“量”的词

① a _____ (条) of news

② a _____ (块) of meat

③ a _____ (杯) of tea

④ a _____ (瓶) of ink

⑤ a _____ (盘) of fish

⑥ two _____ (碗) of rice

⑦ three _____ (吨) of iron

⑧ four _____ (米) of cloth

⑨ a few _____ (公斤) of beef

⑩ a _____ (条) of trousers

⑪ a _____ (条) of advice

⑫ a _____ (种) of drug

⑬ a _____ (袋) of sugar

⑭ several _____ (磅) of coffee

Exercise 4 写出下列词的名词形式

① settle _____

② organize _____

③ produce _____

④ collect _____

⑤ conduct _____

⑥ govern _____

⑦ sail _____

⑧ visit _____

⑨ invent _____

⑩ Canadian _____

⑪ European _____

⑫ Italian _____

⑬ arrange _____

⑭ decide _____

⑮ divide _____

⑯ discuss _____

⑰ conclude _____

⑱ congratulate _____

⑲ pronounce _____

⑳ prepare _____

㉑ develop _____

㉒ equip _____

㉓ manage _____

㉔ enjoy _____

㉕ agree _____

㉖ argue _____

㉗ invite _____

㉘ American _____

㉙ act _____

㉚ dance _____

㉛ wait _____

㉜ operate _____

㉝ long _____

- 答案 16 / 17 / 18 / 19 an 20 /
 21 / 22 a 23 / 24 / 25 a
 26 / 27 a 28 / 29 / 30 /

• 解说 需要进一步明确的是，a是用在以辅音音素开头的名词前，而不是以辅音字母开头的名词前；an是用在以元音音素开头的名词前，而不是以元音字母开头的名词前。

答案与解说3

- 答案 ① piece ② piece ③ cup
 ④ bottle ⑤ plate ⑥ bowls
 ⑦ tons ⑧ meters ⑨ kilograms
 ⑩ pair ⑪ piece ⑫ kind
 ⑬ bag ⑭ pounds

Point

- 有些以s结尾的单词，未必是复数，如：news(消息)(如题1)，means(手段)，physics(物理)，maths(数学)等。

• 解说 不可数名词是表示不可计数的事物的名词。不可数名词不分单数和复数，也不能与a/an直接连用。不可数名词确切数量的表达，常常用如下结构：数词+度量/容积单位+of+不可数名词，其数的变化表现在单位名词上。

答案与解说4

- 答案 ① settlement ② organization
 ③ production ④ collection
 ⑤ conduct ⑥ government
 ⑦ sailor ⑧ visitor
 ⑨ invention ⑩ Canada
 ⑪ Europe ⑫ Italy
 ⑬ arrangement ⑭ decision
 ⑮ division ⑯ discussion
 ⑰ conclusion ⑱ congratulation
 ⑲ pronunciation ⑳ preparation
 ㉑ equipment ㉒ management
 ㉓ agreement ㉔ argument
 ㉕ America ㉖ actor
 ㉗ waiter ㉘ operation

Point

- 后缀“-ment”一般接在动词之后构成名词，表示行为的结果或方式(如题1、题6等)。
- 后缀“-tion/-ation”一般接在动词之后构成名词，表示相关动词的名词含义(如题2、题3等)。

- ㉙ development
 ㉚ enjoyment
 ㉛ invitation
 ㉜ dancer
 ㉝ length

Exercise 5 用“名词+'s”或“名词+of”短语翻译下列词组

- ① 汤姆的座位 _____
- ② 我朋友的邻居 _____
- ③ 这个演员的一张照片 _____
- ④ 经理们共用的办公室 _____
- ⑤ 两分钟的赛跑 _____
- ⑥ 今天的天气预报 _____
- ⑦ 这个城市的少年宫 _____
- ⑧ 地震的结果 _____
- ⑨ 机场的中心 _____
- ⑩ 三磅牛肉 _____
- ⑪ 几公里长的路 _____
- ⑫ 在我叔叔家里 _____
- ⑬ 莎士比亚和李白的诗 _____
- ⑭ 玛丽和简共用的房间 _____

Exercise 6 用所给名词的适当形式填空

experience father dozen woman papers
moment three thousand luggage possession

- ① I staple _____ together.
- ② Two _____ reporters were killed in the bombing.
- ③ A: I'm not ready yet. Can you wait _____, please?
B: No problem.
- ④ It is said that the island, lying in the east of the Atlantic, is in _____ of Great Britain.
- ⑤ Shortly after the accident, two _____ policemen were sent there to keep order.
- ⑥ _____ of people gathered around the street to protest the unfair law, hundreds of whom were workers.
- ⑦ The day before yesterday I heard from a friend of my _____ saying that he would come to see us.
- ⑧ The professor found two _____ of the article was copied from his.
- ⑨ Jim has done many interesting things. He should write a book about his _____.
- ⑩ I didn't get much _____, just two small bags.

- 答案 ① Tom's seat ② my friend's neighbor ③ a photo of the actor's
④ the managers' office ⑤ two minutes' race ⑥ today's weather report
⑦ the Children's Palace of the town/city
⑧ the result of the earthquake
⑨ the centre of the airport
⑩ three pounds of beef
⑪ a few kilometres' road ⑫ at my uncle's
⑬ Shakespeare's and Li Bai's poems
⑭ Mary and Jane's room

• Point •

- 表示一样东西为几个人分别拥有时，需要每一个名词都用所有格(如题13)。
- 表示一样东西为几个人共有时，只是最后一个名词用所有格(如题14)。

- 答案 ① papers ② dozen
③ a moment ④ possession
⑤ women ⑥ Thousands
⑦ father's ⑧ thirds
⑨ experience ⑩ luggage

• Point •

- 有些名词的复数形式可表示特别意义(如题1)。
papers 报纸，文件
manners 礼貌，规矩
goods 货物
works 著作

- 题解 ① 我把文件装订起来了。
② 24名通讯员在爆炸中丧生。
③ A: 我还没准备好，能等我一会儿吗?
B: 没问题。

- ④ 据说这个位于大西洋东部的岛是属于英国的。
⑤ 事故发生后不久，两名女警察被派来维持秩序。
⑥ 数以千计的人们聚集在街上抗议不公平的法律，其中有数百人是工人。
⑦ 前天我收到了我父亲的朋友的一封信，他说要来看望我们。
⑧ 这个教授发现这篇论文三分之二的的内容抄自他的文章。
⑨ 吉姆做过很多有趣的事，他应该写本关于自己的经历的书。
⑩ 我没有多少行李，就两个小包。

- 解说 当thousand, hundred等词与具体数字连用时，通常不加复数词尾-s；当这些词不与具体数字连用，而是表示不确定的泛指数时，则不仅要加复数词尾-s，而且其后要接介词of，然后才能接名词。

Exercise 7

根据句意及所给汉语注释, 在空白处填上合适的名词

- ① The boys are playing on the _____ (沙滩) of the beach.
- ② Her coming back gave us a _____ (吃惊).
- ③ I haven't got a single _____ (消息) from Tom since I last saw him.
- ④ The fish can dive up to a _____ (深度) of 1 000 metres.
- ⑤ It's very cold there. Room _____ (温度) can drop below freezing.
- ⑥ The _____ (重量) of the box is too much for the boy to carry.
- ⑦ Ten _____ (英里) distance is not a long way to drive.
- ⑧ All the _____ (英雄) have three _____ (照片) each.
- ⑨ A group of sheep are eating _____ (草) and _____ (树叶) at the foot of the hill.
- ⑩ These football players had no strict _____ (训练) until they joined our club.

Exercise 8

根据语境提示, 在空白处填上合适的名词

- ① It's bad _____ to talk with one's mouth full at table.
- ② Popular music is liked by many people, but it is not to everyone's _____.
- ③ If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask him to leave a _____.
- ④ You'll find this map of great _____ in helping you to get around London.
- ⑤ Please give my best _____ to your parents.
- ⑥ My uncle decided to leave for America, so he sold his house at a low _____.
- ⑦ Abraham saved his son from drowning, but only at the _____ of his own life.
- ⑧ A: Why is Jack always playing for nothing?
B: He just has no _____ of time.
- ⑨ We stood on the platform until the train went out of _____.
- ⑩ My stepmother is only too kind to me so I have no _____ not to accept her.
- ⑪ Failure is the mother of _____.
- ⑫ To my _____, she didn't turn up at the party.

- 答案 ① sands ② surprise ③ message ④ depth ⑤ temperature
⑥ weight ⑦ miles' ⑧ heroes; photos ⑨ grass; leaves ⑩ training

• 题意 ① 男孩们在海边的沙滩上玩耍。

② 她的归来令我们惊讶。

③ 自从上次见到汤姆后，我再也没得到他的消息。

④ 这种鱼可以潜到水下1 000米深的地方。

⑤ 那儿很冷，室内温度会降到零度以下。

⑥ 这个箱子太重了，这个男孩拿不动它。

⑦ 10英里的车程不算很远。

⑧ 每一位英雄都有3张照片。

⑨ 一群羊正在山脚下吃草和树叶。

⑩ 这些足球运动员在加入我们俱乐部之前没有经过严格的训练。

- 答案 ① manners ② taste ③ message ④ value ⑤ regards
⑥ price ⑦ cost ⑧ sense ⑨ sight ⑩ reason
⑪ success ⑫ disappointment

• 题意 ① 在餐桌上，一个人满嘴食物和别人交谈是不礼貌的。

② 流行音乐被很多人喜欢，但它并不适合所有人的胃口。

③ 如果碰巧有人来找我，让他留个信儿。

④ 你会发现这张地图对你游览伦敦很有帮助。

⑤ 请代我向你的父母问好。

⑥ 我叔叔决定移民美国，所以他以低价卖掉了自己的房子。

⑦ 亚伯拉罕舍命救了他将要溺死的儿子。

⑧ A: 杰克为什么总是一事无成?

B: 他总是没有时间概念。

⑨ 我们一直站在站台上，直到列车驶出我们的视线。

⑩ 我的继母对我太好了，我没有理由不接受她。

⑪ 失败是成功之母。

⑫ 令我失望的是，她没有出席晚会。

- ⑬ We have worked out a plan and are going to put it into _____ .
- ⑭ A: Where is the new dictionary? B: It's on the top shelf, out of _____ .
- ⑮ He succeeded in his _____ across the Atlantic Ocean, although it was full of danger.
- ⑯ When asked whether there was any _____ of saving the patient, her doctor said firmly that there was.
- ⑰ It was said that carelessness was the _____ of the fire.
- ⑱ Where there is a _____ , there is a _____ .

Exercise 9

下列句中各有一处错误，找出并改正

- ① Every two weeks, he and his brothers go to see their grandfather.
- ② The teacher asked us to finish our homework in one and a half hour.
- ③ Some German and Englishmen will come to our plant for a technical exchange.
- ④ The policeman caught the thief in his arm stealing something in the shop.
- ⑤ Many people agree that a knowledge of English is must in international trade.
- ⑥ A: I've got the first place in the contest.
B: Oh, John, what pleasant surprise you give us!
- ⑦ A: What do you think of the photo taken by my daughter?
B: It's the most beautiful one.
- ⑧ Obama, the president of the USA, said he would try to better the relationship between the USA and China.
- ⑨ A boy as he was, he was chosen king.
- ⑩ Edward is Chinese working as a doctor in Japan.
- ⑪ Alfred had been in the hospital for 2 weeks and now feels much better.
- ⑫ The doctor and professor are discussing the case together.
- ⑬ Do you like that kind of the car whose driving wheel is on the right side?
- ⑭ After ten years' hard work of the workers, the museum is now open to public.
- ⑮ They are as happy a couple as I thought.

- **答案** ⑬ practice ⑭ reach ⑮ sailing
⑯ possibility ⑰ cause ⑱ will; way

• **题意** ⑬ 我们制定出了一个计划并准备把它付诸实践。

⑭ A: 那本新字典在哪儿? B: 它在书架顶层, 我够不到。

⑮ 他横跨大西洋的航行成功了, 尽管其中危险重重。

⑯ 当被问到这个病人有无希望获救时, 她的医生斩钉截铁地说有希望。

⑰ 据说是疏忽导致了那场火灾。

⑱ 有志者事竟成。

答案与解说 9

- **答案** ① weeks→week ② hour→hours ③ Germen→Germans ④ his→the
⑤ must→a must ⑥ pleasant→a pleasant ⑦ 去掉one
⑧ the president→president ⑨ A boy→Boy
⑩ Chinese→a Chinese ⑪ the hospital→hospital
⑫ professor→the professor ⑬ the car→car
⑭ public→the public ⑮ a couple→couple

• **题意** ① 每两周, 他和他的兄弟们去看望他们的爷爷一次。

② 老师要求我们用一个半小时完成家庭作业。

③ 一些德国人和英国人要来我们工厂进行技术交流。

④ 警察抓住了正在商店里偷窃的小偷。

⑤ 许多人都认为英语在国际贸易中是必须的。

⑥ A: 我在这次比赛中得了第一名。

B: 啊, 约翰, 你真是给了我们一个惊喜。

⑦ A: 我女儿拍的照片怎么样? B: 非常漂亮。

⑧ 美国总统奥巴马宣称要促进中美关系的发展。

⑨ 虽然他那时还是个孩子, 却已经被选为国王了。

⑩ 爱德华是在日本当医生的中国人。

⑪ 阿尔弗雷德住院已经两个星期了, 现在感觉好些了。

⑫ 博士和教授正在一起讨论这个案子。

⑬ 你喜欢那种驱动轮在右边的车子吗?

⑭ 经过工人10年的辛勤劳动, 博物馆现在对公众开放了。

⑮ 正如我所料, 他们是一对快乐的夫妻。

2

冠词

冠词是用在名词前面，帮助说明名词所指的人或事物是泛指还是特指的一种虚词。

重点



PICK UP 1

冠词的分类

定冠词

定冠词用在名词之前起修饰限定作用。

定冠词the在辅音(指辅音音素)开头的词前读[ðə]，在元音(指元音音素)开头的词前读[ði]。

the room 那个房间 the teacher 那个老师

the orange 那个橘子 the Australian 这个澳大利亚人

不定冠词

不定冠词表示非特定的人或事物，用来修饰可数名词。

不定冠词有a和an两种形式，a用在以辅音(指辅音音素)开头的词前，an用在以元音(指元音音素)开头的词前。

a pencil 一支铅笔

a baby 一个婴儿

an engineer 一位工程师 an ordinary man 一个普通人

Exercise 1

用定冠词或不定冠词填空，不需要处填“/”

- ① What _____ lovely weather we're having for _____ time of year!
- ② What's _____ weather like today?
- ③ _____ sick and wounded needed _____ oxygen (氧气).
- ④ _____ Australia is _____ Oceania country.
- ⑤ _____ United Nations was founded in _____ October 1945.
- ⑥ She is good at playing _____ piano and _____ volleyball.
- ⑦ _____ water is necessary to _____ life.
- ⑧ Before I go to _____ bed, I read _____ newspaper.
- ⑨ It takes half _____ hour to get to Nanjing from Shanghai by _____ air.
- ⑩ Do you often go to _____ cinema after _____ school?
- ⑪ She lives in _____ southern part of _____ city.
- ⑫ It's eight o'clock. It's _____ time for _____ class.
- ⑬ My brother is interested in _____ history. He is now studying _____ history of the Party in _____ university.

● 战力提升日 ● 年 月 日 ● 我的备忘

● 考试命题率 → ★★★★★

PICK UP 2

定冠词的用法

表示特指

How do you like **the** rooms here?

你觉得这里的房间怎么样?

表示类别

The dog is an animal. 狗是一种动物。

The good is not always beautiful.

好的东西不一定漂亮。

表示乐器

play **the** piano 弹钢琴 play **the** guitar 弹吉他

表示序数词

the first 第一

the third time 第三次

表示独一无二

the world 世界

the moon 月亮

表示专有名词

the Great Wall 长城

the FBI 联邦调查局

the Yangtze River 长江 **the** North 北极

PICK UP 3

不定冠词的用法

表示类别

Tom is **a** American. 汤姆是美国人。

He is **a** student. 他是学生。

表示数量

I have **a** pen. 我有一支钢笔。

答案与解说 1

- 答案 ① /; the ② the ③ The; / ④ /; an ⑤ The; /
⑥ the; / ⑦ /; / ⑧ /; a/the ⑨ an; / ⑩ the; /
⑪ the; the ⑫ /; / ⑬ /; the; a

● 题意 ① 一年中的这个时候, 我们拥有多么好的天气啊!

② 今天天气如何?

③ 伤病员需要氧气。

④ 澳大利亚是大洋洲的一个国家。

⑤ 联合国成立于1945年10月。

⑥ 她擅长弹钢琴和打排球。

⑦ 水是生存之必需。

⑧ 我睡觉前看了一份报纸。

⑨ 坐飞机从上海到南京需要半个小时。

⑩ 你放学后经常去看电影吗?

⑪ 她住在这座城市的南部。

⑫ 8点了, 该上课了。

⑬ 我弟弟喜欢历史, 他现在在一所大学攻读党史专业。

Point

- 当抽象名词和物质名词表示“一种”“一场”“一次”“一阵”或“一份”等意义时, 要在前面加上不定冠词a或an。
What **a** heavy rain!
多大的(一场)雨啊!
It's **a** wonderful coffee.
这是一种很好的咖啡。
Let's give her **a** surprise.
让我们给她一个惊喜。

⑭ You don't have any lessons on _____ Saturday afternoon, do you?

⑮ What _____ encouraging speech this is!

What _____ exciting news this is!

Exercise 2 在必要的地方填入适当的冠词

① His father died in _____ winter of 1998.

② She always looks pretty in _____ dress of that color.

③ _____ page of the dictionary is torn and _____ cover looks very old.

④ This sweater is a bit too large. Do you have _____ smaller one?

⑤ Towards _____ evening, _____ cold rain began to fall.

⑥ She is _____ ugly young woman, but she is _____ honest friend of mine.

⑦ What can you see in _____ black space if you're in _____ spaceship, looking into _____ space?

⑧ Their people lived quite _____ hard life during _____ World War II.

⑨ Galileo is worthy of being praised as one of _____ founders of _____ modern science.

⑩ He is fond of _____ science of _____ sound.

⑪ In Guilin we were so struck by _____ beauty of _____ nature.

⑫ After having _____ wonderful lunch, each of us took _____ iced coffee.

⑬ My father is usually on _____ duty in his office every _____ few days.

⑭ Franklin discovered _____ electricity, which was then regarded as _____ secret of nature.

⑮ China is _____ developing country in Asia with _____ large population.

⑯ Kunming is _____ most beautiful city and I'll come for _____ second visit.

⑰ I like drinking _____ tea and Longjing is _____ wonderful tea.

⑱ Lesson Five is _____ most difficult lesson, but it isn't _____ most difficult lesson in Book II.