

◆ 高中英语

各个击破

丛书

主编◆王建军

语法

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高中英语各个击破丛书

——语法分册

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前 言

高考英语语法考查的范围是中学阶段所学过的各种语法知识,内容比较广泛,绝大部分题是考查基本知识和用法。近几年来,在 NMET 试题中明显地加强了语言交际功能,突出了语言的运用能力,考查语言知识不再单独进行,而是在直接运用中去考。就考查内容来说,试题从以下五个方面来考查学生的实际水平:

1. 基础语法知识;2. 语法知识的运用能力;3. 词组的搭配和习惯用法;4. 对词义的正确理解;5. 功能交际(即日常交际用语)。以上考查的五个方面是互相渗透互相制约的。无论从哪个方面进行考查,都往往离不开其他四个方面的知识和能力。

因此,考生不论做那种单项填空题,都必须从整体出发,全面考虑。那种孤立地按语法结构和词汇意义进行单项选择是难以达到目的的。

作者在对近几年的高考英语试题潜心研究的基础上,按高考要求将中学阶段的语法知识分为十一部分即:1. 名词与冠词;2. 数词与主谓一致;3. 代词与 It;4. 形容词与副词;5. 介词与连词;6. 动词的时态与语态;7. 虚拟语气与情态动词;8. 非谓语动词;9. 简单句与复合句;10. 倒装;11. 省略;12. 情景交际。每一部分又分为:①高考题选;②解题指导;③强化练习;④答案解析四个部分。学生通过每一部分的高考题选,了解最新的外语测试特别是高考命题动向,使学生更有针对性,并能举一反三,提高解题能力。解题指导部分使学生对语法的学习有总体的认识、了解,有完整的语法体系。强化练习部分是学生的自我检测。最后的答案解析部分要求学生在独立完成了强化练习的基础上,自己核对、思考和解疑。不仅要了解练习的正确答案,而且要弄懂其“所以然”。为了帮助学生达到这一目的,在综合测试中设计了如下内容:①思路:涉及某一道题具体解法的思考;②说明:对语法知识及语言习惯的解说;③辨析:说明词义或词语用法的区别;④注意指出学习者要特别引起注意的问题;⑤对策:对某一类题解法的综合指导。当然,并不是每道题的简释中都包括上述五项内容,而是根据需要,有详有略,有取有舍。

作者力求使本书适合师生的需要,方便师生的使用。书中若有疏漏或不妥之处,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编者

2000年7月

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一 名词与冠词

【高考题选】

1. Alice is fond of playing _____ piano while Henry is interested in listening to _____ music. (MET89)
A. (不填); the B. (不填); (不填) C. the; (不填) D. the; the
2. Beyond _____ stars, the astronauts saw nothing but _____ space. (MET90)
A. the; (不填) B. (不填); the C. (不填); (不填) D. the; the
3. After watching _____ TV, she played _____ violin for an hour. (NMET91)
A. (不填); (不填) B. the; the C. the; (不填) D. (不填); the
4. Alexander Graham Bell invented _____ telephone in 1876. (MET91)
A. (不填) B. a C. the D. one
5. We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into _____. (MET92)
A. fact B. reality C. practice D. deed
6. —Where's Jack?
—I think he's still in _____ bed, but he might just be in _____ bathroom. (MET92)
A. (不填); (不填) B. the; the C. the; (不填) D. (不填); the
7. Many people are still in _____ habit of writing silly things in _____ public places. (MET93)
A. the; the B. (不填); (不填) C. the; (不填) D. (不填); the
8. We've missed the last bus. I'm afraid we have no _____ but to take a taxi. (MET93)
A. way B. choice C. possibility D. selection
9. He dropped the _____ and broke it. (MET93)
A. cup of coffee B. coffee's cup C. cup for coffee D. coffee cup
10. She is _____ newcomer to _____ chemistry but she has already made some important discoveries. (NMET94)
A. the; the B. the; (不填) C. a; (不填) D. a; the
11. Here's my card. Let's keep in _____. (NMET94)
A. touch B. relation C. connection D. friendship
12. Wouldn't be _____ wonderful world if all nations lived in _____ peace with one another? (MET94)
A. a; (不填) B. the; (不填) C. a; the D. the; the
13. He gained his _____ by printing _____ of famous writers. (MET94)
A. wealth, work B. wealths; works

C. wealths; work D. wealth; works (NMET95)

14. I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little _____.
A. wait B. time C. patience D. rest (NMET96)

15. Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ international trade today. (NMET96)
A. a; (不填) B. the; an C. the; the D. (不填); the

16. —Have you seen _____ pen? I left it here this morning.
—Is it _____ black one? I think I saw it somewhere. (NMET97)
A. a; the B. the; the C. the; a D. a; a

17. If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask them to leave a _____. (NMET97)
A. message B. letter C. sentence D. notice

18. If I had _____, I'd visit Europe, stopping at all the small interesting places. (NMET98)
A. a long enough holiday B. an enough long holiday
C. a holiday enough long D. a long holiday enough

19. You'll find this map of great _____ in helping you to get round London. (NMET98)
A. price B. cost C. value D. usefulness

20. Paper money was in _____ use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in _____ thirteenth century. (NMET 99)
A. the; 不填 B. the; the C. 不填; the D. 不填; 不填

21. Most animals have little connection with _____ animals of _____ different kind unless they kill them for food. (NMET2000)
A. the; a B. 不填; a C. the; the D. 不填; the

【答案解析】

- C 表示乐器的名词前加定冠词。music 是抽象名词，前面不加冠词。
- A 太空中的星体或世界上独一无二的东西前加定冠词。space 是“太空”的意思，是抽象名词，前面不加冠词。
- D TV 前不加冠词。表示乐器的名词前面加定冠词。参看 2 题。
- C 用可数名词表示泛指或类属概念，可用 a/the + 可数名词的单数，也可用复数可数名词本身。但做 invent 宾语的类属名词只能用 the + 单数可数名词，表示发明的一类东西。
- C put sth into practice 是惯用法。意思是：“使……付诸实施。”
- D in bed 是惯用法，bathroom 前加 the 表示特指概念。
- C in the habit of 是惯用法。public places 是复数名词，表示泛指概念，其前面不用 the。
- B have no choice but to do sth 是惯用法。意思是：“别无选择只好做……。”
- D 原题中的 it 是信息词，它指代的是装咖啡的杯，即打碎的是咖啡杯，而不是一

杯咖啡。

10. C 表示转折意思的 but 是信息词,用不定冠词 a 表示“一位”,且 chemistry 是表示科目的抽象名词,因此,前面不加 the。
11. A keep in touch 是惯用法,意思是:“保持联系。”
12. A world 一词前有形容词(wonderful)做修饰语时,world 与不定冠词 a 连用,不用 the。peace 是抽象名词不与 the 连用。
13. D wealth 是不可数名词。works 表“著作”,“作品”是可数名词。全句意思是:“他获得巨大的财富是通过印刷著名作家的著作。”
14. C 第一句的意思是“我将尽可能快地调查此事。”just 用在祈使句之首,表示“试请,且请。”A 项 wait 当“等待”时是可数名词,不能与 a little 连用。B 项(have a little)time 与原题的句意不符。D 项是休息一会,也不符题意。故第二句意为“请要有耐心。”
15. A knowledge 是不可数名词,因有修饰语 of English 修饰,故用不定冠词 a。international trade 是抽象名词,前面不加 the。可参看 2.10.12 题。
16. D 从第二空可知,第一空填不定冠词 a,表示“一支”是不定的概念。第二空的意思是“它是一支黑色的吗?”故也填不定冠词 a。
17. A 从条件句中的意思:“如果偶尔有人来见我”可知,下文必须填 message,即“让他们留下口信”。才符合全句的逻辑。
18. A 该题考查语序和 enough 的习惯用法。英语可数名词前有形容词修饰的排列词序是:限定词—形容词—名词。enough 作副词修饰形容词需后置,故答案为 A。
19. C 该题考查根据语境选用适当的名词的能力。该句为 find 后跟复合宾语句型,其中 this map 为宾语,“of + 抽象名词”作宾语补足语,表示“具有……”。由句末作后置定语的介词短语 in helping you to get round London 判断,此空应填表示价值的抽象名词 value。故选 C。
20. C be in use 为固定搭配,意为“在使用中”。use 为抽象名词,其前不用冠词。序数词表示正常的顺序,其前加定冠词,故答案为 C。
21. B 名词复数表类别,前不用冠词。表不定概念的“一种”要用 a,所以选 B。

【解题指导】

名词

(一)名词的数

名词分为不可数名词和可数名词两大类:

1. 不可数名词

1)不可数名词一般没有单复数之分,包括专有名词,物质名词和抽象名词。例如:
health, advice, glass, wood, English, America

2)表示学科名称的以-ics 结尾的名词常用作单数。例如:
mathematics, physics

3)某些以-s 结尾指单一事物的专有名词常用作单数。例如:
the United States, the United Nations

2. 可数名词

可数名词包括个体名词和集体名词,有单、复数形式。复数名词构成方法如下:

1)一般情况下在名词后加 -s。在清辅音(s, f, t 除外)后读[s],在浊辅音(z, ʒ, dʒ

除外)后读[z], 在 s, z, ʃ, tʃ, dʒ 等辅音后读[iz]. 例如: desks, days, classes

2) 以 -s, -x, -ch, -sh 结尾的名词后加 -es, 读作[iz]. 例如:

bus—buses watch—watches box—boxes brush—brushes

但是 stomach—stomachs

3) 以“辅音字母 + o”结尾的名词后加 -es, 读作[z]. 例如:

hero—heroes tomato—tomatoes

但不少以 -o 结尾的外来词, 变复数时只加 -s. 例如:

radio—radios, photo—photos, piano—pianos

有些以 -o 结尾的名词有两种复数形式。例如:

zero—zero(zeroes), volcano—volcanos(volcanoes) 火山

但以 -oo 结尾的名词后加 -s. 例如:

bamboo—bamboos zoo—zoos

4) 以“辅音 + y”结尾的名词, 把 y 改成 i 再加 -es, 读作[iz]. 例如:

factory—factories country—countries

5) 以“元音 + y”结尾的名词, 或专有名词以 y 结尾的, 直接在词尾加 -s, 读作 [z]. 例如:

boys, toys, Germanys, Henrys 等。

6) 以 -f 或 -fe 结尾的名词, 一般把“f”或“fe”改成“v”再加 -es. 读作[vz]. 例如:

leaf—leaves, life—lives

但是 roof—roofs, chief—chiefs, gulf—gulfs, serf—serfs 等例外。

7) 以 -th 结尾的词, 直接在词后加 -s, 在长元音后, “ths”读作[ðz], 在短元音后, “ths”读作[θz]. 例如:

mouths[mauðz], paths[pa:ðz], months[mʌnθs]

但 youths 一词读作[ju:θs]或[ju:ðz]均可。

8) 不规则变化:

① 改变单数名词中的元音字母, 或其它形式。例如:

foot—feet child—children mouse—mice

② 单、复数形式相同。例如:

a sheep—two sheep, a deer—four deer (鹿)

此外还有 means, fish, works 以及由汉语音译表示度量衡、币制等单位的名词, 如 yuan(圆)、jiao(角)、fen(分)、jin(斤)、mu(亩)等。

③ 只有复数形式。例如:

trousers, glasses(眼镜), compasses(圆规), thanks, clothes, remains(遗物, 遗体)ashes, contents(内容), goods(货物)

④ 表示“某国人”名词的单、复数形式因习惯不同而各异。例如:

{ a Chinese—two Chinese } 单、复数形式相同。这类词包括所有 -es (或

a Japanese—two Japanese

-ss) 结尾的民族名称, 如 Swiss, Portuguese 等。

{ a German—three Germans } 词尾加 s 这类词还有: African, Asian,

an American—two Americans

澳大和亚

加拿大

Australian, Canadian, Italian, Belgian, European, Greek, Hungarian, Swede, Arab 等。

{ an Englishman—five Englishmen } 变 man 为 men
{ a Dutchman—four Dutchmen }

这类词还有: Frenchman, Irishman 等。

⑤复合名词的复数形式因词而异。例如:

film-goer—film-goers 在词末加 -s

{ looker(s) - on } 把主体名词变成复数形式。
{ sister(s) - in - law }

{ man servant—men servants } 两个组成部分皆变为复数形式
{ woman doctor—women doctors }
{ man cook—men cooks }
{ woman singer—women singers }

注意:第三种复合词中的第一个名词须是 man 或 woman。

9)有些名词的复数形式可以表示特别的意义。例如:

papers 报纸,文件

manners 礼貌

goods 货物

works 工厂,著作

looks 外表

glasses 眼镜

greens 青菜

hairs 几根头发

times 时代

sands 沙滩,沙地

irons 脚镣手铐

drinks 饮料

forces 军队

spirits 酒精

10)一些物质名词有时以复数形式出现,表示不同类别。例如:

teas(各种茶), silks(各种丝绸), fertilizers(各种化肥), fruits(各种水果)。

11)word 一词作“消息”或“通知”解时,前面不加“a”或“the”,也不用复数形式。例如:

Word came that the meeting will be held on Friday.

Please send me word of your arrival.

注意下列词组中的单、复数:

keep(break)one's word 守(失)信

leave word 留言

a man of his word 有信用的人

in a word 简言之

word for word 逐字地

upon my word 说实在话

eat one's words 收回前言,认错

in other words 换句话说

the last words 临终的话

waste one's words 白费口舌

have words with 与某人吵嘴

have a few words(a word)with 与某人说几句话

(二)名词的所有格

1. 表示有生命的东西的名词,所有格一般在名词后加“'s”,其构成形式如下:

1)一般名词后加“'s”。例如:

my brother's bag

2)以 -s 或 -es 结尾的复数名词的所有格,只在名词右上方加“'”。例如:

the worker's club

3) 以 -s 结尾的专有名词所有格, 以读音 [z] 结尾的, 一般在名词右上方加 "'", 也可加 "'s", 其读音分别为 [z]、[iz]。例如:

Engels' / Engels's works, Dickens' / Dickens's book

但若不以读音 [z] 结尾则仍用 "'s"。例如:

Ross's book

4) 复合名词所有格的词尾 "'s" 加在后面的名词之后。例如:

her son-in-law's photo

5) 如果一样东西为两个人共有, 则只在后一个名词后加 "'s", 如果不是共有的, 两个名词后都要加 "'s"。例如:

Jane and Mary's room (共有) Jane's and Tom's books (不共有)

6) 在表示“某人家”、“店铺”的名词所有格后面, 一般省略它所修饰的名词。例如: at Mr Green's 在格林先生家, to my uncle's 到我叔叔家, at the tailor's 在裁缝店, at the barber's 在理发店, at the doctor's 在诊所。

2. 表示无生命东西的名词, 通常采用“of + 名词”的结构来表示所有关系。例如: the gate of the school, the window of the room

3. 有些表示时间、距离、国家、城市、团体、机构等无生命东西的名词, 也可以加 "'s" 来构成所有格。例如:

today's newspaper ten minutes' walk China's industry

the station's waiting room

4. 在表示所属物的名词前有冠词、数词、不定代词或指示代词时, 常用“of 词组 + 所有格”的形式来表示所有关系。例如:

a friend of my father's a few friends of Liming's

that book of Liming's two friends of my brother's

冠词

冠词有不定冠词 (a, an) 和定冠词 (the) 两大类。

(一) 冠词的用法

1. 不定冠词的用法

1) 泛指人、事或物的类别, 相当于 any。

A spade is a tool.

A steel worker makes steel.

A plane is a machine that can fly.

2) 泛指某人或某物。

A boy is waiting for you.

There is a book on the table.

3) 表示 one 或 every。

I have a mouth, a nose and two eyes.

We study 8 hours a day.

4) 用于某些固定词组中。

a few, a little, a lot of, a bit, a couple of

5) 注意事项:

以元音音素开头的名词前加不定冠词时用“an”。例如: an apple. 即使单词拼

写以辅音字母开头,但该词的读音是元音开头,加不定冠词时也要用“an”。例如:an hour;反之,拼写以元音字母开头,但读音是辅音,加不定冠词时用“a”。例如:a university.

2. 定冠词的用法

1) 表示特定的或上文已提到过的人或物。

I am very interested in the film.

2) 表示世界上独一无二的东西。

the earth, the moon, the sun, the star

3) 用在序数词、形容词最高级前。

the second story, the largest room

4) 用在由普通名词构成的国家、党派等专有名词前以及江、河、湖、海、山川、群岛的名词前。

the United States, the Communist Party of China

the Changjiang River, the Great Lake, the Ural Mountains

5) 用在方位名词前或某些表示时间的词组或习惯语中。

on the left (right), in the east (west;), in the morning (afternoon, evening), on the other hand, in the end, in the daytime

6) 用在形容词前表示一类人。

the poor (rich, old, young, sick, dead, new, blind)

7) 特指某人或某物。

Give me the book.

Who is the comrade you just said hello to?

8) 在姓氏复数形式前,表示全家人或这一姓氏的夫妇俩。

The Turners are sitting at the breakfast table.

9) 用在单数可数名词前,表示某一类人或事物。

The horse is a useful animal.

The brain is the centre of thought.

10) 演奏乐器时,乐器的名称前常用定冠词。

Do you like to play the piano or the violin?

11) 在逢十的复数数词之前,指世纪的某个年代。

In the 1870's, when Marx was already in his fifties, ...

12) 在表示发明物的单数名词前加冠词。

The compass (指南针) was invented in China four thousand years ago.

3. 不用冠词的情况

1) 专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词、人名、地名等名词前,一般不加冠词。

China, America, Smith

Air is matter.

2) 可数名词前有物主代词、指示名词、名词所有格等限制时,不加冠词。

This book is mine.

3) 季节、月份、星期、节日、假日、一日三餐名称前一般不加冠词。

March, May Day, National's Day, Children's Day, Women's Day

Have you had supper?

Spring is the best season of the year.

如果月份等被一个限定性定语修饰,就要加冠词。例如:

He joined the Army in the spring of 1992.

4) 称呼语或指家里雇用的 nurse, cook 等名词前及表示头衔职务的名词作宾语、补语及同位语时,一般不加冠词。

What's this, Mother? We made him our monitor.

Premier Zhou, Professor Liu Ask nurse to put the child to bed.

Lincoln was made president of the United States again.

5) 学科名称、球类、棋类名词前不加冠词。

Do you study mathematics?

He likes playing football/chess.

6) 复数名词表示泛指一类人或事物时前不用冠词。

They are workers.

7) 在与 by 连用的交通工具名称前不加冠词。

by car, by bus, by bike, by train

但: take a bus, come in a boat, on the train/bus

8) 某些固定词组中不用冠词。

① 名词词组(当两个或两个以上的名词用 and 连接时,如果带有对比的含义或习惯上总是在一起使用,常省去冠词。)

husband and wife, brother and sister, body and soul, day and night, knife and fork

② 介词词组:

to (at, from) school, in (to) class, in (to, at, from) university (college), to (in, into, from) church, to (in, into, out of) prison (hospital, bed), to (at, from) work, to (in, from) town, at (from) home, to (at) sea, at night (noon, midnight), by car (bus, bicycle, plane, train, boat), on foot.

注意:在有些词组中,有冠词与没有冠词其含义是不同的。试比较:

{ in hospital 住院(因病)

{ in front of 在……前面

{ in the hospital 在医院(参观或工作等)

{ in the front of 在……的前部

{ at school 在上学

{ at table 在吃饭

{ at the school 在学校

{ at the table 在桌旁

{ (可能在工作,可能在上学)

{ (可能在吃饭,也可能在聊天、看报)

{ out of question 不成问题

{ out of the question 根本不可能

9) as 引导的让步状语从句中,作表语的名词不带冠词。例如:

Child as she is, she knows a lot of English.

10) 系动词 turn (作“变成”解)后作表语的单数可数名词前习惯不用冠词。例如:

The young worker has turned writer.

= The young worker has become a writer.

11) 在单数名词 + after + 同一单数名词(表示“一个接一个”)结构中,单数可数名词前不加冠词。例如:

She did experiment after experiment.

类似的还有:shop after shop, mistake after mistake.

12)形容词的最高级前、序数词前也有不用定冠词的情况。

①“most + 形容词原级”作“十分、非常、极”解时,前面不用定冠词。例如:

Oh, It's most beautiful.

②当形容词最高级作表语,不表示与其他人或物相比时,其前不用定冠词。例如:

The market in the country is busiest in winter.

③当两个形容词最高级并列修饰同一个名词时,第二个形容词前通常不用定冠词。例如:

She is the tallest and fattest girl in our class.

④形容词最高级前有名词所有格或物主代词时,不能用定冠词。例如:

A wolf in a sheep's skin is our most dangerous enemy.

⑤序数词前面一般加定冠词表示“第……”之意,但在 second, third 等词前加不定冠词表示“又一”,“再一”之意。例如:

...why you took a second arrow.

而在下列中的“a first”则表示“冠军”、“第一名”。

He was a top student in the class, he often got a first in English.

13)no 与 such 连用时应放在 such 之前, such 后面的名词前不用冠词。

No such thing has ever happened in this village.

14)never, ever 置于作主语的名词前,这些名词前不用冠词。例如:

Never did student study so hard. 该生从未学得这么认真。

15)有时为了节省空间、时间、金钱和精力,或为了引起注意力,省去 a(n) 或 the。这主要用于新闻标题、工商业文件、广告、电报、公告、提纲、书名等。例如:

Conference opens. 会议召开了。

【强化练习】

1. —Is this bridge made of _____?

—Yes, it is made of 23,000 huge _____.

A. stone; stone

B. stones; stones

C. stone; stones

D. stones; stone

2. This shop sells _____ clothing.

A. child's and woman's

B. children and women's

C. children's and women

D. children's and women's

3. There are three _____ in our clinic(诊所).

A. woman doctor

B. woman doctors

C. women doctor

D. women doctors

4. Some famous singers live on the _____ from their record sales.

A. salary

B. value 价值

C. bill 账单, 清单

D. income 收入

5. The girl always wears beautiful _____.

A. clothes

B. cloth

C. clothing

D. dress

6. The _____ of the cottage were covered with _____.

- A. roofs; leafs B. roofs; leaves
 C. rooves; leafs D. rooves; leaves

7. I'm afraid there isn't any _____ for you in my car.
 A. place B. room C. seat D. sit
8. With the address to help him, he had no _____ in finding the old man's house.
 A. difficulties B. difficulty C. troubles D. mistakes

9. The bridge is made of _____.
 A. a stone B. stones C. the stone D. stone

10. He is provided with _____. He needs various _____.
 A. food, food B. food, foods C. foods, foods D. foods, food

11. Beijing has _____ of about ten million.
 A. a population B. populations C. the population D. population

12. If these shoes are too big, ask him to bring you a small _____.
 A. one B. suit C. pair D. ones

13. _____ it is to listen to music!
 A. How fun B. How a fun C. What a fun D. What fun

14. —What can I do for you?
 —I'd like to have a _____ of China Daily.
 A. piece B. sheet C. lot D. copy

15. The advertisements in newspapers help to cut the _____ of making the newspaper.
 A. price B. pay C. costs D. value

16. He was chosen _____ of the company.
 A. manager B. a manager C. the manager D. as a manager

17. Standing on top of the mountain, you'll get a wonderful _____.
 A. joy B. seeing C. view D. nature

18. He is a _____ child, that is, he is a child _____.
 A. three - years - old, three year old
 B. three - years - old, three years old
 C. three years old, three - year - old
 D. three - year - old, three years old

19. It is bad _____ to speak with your mouth full of food.
 A. manner B. manners C. way D. methods

20. You should pay much _____ to your pronunciation.
 A. interest B. notice C. attention D. money

21. _____ little water is not enough for _____ many people.
 A. Such, so B. So, so C. Such, such D. So, such

22. _____ little birds eat _____ many insects.
 A. Such, so B. So, so C. Such, such D. So, such

23. —Would you have some _____?

—Here are some more.

—Oh, yes. And would you like some _____?

—Here is some more.

A. eggs, milk B. egg, milks C. eggs, milks D. egg, milk

24. The Olympic Games are held once _____.

A. every four years B. each fourth year
C. every - four - year D. every four year

25. I'll give this book to _____ wants to have it.

A. whomever B. whoever C. whom D. whatever

26. Their suggestions are of _____.

A. great value B. very valuable
C. much valuable D. many value

叶 + 抽象名词

形容词相当于adj.

名词前用形容词修饰
形容词前用副词修饰

27. There are a lot of _____ officers.

A. woman police B. women police's
C. women police D. women's police

28. —Talking about sports, what does Tom like best?

—I think he likes playing _____ best.

A. the football B. a football C. football D. football game

29. Beyond _____ stars the astronauts can see nothing but _____ space.

A. the; the B. the; / C. /; / D. /; the

30. —Who is your English teacher?

—Mr Brown, _____ European working in _____ Shandong University.

A. an; the B. a; the C. an; / D. a; /

特指, 不用冠词

31. The old scientist devotes all his life to bringing out _____ secret of _____ nature.

A. the; / B. the; the C. /; the D. /; /

32. —Where is your brother?

—I think he's still in _____ bed, but he might just be in _____ bathroom.

A. /; / B. the; the C. the; / D. /; the

33. After watching _____ TV, he listened to _____ radio for an hour.

A. the; the B. /; the C. /; / D. the; /

34. What _____ fine weather we are having these days!

A. a B. an C. the D. /

35. —What is he?

—He is _____.

A. a teacher and poet B. teacher and poet
C. a teacher and a poet D. teacher and a poet

兼职, 只在第一个名词前加冠词

36. Lesson Two is _____ most difficult lesson in Book II, but it is not