

作者的话

近几年高考英语单项选择题具有以下几个明显的特点:1 考点全面,有较强的综合性和较宽的覆盖面。考点通常覆盖了主要的语法项目,内容包括了语法、词汇、惯用法、交际用法等方面。2 语境仿真,讲究活用。命题时综合考虑了多重知识,多变语境,意在考查考生对具体语言规则的运用,体现了语法服务于语言的命题原则。3 设题灵活,干扰加大。由此可以看出,其考查重点不拘泥于单纯的知识点,而重在加强对知识综合运用能力的考查。这种趋势呼应了中学的外语教学改革,有助于引导学生不再死记硬背语法知识,而将更多的精力花在语言运用能力的培养上。

但是,切不可由此而忽视对英语语法基础知识的掌握。要知道,在目标语的环境支持非常有限的社会环境和社会背景下,对语法知识的学习和掌握是非常必要的。

由于母语负迁移的影响,很多中国人学不好英语语法,其实,这完全是因为没有掌握英语作为一种分析性语言的特点而造成的。分析性语言强调的是“形合”,与汉语强调“意合”有很大的不同。所以,有些认为“语法无用”的英语学习者长期忽略语法学习,结果说了一口错误百出的“流利”英语。而另一些人则习惯于“死抠语法”,结果总是无法用英语和别人进行交流。

那么,如何才能学好英语语法呢?我建议大家注意以下几点:

首先,对于英语语法知识,要“背硬记死”但不“死记硬背”。在英语学习中,要“热爱语法”,但不要“死抠语法”,要从更深的层面上去学习和摸索语法的规律和学习语法的窍门。这是学好英语语法最本质的对策。对语法知识“死记硬背”属于“机械性学习”,而对语法知识“背硬记死”强调的是打好语法基础,这是学好英语的前提之一。“熟能生巧”,学习者只有打好牢固的英语语法基础,才能做到“灵活运用英语”。

其次,尽量避免受母语负迁移的影响。在高考英语试题中,有相当数量的根据考生容易受汉语负迁移的影响而设计的“陷阱题”,这些“陷阱题”往往导致考生失分。因此要特别注意来自汉语的负迁移作用,不要用汉语的语

法去套用英语的语法,要擅于比较两种语法的异同,并从中悟出它们之间的不同特点。

第三,运用“比较法”学习语法。有些语法项目和其他语法项目容易产生混淆,不太容易理解。如果我们把这些项目放在一起,仔细加以分析比较,就很容易学习。

第四,在学习一般语法规则时,要特别注意特殊的语法现象。在平时的阅读中要善于总结英语语法规则,尤其要擅于总结那些“特殊”者,因为它们往往就是考试的“热点”和学习的难点。

第五,重视英语句型学习。有人说:“语法语法,熟悉句型就得法。”可见,掌握一定数量的句型的确有利于我们学好语法。不少句型是约定俗成的,我们必须牢记。

第六,养成独立学习语法的习惯。掌握英语语法不能只依靠老师课堂上讲解,高中生要学会通过语篇分析和语言实践去主动发现自己不熟悉的语法结构,进而归纳出语法的规则。同时,高中生还需要养成自制“错题本”的习惯,就是把平时在语法练习中经常犯的错误记在笔记本上,编辑成一本“错题本”,然后经常翻阅,细心体会消化,从而做到“温故知新”。这样就不会重犯曾经犯过的语法错误,另外,还可以达到查漏补缺的目的。这种方法重点突出,目的明确,效果非常明显,同学们不妨一试。

第七,区别对待高中阶段繁杂的语法项目。考生切不可在所有语法项目上平均使用精力。比如,对于高考必考的考点——代词、连词(状语从句)、动词时态、情态动词、短语动词和动词意义辨析、非谓语动词、交际用语等,必须花大力气学好,而对于那些不常用,而仅仅为提高阅读理解水平所需要的语法项目——如虚拟语气、独立主格结构等,只须作一般了解即可。

我想特别强调,英语的学习不同于其他学科,它最需要人们在平时下苦功夫。正所谓:No pains, No gains.

最后需要说明的是,本书在编写过程中得到了郑州外国语学校全体外语教师的大力支持和帮助,在此一并致谢!

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第一部分

词 法

第一章 名 词

考点指要

名词的复数形式(重点包括名词复数构成的规则及不规则变化);名词的所有格(重点包括's所有格和s所有格以及of...所有格和双重所有格);名词的可数和不可数以及不可数名词和可数名词的转化(如抽象名词的具体化,判断时应避免按汉语习惯判断。还要注意名词一词多义可数性的变化);集体名词;名词(名词的普通格和所有格)作定语;一定语境中的同义名词词义辨析;名词构成的习语和惯用法,等等。

基础知识梳理

1

名词是表示人、物以及抽象概念等名称的词,分为可数名词和不可数名词两大类。需要注意的是,英语中很多名词具有双重性,即它们会根据场合的不同而有所变化。

一、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。

名词复数构成方法如下:

1. 一般情况在名词后加-s。例如:desks, girls, lions
2. 以-s, -x, -ch, -sh 结尾的名词后加-es。例如:boxes, brushes, buses, watches (但 stomachs 除外)
3. 以“辅音字母+o 结尾的名词”后加-es。例如:Negroes, heroes, tomatoes, potatoes (联想记忆:黑人英雄吃西红柿加土豆)

但如果前面是元音字母,缩写词或外来词以-o 结尾变复数时只加-s。例如:zoos, bamboos, pianos, radios, photos (联想记忆:动物园里熊猫一边吃竹子,一边弹钢琴、听收音机、看照片)

4. 以“辅音+y”结尾的名词,把y改成i,再加-es。例如: cities, countries, families, factories

但是,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。例如: toys, boys, keys, days, Henrys

5. 以-f或-fe结尾的名词的复数形式,一般把f或fe改成v,再加-es。例如: thieves, wives, lives, selves, leaves, wolves, shelves, knives, halves,

但是,也有直接加-s的。例如: gulfs, roofs, chiefs, serfs, beliefs, proofs, handkerchiefs

6. 以-th结尾的词,直接在词后加-s。例如: mouths, paths, months

7. 大写字母及由大写字母构成的缩略词变复数应加-s,而小写字母则加's。例如: UFOs (但A's, I's, 避免与As, Is混淆)

8. 英文数字变复数符合一般规律,但阿拉伯数字变复数则加担。例如: threes, sixes, 7's, 5's

9. 代替单词的字母重复后成为复数。例如: pp. 代表 pages, ll 代表 lines

10. 名词化的单词变复数直接加s。例如: dos, don'ts

11. 名词的不规则变化:

1) 改变单数名词中的元音字母或某些部分。例如: foot — feet, tooth — teeth, mouse — mice, child — children

2) 单、复数同形。例如: deer, sheep, means, fish (但fishes表示种类), head (动物的头数)

此外,由汉语拼音表示的度量衡和币制等单位也可看成是单、复数同形。例如: yuan, jiao, fen, jin, mu, li

3) 以下名词只用复数形式: ashes 骨灰; 废墟, contents 内容, trousers 裤子, thanks 感谢, clothes 衣服, compasses 指南针

4) 表示“某国人”的名词的单、复数形式有很大差异。

(1) 单、复数相同,这类词包括所有以-ese (或-ss)结尾的民族名称: Swiss, Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese

(2) 词尾加-s,这类词有: Africans, Asians, Australians, Canadians, Italians, Belgians, Europeans, Greeks, Hungarians, Swedes, Arabs, Americans, Germans

(3) 变man为men,这类词有: Frenchmen, Irishmen, Dutchmen, Englishmen

5) 复合名词的复数形式因词而异,有下列三种情况:

(1) 以可数名词结尾的复合名词,直接加-s或-es。例如: store-keepers, boy-friends, film-goers, tooth-brushes

(2) 以“可数名词+介词(短语)”构成的复合名词,在名词部分加-s。例如: editors-in-chief, lookers-on, sisters-in-law, passers-by

(3) 以“动词或过去分词+副词”构成的复合名词,是在副词部分后面加-s。

例如：breakdowns 故障，grown-ups

6) 以 man 或 woman 等为前缀表示性别的复合名词变复数形式时，则前后两部分皆变为复数形式。例如：two women singers，three men cooks

但是，其他名词作定语时（包括 girl 和 boy），只把后部分变为复数形式，例如：six car factories，two book shelves，three coffee cups

二、不可数名词

1. 不可数名词一般没有单复数之分，它包括抽象名词、物质名词和专有名词。例如：health，honesty，trouble，wood，English，America

下列不可数名词常常被误认为是可数名词，需特别注意：

weather 天气，progress 进步，knowledge 知识，news 新闻，fun 乐趣，information 消息，furniture 家具，advice 劝告，baggage/luggage 行李，harm 损害，luck 运气，traffic 交通，homework 家庭作业，housework 家务

注意：不可数名词前面不能有不定冠词，也无复数形式，表示个体时，须用量词。例如：a piece of advice / bread / cake / chalk / cloth / furniture / information / kindness / news / paper/poetry / wood；an article of clothing / furniture；two bars of chocolate；three cakes of soap；four bottles of ink / milk / wine

2. 有些名词既可作可数名词，又可作不可数名词，但两者含义不同：

	可数名词	不可数名词
character	人物、角色	性格
man	人	人类
orange	橘子	橘子汁
paper	报纸，文件，论文	纸
glass	眼镜、玻璃杯	玻璃
work	工厂，著作，艺术品	工作，劳动
hair	（几根）头发	头发
beauty	美人	美丽
change	变化	零钱
chicken	小鸡	鸡肉
fish	鱼	鱼肉
experience	经历	经验
idea	注意，想法	知晓

iron	熨斗, 脚镣, 手铐	铁
life	性命	生活
light	电灯	光
matter	事情	物质
operation	手术	操作
radio	收音机	无线电
room	房间	空间
rubber	橡皮擦, 胶鞋	橡胶
time	次数, 倍数	时间
relation	亲属	关系
word	单词	消息, 通知
exercise	练习	锻炼

注意下列词组中名词的单复数：

give one's regards to... 向.....问候; make preparations for... 为.....做准备;
make friends/enemies 交友/树敌; by these means 用这些方法; in high spirits 情绪
高昂; in rags 衣服破烂; have a few words (a word) with 与某人说几句话; have
words with 与某人吵嘴; waste one's words 白费口舌; the last words 临终的话; in
other words 换句话说; in a word 简言之; eat one's words 收回前言, 认错; word for/
by word 逐字逐句地; a man of his word 守信用的人; keep/break one's word 守/
失/信

3. 有些名词的复数形式表示特别的意义：

damages 赔偿费; customs 关税, 海关; shorts 短裤; trousers 裤子; arms 武器;
troops 部队; forces 军队; congratulations 祝贺; belongings 个人所有物; surroundings
环境; remains 遗体; fireworks 烟火; spirits 酒精, 情绪; scissors 剪刀; drinks 饮
料; greens 青菜; looks 外表; manners 礼貌; letters 文学; times 时代; sands 沙
滩, 沙地; goods 货物

4. 一些物质名词以复数形式出现, 表示不同类别。例如：

fruits 各种水果; silks 各种丝绸; teas 各种茶

5. 抽象名词的具体化

抽象名词及有些物质名词与冠词连用, 常常表示“一种, 一类, 一份, 一阵”
等。这些名词前常有定语修饰。例如：

a coffee; a soup; a smile; a great honor; a waste of time; a big success/failure;

a pleasant surprise; have a good education/rest/time/sleep; have a good knowledge of;
live/lead a happy/hard/simple life; die a brave death; a great pleasure

三、名词的所有格

1. 表示有生命的東西的名詞，所有格一般在名詞后加 **’s**，其構成形式如下：

1) 單數名詞后一般加 **’s**。例如：my brother’s bag

2) 以 **-s** 或 **-es** 結尾的復數名詞的所有格，只在名詞右上方加 **’**。例如
the workers’ club

但是，若不是以 **-s** 或 **-es** 結尾的復數名詞的所有格，在名詞后加 **’s**。例如：
men’s clothing, children’s room

3) 以 **-s** 結尾的專有名詞所有格，並以讀音 **[z]** 結尾的，一般可在名詞右上方加 **’**，也可加 **’s**，其讀音分別為 **[z]** 和 **[iz]**。例如：

Dickens’/Dickens’s book, Engels’/Engels’s works

但若不以讀音 **[z]** 結尾，則仍用 **’s**。例如：Ross’s book

4) 複合名詞和相互代詞以及不定代詞的所有格在詞尾加 **’s**。例如：

her mother-in-law’s photo, someone else’s book, each other’s weakpoints

5) 如果一樣東西為兩個人共有，則只在後一個名詞的後面加 **’s**；如果不是共有的，兩個名詞后都要加 **’s** 例如：

Jane and Mary’s mother (共有)；Jane’s and Tom’s mothers (不共有)

6) 名詞后有同位語時，常在同位語后加 **’s**。例如：my friend, Tom’s new car

7) 在表示“某人家”、“店鋪”等名詞的所有格後面，一般省略它所修飾的名詞。例如：

at the doctor’s 在診所；at the barber’s 在理髮店；at the tailor’s 在裁縫店；to my uncle’s 到我叔叔家；at Mr. Green’s 在格林先生家

2. 表示無生命東西的名詞，通常採用“**of + 名詞**”的結構來表示所有關係。例如：the window of the room, the gate of the school

但是，有些名詞后面習慣上用別的介詞。例如：

the key to the door/exercise, the entrance to the hall, the reason for coming late, a ticket for the play, the students in the classroom, a boy behind the counter

3. 有些表示時間、距離、國家、城市、團體、機構等無生命東西的名詞，也可以加 **’s** 來構成所有格。例如：

10 dollars’ worth of stamps, China’s industry, the station’s waiting room, today’s newspaper, ten minutes’ walk

注意：帶有連字符已轉化為形容詞的度量衡，不用所有格形式。例如：ten-minute walk

4. 當表示所屬物的名詞前有冠詞（不包括定冠詞）、數詞、不定代詞或指示代詞時，常用“**of + 名詞**”或“**名詞性物主代詞**”的形式來表示所有關係，這種

结构叫做“双重所有格”，往往含有某种感情色彩，表示赞扬、批评或厌恶等。of 后面的名词一般都是表示人的特指名词，不能表示物。 例如：that old car of Li Ming's, this pretty daughter of my brother's, a friend of my father's, a friend of mine

注意：a picture of Tom's 一张汤姆（收藏）的照片

a picture of Tom 一张汤姆（本人）的照片

四、名词的普通格做定语的用法

名词的普通格可以做定语，一般表示如下三种意义。注意名词的所有格也可以做定语，但一般表示所有关系。

1. 分类意义。例如：bus driver, world cup, air pollution, animal world, Nobel Prize, slave owner, government office

2. 时间、地点、称呼等。例如：post office, evening paper, school education, night school, country music, China problem

3. 目的、手段、来源、所属意义等。例如：milk bottle, stamp collection, book cover, iron and steel plant

注意：名词做定语多用单数形式。例如：some apple trees, three shop assistants

但下列情况用复数形式：

sportsman 运动员；sports meeting 运动会；a clothes closet 衣服橱柜；savings bank 储蓄所；communications satellite 通讯卫星；sales department 销售部；salesgirl 女售货员；foreign languages department 外语系

五、特殊名词（短语）做连词的用法

一些特殊名词（短语）具有连词的功能，引导状语从句。

1. the moment, the minute, the second, the instant... 等表示瞬间的名词相当于 as soon as, 意义为：“一……就……”。 例如：

The young man fell in love with the girl the moment he saw her at the party.

2. the first time, each time, every time, last time, next time, any time, all time, by the time... 等由 time 构成的短语。例如：

Every time she sees me, she asks for a gift.

重点难点例析

1. The manager has got a good business _____ so the company is doing well.

A. idea

B. sense

C. thought

D. thinking

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查在特定语境下对名词的理解和辨析。idea 意为“主意，想法”；sense 意为“意识，观念”；thought 意为“意见，思想”；thinking 意为“思考”。根

据句义，答案应选 B，意思是“这个经理有良好的商业意识，因此公司运营良好。”

2. We've missed the last bus. I'm afraid we have no _____ but to take a taxi.

- A. way B. choice C. possibility D. selection

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查固定搭配 have no choice but to do sth.，意为“除了做某事别无选择”。

3. He dropped the _____ and broke it.

- A. cup of coffee B. coffee's cup
C. cup for coffee D. coffee cup

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查名词做定语。名词做定语，如果起修饰作用，不表示所有关系，通常不用所有格。例如 milk bottle, a tooth brush, room number, book cover 等。

4. Here's my card. Let's keep in _____.

- A. touch B. relation C. connection D. friendship

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查固定搭配“keep in touch”，意为“保持联系”。

5. He gained his _____ by printing _____ of famous writers.

- A. wealth; work B. wealths; works
C. wealths; work D. wealth; works

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查可数名词和不可数名词的用法。wealth 是不可数名词，不用复数形式；works 表示“作品，著作”，是可数名词。本句意为“他通过印刷著名作家的作品而获得了财富。”

6. I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little _____.

- A. wait B. time C. patience D. rest

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查名词在语境中的应用。本句意思是“我会尽快调查这件事的。请耐心等待。”C 为正确选项。

7. These football players had no strict _____ until they joined our club.

- A. practice B. education C. exercise D. training

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查名词的辨析。practice 意为“练习”；education 意为“教育”；exercise 意为“锻炼，练习”；training 意为“(专门的)训练，培训”。只有 D 符合题意。

8. You'll find this map of great _____ in helping you to get round London.

- A. price B. cost C. value D. usefulness

【答案】C

【解析】本句意思是“这张地图在帮助你游览伦敦方面很有价值。”只有C符合题意。

9. You can take as many as you like because they are free of _____.

- A. fare B. charge C. money D. pay

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查固定搭配 free of charge, 意为“免费”。

10. Do you know the _____ of the saying I just quoted?

- A. source B. resource C. course D. cause

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查名词的辨析。本句意为“你知道我刚才引用的那句话的来源吗？”source 意为“来源”；resource 意为“资源”；course 意为“课程，过程”；cause 意为“原因，事业”。故选A。

11. No matter what you do, you should put your _____ into it.

- A. mind B. heart C. brain D. thought

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查固定搭配 put one's heart into, 意为“专心致志于……之中”。

12. There are usually at least two _____ of looking at every question.

- A. means B. directions C. views D. ways

【答案】D

【解析】本句意为“看问题通常至少要从两方面看”。means 意为“方法”；direction 意为“方向”；views 意为“观点，风景”；ways 意为“方法，手段，方面”。只有D符合题意。

13. For the sake of her daughter's health, she decided to move to a warm _____.

- A. weather B. temperature C. season D. climate

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查名词的辨析。本句意为“为了她女儿的健康，她决定迁往一个温暖的地方。”weather 意为“天气”；temperature 意为“体温，温度”；season 意为“季节”；而 climate 意为“气候，有某种气候的地区”。所以选D。

14. To regain their _____ after an exhausting game, the players lay in the grass.

- A. force B. energy C. power D. health

【答案】B

【解析】本句意为“在一场精疲力竭的比赛之后，为恢复体力，运动员们躺在草地上。”辨析所给选项，只有B符合题意。

15. In the after-class activities, the students had plenty of _____ and gained a lot of practical _____.

- A. experience ; experiences B. practices ; experience
C. practice ; experience D. exercise ; knowledge

【答案】C

【解析】本题辨析名词的可数性和不可数性。practice 和 knowledge 都是不可数名词；experience 既可作为可数名词，意为“经历”，又可作为不可数名词，意为“经验”。根据句意，第二个空应该填 experience，为不可数名词，表示“经验”。

16. It 's important for us to employ a word or a phrase according to the _____ in the language studies.

- A. situation B. condition C. translation D. expression

【答案】A

【解析】本题属于名词词义的辨析题。解题的关键在于弄清 employ 的含义。根据本句的意思，employ 的意思应该是“use”，而不是“hire”。本句强调的是按照“语境”(situation)使用词汇。

高考真题自测

- He proved himself turn gentleman and the beauty of his _____ was seen at its best when he worked with others.
A. temper B. appearance
C. talent D. character [2005 上海]
- I am sure David will be able to find the library — he has a pretty good _____ of direction.
A. idea B. feeling
C. experience D. sense [2005 浙江]
- The head office of the bank is in Beijing , but it has _____ all over the country.
A. companies B. branches
C. organizationsD. businesses [2005 辽宁]
- Don 't leave matches or cigarettes on the table within _____ of little children.
A. hand B. reach
C. space D. distance [2004 湖北]
- I keep medicines on the top shelf , out of the children 's _____.
A. reach B. hand
C. hold D. place [2004 天津]
- The environmentalists said wild goats ' _____ on the vast grasslands was a good indication of the better environment.

- A. escape
C. attendance
- B. absence
D. appearance [2004 北京]
7. In dealing with public relations, we should make every effort to prevent the _____ in personality.
A. contact
C. connection
B. contrast
D. conflict [2004 北京]
8. Chinese arts have won the _____ of a lot of people outside China.
A. enjoyment
C. entertainment
B. appreciation
D. reputation [2004 北京]
9. The _____ is just around the corner and you won't miss it.
A. bicycle's shop
C. bicycles shop
B. bicycle shop
D. bicycles' shop [2001 北京春季]
10. What he has done is far from _____.
A. satisfactory
C. satisfaction
B. satisfied
D. satisfy [2000 上海]



Keys

答案

10

1-5 DDBBA

6-10 DDBBA

模拟试题精选

1. I will come with _____. It is _____ to be with you this afternoon.
A. pleasure ; a great pleasure
C. a pleasure ; a great pleasure
B. a pleasure ; great pleasure
D. pleasures ; great pleasure
2. This article is full of _____. I have some _____ in understanding it.
A. difficulties ; difficulty
C. difficulty ; difficulty
B. difficulties ; difficulties
D. difficulty ; difficulties
3. Her mother bought two _____.
A. dozens eggs
C. dozens egg
B. dozen egg
D. dozen eggs
4. The English Evening was _____ last Saturday.
A. success
C. successfully
B. a success
D. succeeded
5. There are five students in our group. Two of us are _____ and the rest are _____.
A. Chinese ; Russian
B. Chineses ; Russian

- C. Chinese ; Russians D. Chineses ; Russians
6. I saw some _____ chatting with each other.
A. girl students B. girls students C. girl student D. girls student
7. It 's not far from here. It 's only a _____ walk.
A. five-minute B. five-minutes
C. five-minutes ' D. five-minute ' s
8. I don 't like letters written _____.
A. in a pencil B. in pencil C. with pencil D. in pencils
9. Excuse me. Where is the _____ room?
A. ladys ' B. ladies ' C. ladies D. lady
10. I wonder where his _____ house is.
A. mother-in-law ' s B. mother ' s-in-law
C. mother ' s in-law ' s D. mother-in-law
11. Have you read _____ " Capital " ?
A. Marx ' s work B. Marx works
C. Marx ' s works D. Marx work
12. Yesterday I went over to _____ , but she was at her _____.
A. Mary ' s ; uncle B. Mary ' s ; uncle ' s
C. Mary ; uncle D. Mary ; uncle ' s
13. We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into _____.
A. fact B. reality C. practice D. deed
14. The farmer has a hundred _____ in all.
A. head of cattle B. head of cattles
C. heads of cattle D. heads of cattles
15. The WTO ' s rules - the agreements - are the _____ of talks between the members.
A. reason B. result C. discovery D. ending
16. We were all glad that my brother was chosen _____ of the new company.
A. manager B. a manager C. the manager D. as a manager
17. It was _____ that we went camping in the mountains.
A. such nice weather B. so nice a weather
C. such a nice weather D. too nice weather
18. This new invention is _____.
A. great value B. of greatly value
C. great valuable D. of great value
19. — How can I repair it?
— Well , look at the _____.

- A. explanations B. expressions C. instructions D. introductions
20. If the company wants to fire me , they have to give me three months ' _____.
A. notice B. advice C. information D. message
21. — Would you be so kind as to give me a _____? I 'm too tired to walk any further.
— I 'm so sorry , but the car 's too crowded.
A. place B. drive C. seat D. lift
22. Pop music is loved by lots of people , but it is not to everyone 's _____.
A. smell B. favor C. sound D. taste
23. _____ will make a trip to China during the summer holidays.
A. The Evens B. The Evens ' C. The Evenses D. The Evenses '
24. It is reported that _____ the Air Force about \$ 86,000,000 a year. Really a problem , isn 't it?
A. bird hit cost B. birds hit cost C. bird hits cost D. bird hit costs
25. — I 've found a new job in a factory ; it is a big one.
— How many _____ it?
A. workers B. works in C. work in D. working in
26. The detective couldn 't see which _____ the car went.
A. load B. side C. way D. direction
27. — Few children are as bright as he is , and also , he works very hard.
— It 's no _____ he always gets the first place in any examination.
A. question B. doubt C. problem D. wonder
28. We have reported the matter to the master but he considers _____.
A. it important B. it of no importance
C. of it importance D. it to little importance
29. — How dare you play with fire?
— Playing with fire is not my _____ of spare time.
A. idea B. thought C. mind D. intention
30. My cousin is _____ as a businessman but he doesn 't become proud of his _____.
A. successful; successes B. success; success
C. a success; success D. success; successes
31. The evening meal for Americans is usually long and _____ for families to gather together.
A. time B. a date C. a time D. the date
32. Enough of it! Nobody here thinks what you are saying should make any _____.
A. excuse B. sense C. use D. value
33. — Do you enjoy skating?

- Yes , skating on real ice is _____.
A. great funny B. a great fun C. of great fun D. great funs
34. I devoted part of my time _____ as a college student.
A. to study history B. to the study of history
C. to studying of history D. to the studying history
35. In order to learn the _____ of the family business , Bill took a job as messenger boy in one of the offices.
A. ins and outs B. dos and don ' ts
C. heads and tails D. t ' s and i ' s
36. — What would you like , sir?
— _____.
A. Two cups of coffees B. Two coffees
C. Two cup of coffee D. Two cups coffees
37. I ' ve listened to Dr. Johnson ' s talk about pollution , but I still haven ' t a good understanding of its key _____.
A. words B. points C. information D. notes
38. You can ' t imagine that rats eat 40 to 50 times _____.
A. in weight B. by weight C. of weight D. their weight
39. See what you have done! Don ' t you have a _____ of right or wrong?
A. feeling B. thought C. sense D. knowledge
40. One splendid mountain _____ followed another during our journey from Micheelmore to Rurunz.
A. view B. glance C. screen D. scene



Keys

答案

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1-5 AADBC | 6-10 AABBA | 11-15 ABCAB |
| 16-20 AADCA | 21-25 DDCCC | 26-30 CDBDC |
| 31-35 CBCBA | 36-40 BBDC A | |