

前言

QIAN YAN

《高中总复习优化设计》系列丛书经过几年来的不断实践和持续打造,以其对教考信息迅捷而敏锐的吸纳,以其科学实用的复习备考模式,以其致力于继承与创新的精品意识,在全国教辅书中独树一帜,已经成为与广大读者建立了深厚心理默契和情感依恋的品牌图书。

2002—2003 学年《高中总复习优化设计》系列丛书在整体策划和编写过程中,既秉承已有的新颖、优化、科学、实用等基本特色和“宏观优化,微观设计”的指导理念,又力求发展与创新。在认真学习高考改革最新精神和深入研究 2003 年高考“3+X”命题特点的基础上,立足高三备考复习的实际与需求,从素质备考的角度全程规划复习方案与内容,注重学生创新能力、实践能力、综合能力的全面培养与提升。

本书在秉承原有特色的基础上,在完成上册对教材基础知识的梳理与夯实后,以知识专题为主线,以专项练习、模拟练习为基本方式,以提升学生的综合素质及应试能力为目的,适用于 2003 年高考复习第二、第三阶段。

本书在今天的修订中,有如下鲜明特色:

第一,根据 2003 年《考试说明》的最新要求,结合 2002 年高考考试内容,全面体现高考改革精神,充分展示高考命题最新方向。

第二,以最迅捷的速度及时收录 2003 年春季高考试题,突出高考能力要求,反映创新能力、实践能力、应用能力等能力立意方向。

在内容上,本书共分三部分:

第一部分:知识归纳与强化

以提高应用语言基础知识解决具体问题的能力为目的,突出阅读能力的提升。主要栏目有:

【主干知识整合】使学生对某个知识专项及其相关知识有一个系统、完整、条理的归纳整合,并能尽快提升适应高考试题对基础知识的抽样性检测和对语言能力的综合考查,明确高考中考什么,怎么考。

【高考试题分析】以对语境背景、行文逻辑、词语特色的分析为重点,通过分析比较近几年的高考试题,力求总结出规律性内容,科学预测 2003 年英语命题方向。

【专项题组训练】设 A、B 两组练习。A 组立意新颖,启迪思维,时限 10 分钟;B 组具有一定的综合性和开放性,时限 15 分钟。

第二部分:能力形成与提升

以四章篇幅分别说明高考英语听、说、读、写以及综合能力要求,并以四个板块提供相应的有效练习。



第三部分:高考英语实战演练

提供由基础英语教学专家、优秀高三辅导教师根据高考信息联合编拟的高考演练题七套,限时模拟,以提升和验证复习效果。

为了帮助教师充分把握本书的设计思想和意图,促进本书的有效使用,本书配有《教师用书》。

本书编者身处中学英语教学第一线,希望能给广大高三师生后期复习提供有效、有益的参考。受编者水平和编写时间所限,书中难免存在疏忽与不妥之处,敬请广大读者批评赐教。

编 者

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第一部分 知识归纳与强化

第一章 语法知识(一) 名词、冠词、代词和数词

主干知识整合

I. 名词

分为不可数名词和可数名词两大类

(一) 1. 不可数名词

(1) 不可数名词一般没有单复数之分,它包括专有名词、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) 一般在名词后加-s,在轻辅音(s, f, t 除外)后读[s],在浊辅音(z, ʒ, dʒ 除外)后读[z],在 s, z, ʃ, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ 等辅音后读[ɪz],例如: desks, days, classes

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

bus—buses watch—watches

box—boxes brush—brushes

(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,如:

radio—radios photo—photos piano—pianos

有些以-o 结尾的名词有两种复数形式,如:

zero—zeros(zeroes) valcano—valcanos(valcanoes) 火山

但以-oo 结尾的名词只加-s,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[ɪz]。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[θs],例如:

mouths[mauðz] paths[pa:ðz] months[manθs]

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,或其他形式。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、币值等单位的名词,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 a Japanese—two Japanese 单复数形式相同,这类词包括所有以-ese(或-ss)结尾的民族名称,如 Swiss, Portuguese 等。

a German—three Germans, an American—two Americans, 词尾加 s, 这类词还有:

African, Asian, Australian, Italian, Belgian, European, Greek, Hungarian, Swede, Arab 等。

an Englishman—five Englishmen, a Dutchman—four Dutchmen, 变 man 为 men, 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/sister(s)-in-law 把主体名词变成复数形式

man servant—men servants/woman doctor—women doctors/man cook—men cooks

woman singer—women singers 两个组成部分皆变为复数形式。

注意:第三种复合名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,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”解释,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 word 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 workers' club

(3)以-s 结尾的专有名词所有格,以读音[z]结尾的,一般可在名词右上方加“'”,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. 有些无生命的东西的名词,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 Li Ming's

that book of Li Ming's

two friends of my brother's

(三)主谓一致

1. 语法形式上的一致。主语为单数形式,谓语动词用单数形式;主语用复数形式,谓语动词也用复数形式。例如:

The number of errors was surprising.

Jane and Mary look alike.

2. 意义上一致。

(1)主语形式虽为单数,但意义为复数,谓语动词用复数。例如:

The crowd were running for their lives.

单数形式代表复数内容的词有:people,police,cattle 等。

(2)主语形式为复数,而意义上却是单数,谓语动词用单数。例如:

The news was very exciting.

形复意单的单词有 news,works(工厂)和一些以-ics 结尾的学科名词,physics,politics,economics 等。

3. 就近原则。即谓语动词的单、复数形式取决于最靠近它的词语。如用连词 or,either...or,neither...nor,not only...but also 等连接的并列主语,如果一个单数,一个是复数,谓语动词与靠近它的主语一致。例如:

Either your students or Mr Wang knows this.

4. 应注意的几个问题。

(A)名词作主语

(1)某些集体名词,如 family,team 等作主语时,如果作为一个整体看待,谓语动词用单数形式,如果就其中一个成员而言,谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

His family is going to have a long journey.

The whole family are watching TV.

这类名词有: audience, class, club, committee, company, crew,crowd,enemy,government,group,party,public,team 等。

名词 population 一词的使用情况类似。例如:

The population in China is very large,and eighty percent of the population in China are farmers.

“a group (crowd) of+复数名词”等短语之后的谓语动词,也同样可用单数或复数,前者强调整体,后者强调各个部分。

(2)某些集体名词,如 people,police,cattle,milita 等,只当复数看待,谓语动词必须用复数。例如:

The police are searching for him.

(3)单、复数同形的名词 作主语时,谓语动词应根据意义决定单、复数。例如:

A sheep is over there.

Some sheep are over there.

(4)名词所有格之后的名词被省略,这种情况一般只指商店、工厂、住宅等,作主语时,动词一般用单数。例如:

The doctor's is on the side of the street.

My uncle's is not far from here.

常见的省略名词有: the baker's, the barber's, the carpenter's, the Zhang's 等表示店铺的名词,一般作集体名词看待,但用作主语时,谓语动词往往用复数。例如: Richardson's have a lot of important goods to sell.

(5)当名词词组中心词为表示度量、距离、金额、时间、书名等复数名词时,往往可以根据意义一致的原则,把这些复数名词看作一个整体,谓语用单数形式。例如:

Three years has passed.

The Selected Poems of Li Bai was published long ago.

Five minutes is enough to do this exercise.

(6)不定代词 each, every, no 所修饰的名词即使以 and 或逗号连接成多主语时,谓语动词仍然用单数形式。例如:

Each boy and each girl wants to serve the people in future.

(7)如果主语有 more than one... 或 many a... 构成,尽管从意义上看是复数内容,但它的谓语动词仍用单数形式。例如:

More than one student has seen the film.

Many a ship has been damaged in the storm.

但是,“more+复数名词+than one”结构之后,谓语动词一般多用复数形式。例如:

More members than one are against your plan.

(8)一些有两个部分构成的名词表示衣物或工具作主语时,谓语通常用复数形式。如:

glasses, clothes, trousers, shoes, compasses, chopsticks, scissors 等。但如果主语用“a kind of, a pair of, a series of 等加名词”构成时,谓语动词一般用单数形式。例如:

A pair of shoes was on the desk.

(9) this kind of book = a book of this kind (这种书),其谓语用单数; 短语 this kind of men = men of this kind = these kind of men (口语)(这一类人),但 this kind of men 的谓语用单数, men of this kind 和 these kind of men 的谓语用复数。all kinds of 后跟复数名词,谓语用复数形式,例如:

This kind of men is dangerous.

Men of this kind are dangerous.

(10)复数形式的单、复数同形名词作主语时,按意义一致的原则,用作单数意义时,谓语用单数,反之,谓语用复数。这类名词有: means (方法), works (工厂), species (种类), Chinese, Japanese 等。例如:

The (this) glass works was set up in 1980. (这一家玻璃厂建于1980年。)

The (these) glass works are near the railway station. (这些玻璃厂在火车站附近。)

当它们前面有 a, such a, this, that 修饰时,谓语用单数; 有 all, such, these, those 修饰时,谓语用复数。但“means”“no means”“the means”等词前没有以上修饰词时,可用作单数,也可用作复数。

(11)如果名词词组中心词是 all, most, half, rest 等词语,所指的是复数意义,谓语动词用复数形式;反之,用单数。例如:

All of my classmates work hard.

All of the water is gone.

(12)在主谓倒装的句子中,谓语动词的数应与其后的主语一致。例如:

Between the two windows hangs a picture.

(B)由连接词连接的名词作主语

(13)用 and 或 both...and 连接并列主语,谓语动词通常用复数形式。例如:

Plastics and rubber never rot.

Walking and riding are good exercises.

但是,并列主语如果指的是同一个人,同一事物或同一概念时,谓语动词用单数形式,这时 and 后面的名词没有冠词。例如:

Truth and honesty is best policy.

The girl's teacher and friend is a young doctor.

To love and to be loved is the great happiness.

Going to bed early and getting up early is a good habit.

A knife and fork is on the table.

(14)当主语后面跟有 as well as, as much as, no less than, ...along with, with, like, rather, than, together with, but, except, besides, including, in addition to 等引导的词组时,其谓语动词的单、复数按主语的单、复数而定。

The teacher as well as the students was excited.

The room with its furniture was rented.

(15)以 or, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also 等连接的名词(代词)作主语时,谓语动词的单复数应根据就近一致的原则。例如:

Tom or his brothers are waiting in the room.

Either you or he is to go.

Neither you nor I nor anybody else knows anything about it.

(C)代词作主语

(16)名词性物主代词连接的动词,既可以用单数,也可以用复数,这取决于它所代替的是单数还是复数。例如:

Ours (our party) is a great party.

Your shoes are black, mine (= my shoes) are brown.

(17) such, the same 起指示代词作用时,应根据其所指的内容来决定单、复数。例如:

Such is our plan. Such are his words.

(18)关系代词 who, what, which 等在定语从句中作主语时,其谓语动词的数应与句中先行词的数一致。例如:

Those who want to go please sign your names here.

Some of the energy that is used by man comes from the sun.

(19)疑问代词 who, what, which 作主语时,谓语动词可根据说话人所表达的意思决定单、复数。例如:

Who lives next door? It is Xiao Liu.

Who live next door? It is Zhang and Liu.

Which is (are) your book(s)?

What produce(s) heat?

(20)不定代词 any, either, neither, none, all, some, more 等作主语时,有以下两种情况:

①单独用作主语时,视其在文中的意义,动词可用单数或复数形式,例如:

Now all has been changed. All are present.

either, neither 单独作主语时, 谓语通常用单数。

②但后接 of 时, 若 of 的宾语为不可数名词, 动词当然用单数形式, 若 of 的宾语为复数名词或代词时, 动词可以是单数, 也可以是复数, 在正式文体中, 单数形式的动词更常用。例如:

Do(es) any of you know his address?

None of them has (have) seen the film.

(D) 分数、量词作主语

(21) “分数或百分数 + 名词”构成的短语以及由 “a lot of, lots of, plenty of, a large quantity of, a heap of, heaps of, half of + 名词”构成的短语作主语时, 其谓语动词要与短语中 of 后面的名词的数保持一致, 这是因为短语中后面的名词是中心词, 而短语中前面的量词是修饰语。例如:

Lots of damage was caused by fire.

About three-fourths of the earth's surface is covered with water.

Three-fifths of the workers here are women.

和这种情况类似的还有: “a number of + 名词复数”。但是, “the number of + 名词”的中心词却是 number。试比较:

A number of students have gone to the countryside to help with the autumn harvest.

The number of pages in this book is two hundred.

注意: (large) quantities of 修饰可数或不可数名词, 其短语作主语时, 谓语动词一般用复数。例如:

Quantities of food(nuts) were on the table.

短语 in quantity, in large quantities 意为 “大量”; in small quantities 意为 “少量”。

(22) a great deal of, a large amount of, 修饰不可数名词, 其短语作主语时, 谓语动词通常用单数; large amounts of 修饰不可数名词, 其短语作主语时, 谓语动词通常用复数。例如:

A large amount of (A great deal of) damage was done in a very short time.

Large amounts of money were spent on the bridge.

(23) 表示数量的 one and a half 后, 名词要用复数形式。但是其短语作主语时, 谓语动词用单数形式。例如:

One and a half bananas is left on the table.

(24) half of, (a) part of 修饰可数名词单数及不可数名词时, 谓语动词用单数, 修饰可数名词复数时, 谓语动词用复数。例如:

Half of our heavy task was done.

Half of the apples were bad.

(E) 名词化的形容词作主语

(25) 如果主语由 “the + 形容词 (或过去分词)” 结构担任时, 谓语通常用复数, 这类词有: the brave, the poor, the rich, the blind, the young, the old, the sick, the dead, the deaf and dumb, the oppressed, the injured, the wounded, the unemployed 等, 但也有少数的过去分词与定冠词连用时指个别, 则用单数。例如:

The blind study in special schools.

The departed(死者) was a well-known engineer.

这类形容词或分词如果要表示个体时, 就要与名词 man, person 或表示人的单数连用。如: an old man, a rich person, the (a) wounded soldier.

(F) 从句作主语

(26) 由 what 引导的主语从句, 谓语动词通常用单数, 但所指的具体内容是复数意义时, 谓语动词一般用复数形式。例如:

What we need is more time.

What we need are doctors.

(27) 在 “one of + 复数名词 + who/that/which” 引导的从句结构中, 关系代词 who/that/which 的先行词是靠近它的复数名词而不是 one, 因此, 从句中的动词应该是复数形式。例如:

This is one of the most interesting questions that we have been asked.

但是 one 之前有 the only 等修饰语时, 关系代词的先行词是 one, 而不是靠近它的复数名词, 因此从句的动词应该是单数形式。例如:

She was the only of the girls who was late for the meeting.

II. 冠词

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) 用于某些固定词语中

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,表示某一类人或物。

The horse is a useful animal.

the brain is the centre of the 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 1980's, when Marx was already in 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。如 China, America, Smith。

Air is matter.

(2)可数名词前有物主代词、指示代词、不定代词、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, Sunday, National 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、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?

Premier Zhou, Professor Liu

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)泛指复数名词前不用冠词。

They are workers.

(7)在与 by 连用的交通工具名称前不加冠词。如: by car, by bus, by bike, by train.

但 take a bus, come in a boat, on the train/bus 中要用冠词。

(8)某些固定词组中不用冠词

① 名词词组

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

② 介词词组

to (from, at) 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,有冠词和没有冠词其含义是不同的。试比较:

in hospital 住院(因病)

in the hospital 在医院(参观或工作等)

in front of 在……的前面

in the front of 在……的前部

out of question 不成问题

out of the question 根本不可能

take place

take the place

the red and white shirt

the red and the white shirt

three of us

the three of us

III. 代词

1. 人称代词

主格 I you he she it we you they

宾格 me you him her it us you them

用法:

人称代词的主格作主语,宾格作表语或动词、介词的宾语。

例如:

I like English. (主语)

Who is it? It's me. (表语)

Give me the book, please. (宾语)

This is for him. (介词宾语)

2. 物主代词

形容词性: my your his her its our their

名词性: mine yours his hers its ours theirs

用法: 形容词性物主代词作定语, 名称性物主代词作主语、宾语和表语。

例如:

He is my teacher. (定语)

Whose book is this? It's mine. (表语)

I've finished my homework. Have you finished yours? (宾语)

He's an old friend of mine. (介词宾语)

3. 反身代词

myself yourself himself herself itself

ourselves yourselves themselves

用法: 反身代词可用作宾语、表语和同位语。例如:

He is old enough to look after himself. (宾语)

They themselves did that. (同位语)

The poor boy was himself. (表语)

4. 疑问代词

常用的疑问代词有 who, whom, whose, whoever, which, whichever, what, whatever. 疑问代词一般放在句首, 用来构成特殊疑问句, 可用作主语、宾语、表语和定语。例如:

What is this? (表语)

Whom (who) did you want? (宾语)

5. 指示代词

指示代词有 this, that, these, those, such, same 等。

(1) this, that, these, those 的用法

① 在句中作主语、宾语、表语和定语。例如:

This is my pen. (主语)

Do you want this? (宾语)

That book is mine. (定语)

What I want is this. (表语)

② this (these) 一般用来指时间和空间上较近的人或物; 而 that (those) 常指时间和空间上较远的人或物。例如:

This is a pen and that is a pencil.

These days we are very busy.

③ this (these) 一般指后面要讲到的事物, 而 that (those) 常指前面讲过的事物。例如:

What he told me is this, he wanted to go to Beijing.

He didn't come. That is why he didn't know.

④ that (those) 常用来指前面提到过的事物。例如:

This book is not so interesting as that I read yesterday.
(that 代替 the book)

(2) such 的用法

① such 一般在句中作定语和主语。例如:

Such is my answer. (主语)

I have never seen such beautiful flowers. (定语)

② such 用作定语时, 它所修饰的名词前的不定冠词 a/an 应放在 such 之后。例如:

He is such an interesting person.

③ same 的用法

same 可用作定语、主语、表语和宾语。same 前必须加 the。

I went there on the same day. (定语)

The same can be said of the other city. (主语)

What I want to say is the same. (表语)

I will do the same. (宾语)

6. 不定代词

不定代词具有名词和形容词的性质, 并有可数与不可数的区别。不定代词的种类较多, 用法各异, 下面分别进行介绍。

(1) one, some 与 any 的用法

one 可以泛指任何人, 还可以在形容词和 that, this 等词后代替刚提过的可数名词, 其复数形式为 ones, 可用作主语和宾语; one's 是它的物主代词形式, 可用作定语; oneself 是它的反身代词形式, 可用作表语、同位语和宾语。 some 和 any 通常用作定语, 都可用来修饰可数与不可数名词、单数或复数名词。 some 用于单数可数名词前, 表示“某一”。 some 用于数词前, 表示“大约”。 some 一般用于肯定句, any 多用于疑问、否定句中。例如:

One should wash oneself regularly.

This film is not as good as the one I saw yesterday.

I have some books.

Have you any books? I don't have any books.

注意:

① some 可用于表示邀请或请求的问句中, 预期的答案是肯定的, 或鼓励对方给予一个肯定的答复。例如:

Could you let me have some coffee? (请求)

Would you like some bananas? (邀请)

② some 和 any 可用作主语和宾语。例如:

Some are singing, others are dancing. (主语)

Does any of you know Mr. Wang? (主语)

I don't like any of the books. (宾语)

③ some, any, every, no 与 one, body, thing 构成的合成代词

都作单数看待。另外, some 的合成代词一般用于肯定句, any 的合成代词一般用于否定句、疑问句和条件从句。

(2) each, every 的用法

① each 强调个别, 可以充当定语、主语、宾语和同位语。 every 强调整体, 相当于汉语中的“每个都”, 在句中只作定语。例如:

The teacher had a talk with each of them. (宾语)

Each of us has two boxes. (主语)

We have two boxes each. (同位语)

Each boy has a book. (定语)

Every one has strong and weak points. (定语)

② each 所代表的数可以是两个以上, 而 every 所指的数必须是三个以上。

例如:

Each of the two has won the price.

Every students in the class likes English.

(3) none 和 no 的用法

① no = not any, 在句中作定语, 修饰可数或不可数名词。 none 在句中作主语或宾语。例如:

There is no water in the well (井). (定语)

None of them know the story. (主语)

I know none of them. (宾语)

② none 代替不可数名词作主语时, 谓语动词用单数形式; 代替可数名词作主语时, 谓语动词可用单数, 也可用复数。例如:

None of the students are (is) afraid of difficulties.

(4) many 和 much 的用法

many 和 much 都表示许多, 但是 many 用来修饰可数名词, much 修饰不可数名词, 都可用作主语、宾语和定语。例如:

Many of the students often go shopping. (主语)

I have much to do. (宾语)

There is not much water in the cup. (定语)

much 有时用作状语。例如:

He likes playing football very much. (状语)

(5) few, little, a few, a little 的用法:

few 和 little 表示没有多少, 含否定意义, 而 a few 与 a little 表示有一些, 有几个, 含肯定意义。另外, few 和 a few 修饰可数名词, little, a little 修饰不可数名词。它们在句中常用作定语、主语和宾语。例如:

He knows a little English. (定语)

Few of them could speak English. (主语)

I know a little about Japanese. (宾语)

(6) other 和 another 的用法

other 泛指“另外的”, 作定语, 常与复数名词或单形不可数名词连用, 但如果前面有 the, this, that, some, any, each, every, no, none, one, or 以及形容词性物主代词时, 则可与单数名词连用。例如:

other boys, all other beauty, no other way, the other one, any other plant, every other day, some other reason 等。

others 是 other 的复数形式, 泛指“别的人或物”(但不是全部), 例如:

Some are carrying water, others are watering the trees.

the others 指“两者中的另一个”, 常与 one 连用, 作定语修

饰复数名词时,表示另一方中的“全部其余的”,例如:

He held a book in one hand and his notes in the other.

the others 是 the other 的复数形式,特指“全部其余的人或物”,例如:

I have got ten pencils. Two of them are red, the others are blue.

another 指三个或三个以上中的“任何一个”“再一……”“另一个……”,作代词或形容词,例如:

I have finished this novel, please give me another.

one...the other 指两个人或物构成的一组中的个体; one...another 指同一组内的两个个体。例如:

Here are two books. One is for Mary, the other is for Jack.

One person may like to spend his holiday at the seashore, while another may prefer the mountains.

(7) all 和 both 的用法

这两个词都表示整体,但 both 指两个人或物,而 all 指三个以上的人或物。在句中都可用作主语、宾语、表语、同位语和定语。例如:

All of us should work hard. (主语)

We are all students. (同位语)

We both like to go. (同位语)

We like both of the books. (宾语)

That's all for today. (表语)

All knowledge comes from practice. (定语)

注意:

① all 表示不可数名词时,其谓语动词用单数。

② both 和 all 加否定是部分否定。如果要表示全部否定,分别用 neither 和 none。例如:

Both of us are not teachers. (部分否定)

(我们俩都不是老师)

Neither of us is a teacher. (全部否定)

(我们俩都不是老师)

All of the books are not English books. (部分否定)

(这些书不都是英语书)

None of the books are English books. (全部否定)

(所有的书都不是英语书)

(8) neither 和 either 的用法:

neither 表示两者都不; either 表示两者中的任何一个; 两个词都表示单数,在句子中可作主语、宾语和定语。例如:

Neither of the answers is wrong. (主语)

Either sentence is right. (定语)

I know neither of the teachers. (宾语)

You may take either of the books. (宾语)

IV. 数词

1. 基数词的构成和用法

(1) 21~99 的二位数,在十位数和个位数之间加连字符构成。例如: 53—fifty-three

(2) 101~999 的三位数由 hundred 加 and 再加二位数或末位数。例如:

325—three hundred and twenty-five

(3) 基数词 hundred, thousand, million, billion 表示确切数目时不能加 s。例如:

five thousand

但在表示不确切数目时,要用复数形式。例如:

hundreds of, thousands of

(4) dozen 和 score 的复数形式应注意以下几点:

dozen 一打,十二个 score 二十

当 dozen 与数词或 many, several 等连用时,不加“s”,所修饰的名词前常省去“of”。例如:

two (many, several) dozen pencils

但 a dozen of these people, two dozen of them 应加“of”,这是因为习惯上在“these”“those”“them”“us”等词前该用“dozen of”的缘故。

some dozen people 是“一打左右的人”(大约十二人)与 some dozen of people 同义。(some) dozens of people 是“若干打的人”(几十个人,许多人)。

two score of people 中应加“of”,但 three score and ten people “七十人中”不加 of, scores of people 指“许多人”。

(5) 表示:“在几十年代”用 in + the + “逢十的数词复数”。例如: in the 1990s 或 in the 1990's 或 nineties。

(6) 与基数词合成的定语,其中的名词用单数。例如:

a three-month-old baby, a five-year plan

2. 序数词的构成和用法

(1) 序数词一般由基数词后 + th 构成,前面一般加定冠词 the。例如:

the two hundredth, the eighteenth

(2) 以 y 结尾的基数词构成序数词时,先把 y 改成 i,再加 eth。例如:

the twentieth, the fiftieth

(3) 不规则的序数词有以下几个:

first, second, third, fifth, eighth, ninth, twelfth

(4) 编号有两种表示法:

① 事物名词(不加冠词)+基数词

② 定冠词 the + 序数词 + 事物名词。例如:

Part one = the First part

Lesson Three = the Third Lesson

3. 其他几种数词的构成和用法

(1) 分数由基数词和序数词合成,分子用基数词,分母用序数词。分子大于 1 时,分母的序数词要用复数形式。例如:

三分之一 one(a) third

三分之二 two thirds

一又三分之二 one and two thirds

注:二分之一 one(a) half

四分之一 one(a) quarter

(2) 小数点读 point; 零读 zero; 小数点后的数字按个位数基数词依次读出,例如: 0.6—zero point six.

(3) 百分数由 per cent(percent) 表示

19%—19 percent



高考试题分析

► 1. There's _____ dictionary on _____ desk by your side.

A. a; the

B. a; a

C. the; a

D. the; the

(2003 年北京春季高考试题)

[解析] 本题考查冠词的用法。句中 dictionary 为可数名词单数, 表示泛指, 用不定冠词, desk 被 by your side 修饰, 表特指, 用定冠词 the, 故选 A。

答案: A

- 2. Most animals have little connection with _____ animals of _____ different kind unless they kill them for food.

(NMET 2000 No. 10)

- A. the; a B. 不填; a
C. the; the D. 不填; the

[解析] animals 是普通可数名词的复数形式, 指类别, 前面不加冠词, a different kind 实为 a different kind of animal。

答案: B

- 3. If you want to change for a double room you'll have to pay _____ \$ 15.

(NMET 2000 No. 16)

- A. another B. other
C. more D. each

[解析] another 是“另一, 再一”的意思, 句意为“如果你要换成双人间的话, 需再付 15 美元。”意即, 已付过 15 美元。

答案: A

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

- A. idea B. sense
C. thought D. thinking

(2003 年北京春季高考试题)

[解析] 本题考查近义词和同义词的用法, idea“观点、看法”, sense“意识、判断力”, thought“思想、想法”, thinking“思考、想法”, 根据句意选 B。

答案: B

- 5. An accident happened at _____ crossroads a few metres away from _____ bank.

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

(2003 年上海春季高考试题)

[解析] 不定冠词表示泛指。“离一家银行几米远的一个十字路口发生了一起事故”。句中的 a crossroads, a bank 与 an accident 都是一致的, 表示泛指。另: crossroads 复数形式单数含义。

答案: A

- 6. Jumping out of _____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite _____ exciting experience.

(NMET 2002 No. 26)

- A. 不填; the B. 不填; an
C. an; an D. the; the

[解析] airplane 为一元音开头的普通可数名词, 前面应有不定冠词“an”; experience 作“体验”讲也是一个可数名词, 其前面的形容词“exciting”也是以元音因素开头的词, 故也应用不定冠词“an”。

答案: C

- 7. Meeting my uncle after all these years was an unforgettable moment, _____ I will always treasure.

(NMET 2002 No. 35)

- A. that B. one

- C. it D. what

[解析] 本句意思为“这么多年以后见到我叔叔是令人难忘的时刻, 我将永远铭记在心。treasure 为一及物动词, 需有宾语, 其宾语是用来指代“an unforgettable moment”, “moment”之后有“,”不能用 that, it 不能放在句首做 treasure 的宾语。

答案: B

- 8.it's famous mountain in Sichuan.

(NMET 2002, 改错, No. 76)

[解析] mountain 指四川峨眉山, 普通可数名词, 故 famous 之前应加不定冠词“a”。

答案: famous 前加 a

- 9. Mr. Alcott, headmaster of the school, refused to accept _____ of the three suggestions made by the students' union.

(上海 2000)

- A. either B. neither
C. any D. none

[解析] 该句的意思为“校长拒绝接受学生会提出的三条建议中的任何一条”。三个中的任何一个当然应选 C。B、D 均有否定意思。

答案: C

- 10. Many students signed up for the _____ race in the sports meeting to be held next week.

- A. 800-metre-long
B. 800-metres-long
C. 800 metre length
D. 800 metres length

(2003 年上海春季高考试题)

[解析] 名词用作形容词。“许多同学报了名, 参加下周运动会上的 800 米长跑”。句中的 800-metre-long 是名词用作形容词作定语, 其中的名词尽管在意义上为复数, 在形式上却要用单数。另: sign up(for): to sign an agreement to take part in something

答案: A

- 11.talked to me. She said that she and my schoolmate all

(NMET 2000, 改错 87)

[解析] schoolmate 应为 schoolmates, 因其后有 all。

答案: schoolmate→schoolmates

- 12. The Parkers bought a new houses but _____ will need a lot of work before they can move in.

(NMET 2001, No. 25)

- A. they B. it
C. one D. which

[解析] 该题考查代词的用法。做题的关键是弄清楚 but 引导的并列分句中作主语的代词究竟是用来代替前一个分句中的主语 the Parkers, 还是宾语 a new houses? 由空白后 will need a lot of work before they can move in 的语境可以确定, 此空的代词是用来代替 a new house。it 和 one 都可以代替前面提到的单数可数名词, 以避免重复。但 it 代指特定之物, one 泛指同类中的某一个, 故最佳答案为 B。试比较 I don't have a knife. Lend me one. 我没有带小刀, 借给我一把吧。(同类中的任何一个) My pen is

missing. I can't find it anywhere. 我的钢笔不见了,我哪里也找不到它。(特指我的钢笔)

答案:B

- 13. The warmth of _____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of _____ wool used.

(NMET 2001. No. 29)

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

[解析]该题考查冠词用法。第一空应填定冠词 the, 定冠词用在单数名词前表示类别而不表示特指。第二空不填冠词, 物质名词在用来表示一般概念时, 通常不加冠词, B 为最佳选项。试比较:

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876.

亚历山大·格雷厄姆·贝尔于 1876 年发明了电话机。

The Chinese diet is rich in fibre and low in sugar and fat.
中国的膳食纤维多而糖和脂肪少。

答案:B

- 14. Would they put it in a _____ or give it a room in a hotel? (NMET 2001. 完形填空 No. 55)

- A. zoo B. mountain
C. museum D. laboratory

[解析]四个选项均为表示处所的名词, 填入哪个选项正确很难作出选择, 我们读过短文第一段就可以知道, 人们对这种被认为生活在世界最高峰珠穆朗玛峰的所谓“雪人”, 究竟属于人类还是属于动物还没有明确的划分出来。如果把“雪人”划归人类, 应该 give it a room for hotel; 如果把雪人划归动物, 自然应该放到动物园里生活了。

答案:A

专项题组训练

I. 名词

A 组

- 1. Those are my _____ books.
A. brother John B. brother's John
C. brother's John's D. brother John's
- 2. Miss Smith is a friend of _____.
A. Mary's mother's B. Mary's mother
C. mother's of Mary D. Mary mother's
- 3. We sent Helen _____ when she passed the examinations.
A. our congratulations B. the congratulation
C. a congratulation D. our congratulation
- 4. The _____ of the houses were covered with yellow _____.
A. roofs; leafs B. rooves; leafs
C. roofs; leaves D. rooves; leaves
- 5. I have finished a large part of the book, the rest _____ more difficult.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
- 6. The concert was _____ because only a few people came to it.
A. failures B. failed

- C. a failure D. failure

- 7. It took _____ half an hour to do their _____.
A. Mr King; housework B. Kings; housework
C. the King; houseworks D. the Kings; housework
- 8. Mother has bought her daughter a new _____.
A. clothes B. clothing
C. dress D. trousers
- 9. Yesterday they called at _____.
A. my uncle B. a friend of my uncle's
C. my uncle's D. Mary's teachers
- 10. We haven't heard much _____ about him recently.
A. news B. words
C. informations D. messages
- 11. She broke a _____ while she was washing up.
A. glass wine B. wine glass
C. glass for wine D. glass of wine
- 12. After climbing for two hours we were glad to take _____ rest.
A. a few minutes' B. a few minutes
C. a little minutes' D. little minute
- 13. The woman over there is _____.
A. Julia's and Mary mothers
B. Julia and Mary's mother
C. Julia's and Mary's mothers
D. Julia's and Mary mother
- 14. Tom's handwriting is much better than _____.
A. anyone else B. anyone's else's
C. anyone's D. anyone else's
- 15. She _____.
A. made preparation for dinner
B. knows an ant has two stomachs
C. sent me a letter of thanks
D. shook hand with me
- 16. Last year we hired two _____ in our office.
A. girls workers B. women workers
C. sales girls D. man servants
- 17. My grandma had _____, but she has some _____.
A. beautiful hairs; white hairs
B. beautiful hair; white hair
C. beautiful hair; white hairs
D. beautiful hairs; white hair
- 18. No _____ he was ill, considering that he had been over-working for years.
A. wonder B. idea
C. matter D. hope
- 19. They soon moved back to the _____ because they could hardly get used to city life.
A. country B. nation
C. province D. state
- 20. The nearest _____ to the post office is up Church Lane to High Street.
A. roads B. distance



C. way

D. path

B组

- 1. Rita has done many interesting things. She should write a book about her ____.

A. experience B. experiences
C. an experience D. some experiences

- 2. He thought the painting was a little ____, so he let me have it for only ten pounds.

A. cost B. value
C. price D. expenses

- 3. Nobody was hurt in the accident but ____ to the car ____ quite bad.

A. damage; was B. the damage; was
C. damages; were D. the damages; were

- 4. Every citizen should have a(an) ____ of right and wrong.

A. knowledge B. idea
C. sense D. feeling

- 5. The room was so quiet that I could hear the ____ of my heart.

A. beat B. strike
C. sound D. knock

- 6. ____ to have a talk with those humorous persons !

A. What a fun it is B. How funny
C. It's such a fun D. What fun it is

- 7. ____ terrible life people in the small island lived at that time !

A. What B. How
C. What a D. How a

- 8. You should do more _____. Don't always sit at the desk busy doing your _____.

A. exercise; exercises B. exercises; exercise
C. exercises; exercises D. exercise; exercise

- 9. It is bad ____ to speak with your mouth full of _____.

A. manner; food B. manners; foods
C. manner; foods D. manners; food

- 10. The English-Chinese dictionary is _____.

A. much used B. able to use
C. of useful D. of great use

- 11. The doctor did not tell me how many _____ I should pay for pulling out the tooth.

A. money B. yuans
C. dollars D. pays

- 12. ____ is more important than _____.

A. The health; the wealth
B. A health; a wealth
C. Health; wealth
D. Health; wealths

- 13. Last night, we had a _____.

A. nine-course dinner B. nine-course dinners
C. nine-coursed dinner D. nine-course-dinner

- 14. I want to find a shop which sells _____ only.

A. men's shoes B. men shoes

C. man's shoes

D. the shoes of men

- 15. We are all _____.

A. America B. Britishes
C. Canada D. Japanese

- 16. We've ordered _____ for our new house.

A. four furniture
B. four furnitures
C. four pieces of furnitures
D. four pieces of furniture

- 17. _____, written Darwin, was published in 1685.

A. The Origin of Species
B. Origin of Species
C. The species Origin
D. Species Origin

- 18. Teachers should not have _____ in class. but most of them do.

A. favorites B. interest
C. characters D. difficulty

- 19. At _____ I go out for _____.

A. a time; walking B. one time; walks
C. the time; the walk D. times; a walk

- 20. Lighting and _____ woke everyone before the rain started.

A. voice B. sound
C. thunder D. noise

II. 冠词

A组

- 1. Alice was listening to _____ radio while Henry was watching _____ TV.

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

- 2. _____ we are having these days !

A. What a fine weather
B. How a fine weather
C. What fine weather
D. How fine weather

- 3. _____ (B) brightly coloured pills can be mistaken for sweets and they should be kept under _____ lock and key.

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

- 4. _____ poet and _____ writer is to give us a report tomorrow.

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

- 5. Is this _____ umbrella I chose just now ?

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

- 6. _____ Reads are invited to their wedding.

A. A B. An C. The D. /

- 7. After he left _____ university, he turned _____ doctor.

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

- 8. As _____ honest judge, he tried to protect _____ people.
A. an; the B. a; the
C. the; / D. /; /
- 9. I'll keep _____ eye on the baby when she is away.
A. the B. an
C. one D. much
- 10. Your uncle must have _____ X-ray examination.
A. an B. a
C. the D. /
- 11. His hometown is on _____ East Sea and his father is at _____ sea.
A. /; / B. the; the
C. the; a D. the; /
- 12. He has tried twice, and he is asked to have _____ third try.
A. the B. another
C. a D. one
- 13. _____ China is _____ old country with _____ long history.
A. /; an; a B. The; an; a
C. /; an; / D. /; the; a
- 14. Every day people throw away a lot of _____ rubbish.
How to get rid of _____ rubbish is _____ big problem.
A. the; /; a B. /; the; /
C. /; the; a D. /; the; the
- 15. You wouldn't have caught such _____ bad cold if you hadn't been caught in _____ rain.
A. a; / B. a; a
C. a; the D. /; /
- 16. There is _____ bus stop over there. You can take _____ No. 10 Bus going down _____ Second Street.
A. a; a; / B. a; a; the
C. the; the; the D. a; /; the
- 17. —I feel _____ bit thirsty.
—I'll get you _____ drink of water.
A. a; / B. a; the
C. /; a D. a; a
- 18. He walked on _____ tiptoe so as not to disturb _____ other readers in _____ reading-room.
A. the; the; the B. the; /; a
C. /; the; the D. /; /; the
- 19. _____ English-Chinese dictionary is _____ useful tool for us.
A. An; an B. An; a
C. /; an D. The; the
- 20. _____ birds can fly very high in _____ sky.
A. The; a B. The; the
C. The; / D. /; /
- B 组**
- 1. Before _____ December 20 he posted _____ Christmas card to her.
A. /; a B. the; /

- C. /; / D. a; /
- 2. _____ plane my friend took flew _____ west.
A. /; the B. /; an
C. The; the D. The; /
- 3. Mr. Clark comes from _____ U. S. A. He'll attend _____ important conference.
A. /; the B. /; an
C. a; the D. the; an
- 4. Sun Daolin played _____ leading part in "_____ Family".
A. a; / B. /; /
C. the; The D. the; A
- 5. Mrs. Li decided to have _____ supper at home on _____ Mid-Autumn Festival.
A. the; a B. a; the
C. /; the D. /; /
- 6. —Do you know _____ old man?
—Yes, he lives on _____ opposite side of the river.
A. an; an B. the; the
C. an; the D. the; an
- 7. _____ (V) volunteer workers devote _____ time and care to _____ service of others.
A. The; /; / B. /; /; the
C. /; the; the D. the; /; a
- 8. _____ president of _____ company is very interested in _____ welfare of his employees.
A. The; the; the B. /; the; the
C. The; a; the D. /; a; /
- 9. Mike hit her on _____ head with _____ piece of iron and hurt her.
A. the; the B. a; a
C. a; the D. the; a
- 10. _____ old woman can go out of _____ hospital. But she should have a good rest at home for two weeks.
A. The; / B. An; /
C. The; a D. An; a
- 11. Peterson plays _____ football as well as _____ guitar at the Boy's club.
A. /; / B. /; the
C. the; / D. the; the
- 12. They tended _____ and buried _____.
A. wounded; dead
B. the wounded; dead
C. the wounded; the dead
D. wounded; the dead
- 13. _____ will bring nature under control.
A. Man B. The man
C. A man D. The men
- 14. Takes these chairs away. They are in _____ way.
A. one B. a
C. the D. this
- 15. That's not our house. It belongs to _____.
A. the Turners' B. the Turners

C. the Turner's D. Turners

- 16. Kunming is _____ place where the weather neither too hot in _____ summer nor too cold in _____ winter.

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

- 17. Pay special attention to the idioms of _____ English language.

A. the B. some
C. on D. /

- 18. He was elected _____ chairman of the sports meet.

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

- 19. Industrial Revolution began in _____ sixties in _____ 18th century.

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

- 20. She was _____ that all the students loved and respected her.

A. such a teacher good
B. so a good teacher
C. so good a teacher
D. such a good a teacher

III. 代词

A 组

- 1. —Someone has broken the window.

—Not _____.

A. I B. me
C. myself D. mine

- 2. —Has Ann get into university?

—_____.

A. I don't believe it B. I think not
C. I think not so D. I believe not that

- 3. My teacher likes Mei Fang more than _____, which makes me a bit unhappy.

A. me B. I
C. myself D. mine

- 4. I didn't buy the apples; they gave them to me for _____.

A. anything B. something
C. everything D. nothing

- 5. I just want an umbrella, so _____ will do.

A. anyone B. one
C. any one D. it

- 6. Best wishes to _____ and _____ from _____ and _____.

A. you; yours; me; mine
B. yourself; yours; myself; mine
C. yours; yourself; mine; myself
D. you; me; your; mine

- 7. He was happy to see _____ old friends whom he hadn't meet for years.

A. little B. a little

C. few D. a few

- 8. I wrote to John and Henry, but _____ of them has answered my letter.

A. neither B. either
C. none D. any

- 9. Haven't I made _____ clear that you mustn't take the current magazines out of the library?

A. this B. it
C. that D. one

- 10. Driving too fast, she fell off the motor bike and hurt _____ her legs.

A. two B. all
C. double D. both

- 11. Bill is not getting well along with others, for he is a man of _____ words.

A. little B. less
C. few D. fewer

- 12. Everyone wondered why Mr. Thompson chose _____ for his assistants.

A. both she and I B. both me and her
C. both her and me D. either she or I

- 13. —What kind of pencils do you buy?

—The red _____.

A. those B. ones
C. one D. it

- 14. I'm sorry to tell you the train will be delayed. You have to wait _____ two hours.

A. another B. other
C. more D. more other

- 15. "All are not here" means "_____".

A. none is here
B. some of them are not here
C. all are here
D. none of them are not here

- 16. —Why does Dave look so upset?

—I guess _____ has troubled her.

A. everything B. anything
C. something D. nothing

- 17. The articles made of leather cost much more than _____ made of plastic.

A. that B. those
C. it D. ones

- 18. Until you told me, I heard _____ of what had happened to him.

A. anything B. something
C. nothing D. everything

- 19. There is some food here, but we'll need _____ more.

A. many B. much
C. a few D. any

- 20. —Shall he sit at this end or _____ of the boat?

—_____ if he keeps still.

A. the other; Either B. the other; Both



C. another; Each D. another; Either

B 组

- 1. The teacher wants _____ student to succeed. However, _____ student will find his or her own personal road to success.
A. each; each B. every; every
C. each; every D. every; each
- 2. —Who is in the kitchen?
—_____.
A. None B. No one
C. Nothing D. No
- 3. —How many pills are there in the bottle?
—_____.
A. None B. No one
C. Nothing D. No
- 4. —Can you help me to choose _____ interesting stories?
—Certainly.
A. any B. other
C. another D. some
- 5. —Tell me which of these two coats you will take.
—I'll take _____ to give me a change sometimes.
A. all B. both
C. either D. neither
- 6. _____ but fools believe what he has said.
A. Nothing B. Anything
C. Everything D. None
- 7. It's impossible for them to sing it well, because _____ of them has had any musical training before.
A. none B. all
C. either D. no one
- 8. _____ has been done to stop pollution by the government.
A. Many B. Much
C. Few D. None
- 9. _____ playwright has written a play, and arrangements are being made to perform it.
A. Any B. Some
C. Many D. Each
- 10. You can take _____ of these three books on the desk. They are Wang Fang's.
A. some B. either
C. any D. every
- 11. Now that the new desks have been bought, _____ will you do with these old _____?
A. how; ones B. what; those
C. how; those D. what; ones
- 12. —Could you lend your ruler to me?
—Sorry, something is wrong with _____.
A. it B. that
C. one D. the one
- 13. —Do you mind if Bob joins you in your work?
—Yes, I do. I'll be glad to work with _____ Bob.
A. nobody but B. all besides

C. anybody but D. everybody and

- 14. I have two friends, and _____ of us are working at the same school.
A. both B. anyone
C. all D. either
- 15. There're so many kinds of computers on sale that I can't make up my mind _____ to buy.
A. which B. what
C. how D. where
- 16. The weather turned out to be very good, _____ was more than we could expect.
A. what B. which
C. that D. it
- 17. _____ people I met at the party were very interesting.
A. Some the B. Some of
C. Most the D. Most
- 18. Kate and her sister went on holiday with a cousin of _____.
A. their B. theirs
C. her D. hers
- 19. —Can you leave your children at home alone.
—Yes, they can take care of _____ now.
A. them B. theirs
C. themselves D. themselves
- 20. —Did all the students in your class pass the exam?
—Some of them did, _____ didn't.
A. Another B. The other
C. Some D. Others

IV. 数词

A 组

- 1. We are going to learn _____ next week.
A. Lesson Twelve B. the Lesson Twelve
C. Lesson Twelfth D. Twelfth Lesson
- 2. Write a _____ report.
A. two-thousands-words
B. two-thousand-words
C. two-thousand-word
D. two-thousands-word
- 3. 999 reads nine _____.
A. hundred and nine
B. hundred and ninety-nine
C. hundred ninety and nine
D. hundreds and ninety-nine
- 4. Tom asked _____ question before the teacher could answer _____ one.
A. the second; first B. a second; a first
C. the second; a first D. a second; the first
- 5. _____ is Christmas Day.
A. December of the twenty-fifth
B. The twenty-fifth of December
C. Twenty-fifth of the December



- D. The December twenty-fifth
- 6. I'm sure he will be back _____.
A. a day or two B. one day or two
C. a or two days D. one day or two days
- 7. By two o'clock that afternoon they had come to the front of a _____.
A. mountain 2000 metres tall
B. 2000-metre-tall mountain
C. mountain 2000 metres high
D. 2000-metres-high mountains
- 8. He served in the army in _____, when he was in _____.
A. 1980's; his twenties
B. 1980's; the twenties
C. the 1980's; the twenties
D. the 1980's; his twenties
- 9. Every few _____ along the Great wall there are some watch towers.
A. hundred metres B. hundreds metre
C. hundreds of metres D. hundred of metres
- 10. _____ people attended the meeting last night.
A. A hundred of B. Hundred
C. Hundreds of D. Hundreds
- B 组**
- 1. Ask _____ when you want something.
A. 301 Room B. 301 the Room
C. Room 301 D. the 301 Room
- 2. He is a student of _____.
A. First Class B. Class First
C. the Class One D. Class One
- 3. I've been here for _____.
A. one and a half year

- B. one and a half years
C. one and a half of years
D. one and the half years
- 4. Little Tom will have his _____ birthday next week.
A. nine B. nine's
C. nineth D. ninth
- 5. She was praised _____ time in public.
A. a second B. the second
C. for second D. twice
- 6. —What time is it now?
—It's _____.
A. fifty six B. fifty past six
C. ten to six D. six past fifty
- 7. Mary was born in London _____ October 15, _____ 1980.
A. in; 不填 B. on; in
C. in; of D. on; 不填
- 8. There will be more than five _____ students taking the examination this year.
A. thousand B. thousands
C. thousands of D. thousand of
- 9. We heard that he could swim _____ under the water.
A. one minute or two
B. two or one minutes
C. two minutes or ones
D. one or two minutes
- 10. Jack and I went to the cinema but we weren't able to get tickets for _____.
A. two of us B. the two of us
C. second of us D. the second of us



Where there is a will there is a way. (W. Scott)
有志者事竟成。(斯科特)