

概 述

一、PETS5 英语知识运用 简介

全国公共英语等级考试体系第五级(Public English Test System Level 5,简称 PETS5)的难度相当于大学英语专业二年级结束时的水平。

在 PETS5 考试中,“英语知识运用”为第二部分,标为“Use of English”。要求考生在 15 分钟内答完 20 小题,在答题卡 1 上作答。其原始赋分为 20 分,分值占整个试题总分数的 10%。

本部分是一篇 250~300 词的文章,当中留出 20 个空白,考生要根据短文内容填空,使补全后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。这种考试方式不仅考查考生对于语篇中的连贯性和一致性等语段特征的辨识能力,还考查考生对用于一定语境中规范的语言成分的掌握。这些规范的语言成分主要是语法结构与词汇。该部分 20 题中,约有 12 题考查语法和语段结构,8 题考查词汇。

二、本书编写方法与设计意图

根据教育部考试中心 1999 年 5 月提供的 PETS5 考试大纲及样题,我们可以看到,PETS5 “英语知识运用”部分的考试与以往的语法结构和词汇考试相比有了很大的变化,不再以有多个选项的单句形式出现,而代之以没有选项的短文完形填空,这实际上比原来的考试要求更高。考生不仅要读懂整篇文章,还要在理解的基础上填写该文中所缺的词。这是对考生英语理解和运用能力的综合考查。

为了让训练具有针对性,我们根据“英语知识运用”考查的范围,将本书的“强化训练”部分分为语法结构和词汇两大部分,每部分都分项讲解考试中应注意的要点,并提供大量的练习。我们还依据考试大纲编写了九套模拟题,以供考生检验自己的水平或检查强化训练后的成效。

(一)语法

我们在这本强化训练中把语法结构分为 8 个小节来安排。每一小节首先介绍有关这一个语法项目考生在考试中应注意的几个要点,然后着重在这个语法项目上安排强化训练。训练的形式不完全拘泥于考试的形式。我们希望这样的训练不仅能够使考生以良好的水平迎接考试,也能够提高考生的总体英语水平。考生也可以根据自己的薄弱环节进行个别项目的重点训练。这 8 个小节是:

1. 名词、冠词与数词(The Noun, the Article and the Numeral) ,包括名词的单、复数和格的

构成及用法,名词与动词在单、复数上的前后呼应,以及冠词和数词的用法;

2. 代词(The Pronoun),代词与其所代名词在性、数上的呼应;

3. 形容词、副词与比较级结构(The Adjective, the Adverb and Comparative Degrees),包括形容词和副词在句子中的位置,多个形容词的顺序,形容词和副词的比较级和最高级,与比较级有关的常用句型;

4. 介词和副词(The Preposition and the Adverb),介词与名词和形容词的搭配,固定的介词短语,以及副词与动词的搭配;

5. 动词、动词时态和被动语态(The Verb, Verb Tenses and Passive Voice),包括实义动词、连系动词、助动词和情态动词的用法,以及动词时态与被动语态;

6. 非谓语动词与虚拟语气(The Non-finite Verbs and Subjunctive Mood),包括不定式、分词和动名词的用法,与不定式和动名词搭配的常用句型,以及虚拟语气的用法;

7. 名词性从句、定语从句和状语从句(The Noun Clause, the Attributive Clause, and the Adverbial Clause),包括宾语从句、主语从句、同位语从句和表语从句、直接引语和间接引语,关系代词和关系副词的用法,以及连词的用法和时态的呼应;

8. 疑问句与倒装、平行结构(Questions, Inversions and Parallel Structures),包括一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句和反意疑问句,以及倒装结构与平行结构。

(二)词汇

在词汇方面,PETS5 主要考查考生对常用词的掌握以及对有些非常用词的理解,并特别注意考查考生的英语交际能力。专业性强的词汇一般不会在这里测试。

教育部考试中心 1999 年提供的 PETS5 考试大纲规定,考生要“掌握 7500 左右的词汇以及相关词组”。

我们在编写这套强化训练时筛选出 8000 以内的词汇,以各种不同的形式对考生进行强化训练。在选词的过程中,我们特别注重在各类考试中多次出现过的词和易出问题的词,以达到在短时间内有效地扩大考生的词汇量,并熟悉、巩固常用词的用法。同时,我们还介绍一些词汇的记忆方法。

另外,根据大纲的要求,PETS5“属于普通(非专业)英语考试,考生应自行掌握涉及个人好恶、生活习惯、宗教信仰以及本人工作或专业等方面的特殊词汇”。

词汇强化训练包括了以下几个小节:

1. 词缀法训练

我们选择最常见的词缀和常用与次常用的例词进行训练。由于前缀和后缀的主要作用不同,所以前缀的编排顺序以意思划分,后缀的编排以词性划分。

这部分的训练形式基本上有两种:认知与运用。目的之一是使考生熟悉每个词缀的意思及用法,之二是在句子中灵活运用词缀变化词形,以适应句子对该词在意思与形式上的需要。

2. 词根法训练

这里选择的也是一些常用的词根,例词有的为常用词,有的为次常用词,训练目的是使考生熟悉常用词根,能够根据词根的意思迅速判断出生词的意思。此部分按字母顺序排列。

3. 短语动词训练

短语动词(phrasal verbs)在词汇使用中起着很重要的作用。我们在这部分训练中主要是想给考生提供与短语动词意思相近的同义词或解释,使之能够相互替换,从而既可学会常见的短语动词,又可同时熟悉或复习它们的同义词或解释,并可在句中使用。

4. 短语、成语训练

这里收集的是‘短语动词训练’中没有包括或相同短语中的某个意思没有包括的常用短语。应注意的是,首先,因篇幅关系,我们在这里只选了学生易出问题的短语;其次,很多短语同单词一样具有不止一种意思,我们在这里只列出其最常用的意思,并在练习中予以熟悉、巩固。

另外,还有一部分短语属于成语——“idioms”,它们和字面意思相去甚远,考生很容易犯“望文生义”的错误,这里包括的短语中很多属于这样的成语,希望考生特别注意。

5. 易混淆的词

在掌握了基本的词汇与短语之后,我们还设计了一个专门处理‘问题词’(problem words)的章节,将考生容易混淆的词逐一进行分析、辨析、练习,希望为考生在临场之前扫清最后一些词汇上的障碍,使其顺利进入实战模拟训练,以充分的信心参加考试,取得满意的成绩。

6. 同义词训练

“英语知识运用”这部分填空的答案有时并不是惟一的。考生可根据空格中所需词的词性与词义选择语法、语义都合适的同义词或近义词。假如考生做题时已判断出了所需词的词性与词义,但一时想不出或拼不出要填的词,那就应当随机应变,根据题目要求和自己的词汇量尽快填一个同义词或近义词,而不必花太多时间为一个词冥思苦想。同义词训练正是本着这个目的而设计的。我们希望通过这部分练习增加考生的词汇量,并提高其应试技巧。由于篇幅的关系,这部分练习无法涉及更多的词汇,如考生还想继续在这方面下功夫,可参考本书附录中的同义词词表。

7. 同义词词表

为了给考生在词汇训练的同时提供一个参考,也为了使考生能够在训练之后检测自己的词汇量,我们在最后提供了一个同义词词表。表中收词约 1680 条,难度在专业四级左右。这里有几个问题需要说明:

(1)这里所选的词大多为同一词根的一组词中的最常见的形式,如动词或名词。其他的派生词可由考生自己归纳。我们希望考生能够通过前面所学的词缀知识丰富、扩大这些词,自己找出它们的派生词来一起记忆,达到举一反三的目的。另外,在词表中,我们在同义词

一栏里为大多数单词提供了两个或两个以上的同义词,故该同义词词表中出现的总词汇量大约在 5000 左右,包括了 PETS5 大纲中所要求的常用词、次常用词和一些非常用词。

(2) 同义词词表中也包括了一些短语。

8. 词汇记忆方法

要使考生在 15 分钟左右的时间内填完一篇 250 ~ 300 词的短文中的 20 个空并保持较高的正确率,这并不是件易事。考生除了应注重平时在阅读中多积累词汇、多查字典、做笔记之外,还应了解一些记忆词汇的方法。掌握这些方法会对考生提高成绩大有好处。

(1) 我们可以按照同义词和反义词来记忆单词,也就是把一组一组的同义词和反义词放在一起记忆。如:

同义词 modern: contemporary, current, present-day, timely

demand: ask, claim, order, request, require

反义词 ancient: fresh, modern, new, novel, recent, up-to-date

perfect: deficient, flawed, imperfect

在平时的阅读过程中,考生应养成这样的习惯,那就是善于把词汇分门别类地整理在笔记本上,这样记忆词汇效率就会提高多了。

(2) 我们还可以按交际功能划分词汇,帮助记忆。如:

运动 jogging, hiking, surfing, cycling, archery, bowling, badminton, soccer, baseball, hockey,

boxing, diving, rowing, camping, skiing, mountain climbing, sledding, figure skating

由此我们还可以列出一些相关的词一起来记,如由运动可以联想到运动场地,由职业可以联想到从事的工作,由商店可以联想到每个柜台所出售的各种商品,等等。

(3) 由于英语中有很多固定的构词方法,如词缀法,按照词根和词缀记忆也是一种非常有效的积累词汇的方法。如 un-, in-, im-, il-, ir- 这组前缀加在很多词根上都有与原词根相反的意思。-less 加在词根后面表示“没有”。又如 -tion, -er, -tive, -ly 这组词缀可改变词的词性。掌握了这些构词方法,我们便可以高效率地记忆单词,即便是碰到不认识的词也可用这些方法进行猜测,其准确率也会大大提高。

(三) 模拟试题

我们根据 PETS5 考试大纲编写了九套“英语知识运用”模拟试题,每套的短文都在 300 词左右,选材多样,难度适当,以供考生检验自己的水平或检查强化训练后的成效。考生在正式进入强化训练之前,可先做一两套模拟试题,测试一下自己的实际水平,待确定之后就可进入分项训练了。

三、“英语知识运用”应试技巧

PETS5 考试的重点是考查考生的英语交际能力,但并不排除对考生英语知识的运用的

考查。与以往的考试不同的是,语法结构与词汇不以单句的形式出现,而代之以没有选项的短文完形填空的形式,其难度要比原来的考试大。

下面我们试就《全国公共英语等级考试第五级考试大纲》第 26 页列出的样题进行分析,以使考生更熟悉本部分的题型及其要求和难度。同时有针对性地介绍一些应试技巧,目的是帮助考生在临场短时间内发挥出自己的最佳水平。

样题中的短文共 286 个词,20 个空,除第一段只有一个空外,其余部分大约 10 至 16 个词出现一个空。由于没有选择项,我们只能通过上下文来判断所缺的是什么句子成分。

1. 分析语法结构,判断所缺的是什么句子成分,是缺主语、谓语,还是状语。判断出一个句子的结构是填空的前提。只有在正确地分析出句子结构之后才能判断出应在空格中填什么词。例如:

The survey of 543 children and adults, aged from pre-school to 40-plus, also suggests _____ pen-holding techniques have deteriorated sharply over one generation.

在这个句子中,我们可以看到句子的主语是‘The survey...’,谓语是‘suggests’,后面跟着的显然是一个宾语从句,那么中间缺少的只能是一个语法功能词——关系代词 that,了。又如:

... which can obscure _____ is being written.

这个空所在的句子很长,但这不妨碍我们确定该空所在的从句是动词‘obscure’的宾语,而该从句缺的是主语。具体分析这个从句,可知需要一个关系代词,同时又能作主语,由此判断可以填“what”。

2. 分析词性,依据语法功能进一步确定所缺的是哪一类词,是实义词还是非实义词,如缺谓语就要填动词,如缺状语就要填副词,等等。例如:

Children who _____ their pens too close to the writing point are likely to be at a disadvantage in examinations, ...

在这个句子中我们一眼就能看出‘children’,后的‘who...’引导的是个定语从句,从句的主语是‘who’,宾语是‘their pens’,那么中间缺的就是一个可以作谓语的实义动词了。再加上上下文中已交代了句中两件事情之间的关系,这个词不难判断就是“grip 或它的同义词“hold”,“take”。又如:

Ms. Thomas believes that the (46) _____ between older and younger writers is (47) _____ too dramatic to be accounted for simply by the possibility that people get better at writing as they grow (48) _____.

在分析句子结构之后我们发现,第 46 个空处于主语的位置,且它的前面有定冠词“the”,这个空里应填一个名词,而第 47 个空位于“too...to...”结构之前,系动词之后,这里显然需要一个副词来修饰它后面的表语。

3. 从上下文中判断词义,通过分析语义,结合上下文意义的要求,进一步缩小范围。

还以第 46 个空为例。从上下文来看,一个“ between older and younger writers”的名词有可能是“ similarities”或是“ differences”,而据下文看,这一名词又是“ too dramatic”,由此可见,应填“ differences”或“ contrasts”才能构成这种反差。而第 47 个空的下文说的是,这种差异或对比太大,不可能随着人们年龄的增长而改善。为了句意的完整和连贯,第 47 个空需填一个副词来表达这种差异的程度,据此,应填“ far”或“ much”才能和“ too dramatic to be accounted for”这一结构及其句义搭配。又如:

Children who grip their pens too close to the writing point are likely to be at a disadvantage in examinations, _____ to the first serious investigation into the way which writing technique can dramatically affect educational achievement.

这个空,按照与介词“ to”的搭配,可以填“ owing (to), due (to), according (to)”,等等。上文说的是孩子握笔的手如果离笔尖太近,就有可能使孩子在考试中处于不利,后面接着提到对此做的第一次调查,因此可以判断文章开始的论点是根据其后面的调查做出的,所以应填“ according”。再如:

While Ms. Thomas could not establish a significant statistical link between pen-holding style and accuracy in spelling, she found a definite _____ between near-point gripping and slow illegible writing.

此句空格所需的词更为容易判断,因为空格前的词“ definite”是形容词,它后面的词一定是一个名词。再者,因为前后句有“ while”一词表示对比,又有前句中的“ could not establish a significant statistical link between...”和后句中的“ found ... between...and...”的对比,很明显此处缺少的应该是又一个“ link”。当然,除了“ link”之外,也可以用其他的同义词或近义词,如“ connection”、“ association”、“ relationship”,等。

另外,根据语境来判断所缺的是什么词,往往可以从上下文找到前后照应的地方,正如上面这个例子。

一篇文章应是意思通顺连贯,前后呼应一致的。在“英语知识运用”的考试中注意到这一点,并能结合英语语言的特点进行判断、分析和综合,就会多几分把握。

第一部分 语法

一、名词、冠词与数词(The Noun, the Article and the Numeral)

1. 名词的数

了解名词的分类、可数和不可数性是非常重要的,因为英语中,名词的数要求其后面的动词与之配合,否则句子就不合乎语法规范。

在掌握名词的单复数的时候,请特别注意以下几点:

(1)专有名词一般以单数形式出现,以复数形式出现的专有名词,其后面的动词也常用单数形式。但以复数形式出现的人名、姓氏等专有名词,其后面的动词要用复数形式。

The United States of America has established a severe legal system.

The Smiths have moved into a new apartment in the other part of the city.

(2)个体名词都有单复数形式 集体名词则有的有复数形式,有的没有复数形式。个体名词依其单复数形式要求后面的动词有所变化,集体名词有一部分要求使用单数(machinery, furniture, equipment, merchandise),另外一些则视该名词表示的是整体还是成员而决定动词的形式(family, committee, team, crowd, audience, public, class, government, club, jury)。如果表示整体,动词用单数 如果表示其组成成员,动词用复数。

The Chinese people are of an industrious group.

The furniture in the room has been sent by the company.

The family were having tea when I made my visit last night.

The family has decided to have a picnic tomorrow.

(3)物质名词通常没有复数形式。物质名词要表达计量,必须使用量词。而抽象名词虽然表示抽象的概念,但有些仍然有复数形式。

He drank two glasses of water last night.

He is having difficulties with maths.

(4)有些名词形式上以复数词尾结尾,但意义上仍然是单数的,动词要用单数形式。这些名词包括:

以 -s 结尾的疾病名称: diabetes, rickets, arthritis, bronchitis, mumps

以 -s 结尾的游戏名称: dominoes, draughts, darts, marbles, 但 cards 通常用复数。

以 -ics 结尾的学科名称 : physics, mathematics, mechanics, economics, optics, politics, statistics, tactics, athletics, linguistics, phonetics ,但如果这些词表示的意义在学科之外,动词则可以用复数。例如:

Statistics is a difficult subject for me.

Statistics show that ninety percent of the population approve of the plan.

以 -s 结尾的地理名词,如果是国家名称,动词用单数 如果是群岛、山脉、海峡、瀑布等的名称,动词则用复数。

The United States is a country of multi-nationalities.

The West Indies are not located near India.

(5)由两个部分构成的物体名称,多数以 -s 结尾,动词用复数。如果这些名词有量词来修饰,动词则随着量词的单复数形式而变化。这些词包括: scales, trousers, scissors, spectacles, shorts, pants, suspenders 等。

Your trousers need washing.

One pair of trousers is not enough if you want to travel far.

(6)还有一些名词也以 -s 结尾,动词通常用复数。这些名词包括: thanks, arms, contents, fireworks, goods, remains, stairs, wages, archives 等。但 whereabouts 一词既可作单数也可作复数使用。

(7)以 -ings 结尾的名词,动词通常用复数。这样的词包括: sweepings, earnings, surroundings, lodgings, clippings, savings 等。

(8)以 -s 结尾的名词,如果其单复数形式相同,后面动词的形式则取决于该名词在句中所使用的意义。这样的名词包括: means, headquarters, barracks, species, works, series 等。

The only means to achieve success is to work diligently.

All means have been used to achieve success.

(9)数量词加复数名词作主语表示一笔钱一段路时,动词常常用单数,因为我们把它视为一个整体。

Ten dollars does not buy much.

Twenty miles is a long way to walk.

2. 名词的格

名词有三种格,即主格、宾格和所有格。由于名词的主格和宾格形式相同,这里主要讲解一下名词的所有格。

表示有生命的事物的名词,在名词词尾加 's 原词已有 s 则只加 ' ;以 s 结尾的专有名词可加 's ,也可加 ' :

my father's telephone number

the teachers' reading room

Burns' s poems / Burns' poems

表示时间、国家、机构、城市等的名词,也可以加 's 变成所有格:

today' s newspaper

the government' s policy

如果表示两个或两个以上的人共同所有,仅在最后一个名词后面加 's 如果表示两个或两个以上的人分别所有,几个名词之后要分别加 's:

Mary and Julie' s room

Mary' s and Julie' s books

如果是复合词作定语,只在最后一词的后面加 's:

an hour and a half' s walk

somebody else' s car

表示无生命的事物的名词,要使用 of 结构:

the windows of the car

the title of the book

名词的定语比较长的时候,也经常使用 of 结构:

Do you know the name of the girl standing by the window?

He firmly agrees with the opinions of the staff members present at the meeting yesterday.

在使用名词的所有格时,我们应该注意以下几点:

(1)名词的所有格可以和 of 结构共同使用,表示所有格或某些感情色彩。

I met some friends of my sister' s yesterday.

That little daughter of your sister' s is really a pretty.

(2)名词的所有格可以单独使用,以避免重复。

This is my dictionary, and that one is my brother' s.

My shirt is in the closet, but my father' s is on the chair.

(3)名词的所有格后面如果不出现所修饰的名词,则表示店铺、教堂、学校的名称或某一家人。

I have to go to the barber' s this afternoon.

Did you have a chance to visit the St. Paul' s?

He graduated from St. John' s.

Did you have a wonderful time at your sister' s last night?

(4)一些习惯用语的表达方法是固定的,不能改动。

for God' s sake at arm' s length

the water' s edge within arm' s reach

3. 冠 词

英语中的冠词分定冠词和不定冠词。不定冠词有两个, 即: a, an。定冠词只有一个, 即: the。但它们与不同名词进行搭配之后, 却可以表示不同的意义。如下表所示:

	特 指	泛 指 表示类别	泛 指 表示“一个(些)”
可数名词单数	the book	a book	a book
可数名词复数	the books	books	some books
不可数名词	the sugar	sugar	some sugar

使用冠词, 要注意一些特殊的表达方法:

(1) 形容词前面加定冠词可以表示具有这一特点的一类人。例如:

The disabled should be taken proper care of by the society.

The gap between the rich and the poor should not be wide.

(2) 序数词、形容词或副词的最高级前要用定冠词。例如:

He runs the fastest in the class.

He came in the second in the long distance run.

(3) 专有名词前一般不用冠词。但下列情况要用定冠词:

A. 江河湖海、山脉群岛、海峡海湾的名称前, 如:

the Pacific

the English Channel

B. 由普通名词构成的专有名词前, 如:

the United Nations

the National People's Congress

C. 名词有其他修饰语, 如:

The theory was advanced by the great Mao Zedong.

Tell me what the Beijing of 1949 was like.

D. 姓氏的复数前加定冠词, 表示一家人, 如:

the Smiths

the Wangs

E. 表示人的专有名词前加不定冠词, 表示某类人或具有这类人性格、特点的人。如:

A Mr. Wang called on the phone for you.

He regarded himself as a Lincoln.

(4)用作表语或同位语中表示职务或职位的词前,常常省略冠词。例如:

He was elected president of the society.

He was appointed chairman of the committee.

(5)an 用在以元音开始的词前,而 a 则要用在以辅音开始的词前。如:

an MP

an hour / a horse

(6)一些固定的短语有特殊的搭配习惯。如:

at noon / in the morning

at work / at school

play the piano / play volleyball

(7)如果两个名词同指一个人,用一个冠词。两个名词分别用了冠词,那它们分别代表两个人。如:

The students invited the poet and playwright to give a lecture here.

学生们邀请了那位诗人兼剧作家来这里作演讲。

The students invited the poet and the playwright to give a lecture here.

学生们邀请了那位诗人和那位剧作家来这里作演讲。

4. 数词

数词的用法要注意这样几点:

(1)基数词的读法是在最后一个英语数字前用 and,百、千等单位用单数。例如:

9,586

nine thousand, five hundred and eighty-six

16,345,906

sixteen million, three hundred forty-five thousand nine hundred and six

如果在句子中,百、千等词前的数目不确定,这些词可以用复数。例如:

Hundreds of people were gathering in front of the theatre.

The earthquake claimed millions of lives.

(2)基数词的复数形式可以表示年龄或年代。例如:

I think the man was in his forties.

The story happened in 1980s.

(3)序数词要注意拼法。日期的读法有两种:

March 8

March eighth / the eighth of March

July 1

July first / the first of July

(4)分数词的表达方法是:

1/3

one-third

2/5

two-fifths

$2\frac{4}{7}$ two and four-sevenths

$5/100$ five per cent

(5) 要注意复合数词的单复数。例如：

a child three years old = a three-year-old child

a five-year plan

[练习]

1. Choose the appropriate word or phrase to complete each of the following sentences.

- (1) _____ relies on every Chinese.
[A] Development of China [B] China's development
- (2) _____ car runs faster than _____.
[A] Johns'; Toms' [B] John's; Tom's
- (3) _____ came to visit us yesterday.
[A] My parents' friend [B] A friend of my parents'
- (4) The teacher bought the football especially for the _____.
[A] boys [B] boys'
- (5) For _____, what else have you done?
[A] Christ's sake [B] the sake of Christ's
- (6) The Himalayas _____ a variety of plant and animal life.
[A] have [B] has
- (7) A series of lectures _____ been offered to the new teachers.
[A] have [B] has
- (8) The suburbs of big cities _____ to attract more and more young people.
[A] begins [B] begin
- (9) Mathematics _____ the study of numbers.
[A] is [B] are
- (10) The audience _____ listening to a Beethoven symphony at the moment.
[A] are [B] is
- (11) The committee _____ been reorganized.
[A] have [B] has
- (12) The teacher collected our _____ and put them on her desk.
[A] theses [B] thesis
- (13) The Coopers _____ leaving for New York tomorrow.
[A] is [B] are

- (14) The police _____ already arrived at the theatre.
[A] have [B] has
- (15) A new species of fish _____ been found.
[A] have [B] has
- (16) Draughts _____ a game which is usually played by two persons.
[A] is [B] are
- (17) The Niagara Falls _____ one of the most famous waterfalls in the world.
[A] is [B] are
- (18) Here _____ a pair of scissors.
[A] is [B] are
- (19) I'll stay at my _____ for dinner tonight.
[A] aunt's [B] aunt
- (20) Most of these _____ graduated from military academies.
[A] woman doctors [B] women doctors
- (21) This year's output value was 20 percent over _____ of the same period.
[A] 1990s [B] 1990's
- (22) Among the _____ over 4,000 are semi-literate.
[A] area's population [B] areas' population
- (23) The city is located at the _____.
[A] river's lower reaches [B] lower reaches of the river's
- (24) To serve the people heart and soul has always been his _____.
[A] aim of life [B] life's aim
- (25) One hundred dollars _____ not enough to buy that overcoat.
[A] is [B] are
- (26) The Cathedral is _____ from the school.
[A] two hours' walk [B] two hours's walk
- (27) The problem aroused _____ among the students.
[A] many discussions [B] much discussion
- (28) The government is now laying much emphasis on the _____.
[A] automobile industry [B] automobile's industry
- (29) You should also take _____ in case of fire.
[A] emergency measures [B] measures of emergency
- (30) You can have a _____ of the city from the top of the hill.
[A] bird's-eye view [B] bird-eye's view
- (31) Of course he would be angry with you. You know that was his _____.
[A] year's hard labour [B] hard labour of a year

- (32) You should bring your _____ wherever you go.
 [A] travellers' cheque [B] traveller's cheque
- (33) — How much sugar do you want?
 — I want _____ of sugar.
 [A] two yuan's worth [B] two yuans' worth
- (34) She was elected the leader of the _____.
 [A] student's union [B] students' union
- (35) As a soldier, you should always obey the _____.
 [A] commander-in-chief's orders [B] commander's-in-chief's orders
- (36) The students are making _____ for the coming holiday.
 [A] preparation [B] preparations
- (37) You are cordially invited to a _____ to be held tomorrow afternoon.
 [A] tea party [B] tea's party
- (38) Our college is situated at the _____ of Beijing.
 [A] suburb [B] suburbs
- (39) The new ambassador presented his _____ to the Prime Minister yesterday.
 [A] credential [B] credentials
- (40) They exchanged _____ when they met each other in the street.
 [A] greeting [B] greetings

2. Choose the appropriate expression to complete the following passage.

The International Red Cross was an organization started by (1) _____,
 [A] a Swiss
 [B] Swiss

Henri Dunant. Dunant, as (2) _____, had watched the (3) _____ between
 [A] young man [A] Battle of Solferio
 [B] a young man [B] Solferio's Battle

France and Austria. He had been concerned by (4) _____ left dying on
 [A] the wounded's condition
 [B] the condition of the wounded

the battlefield. (5) _____ later, when he had become (6) _____,
 [A] Many years [A] banker
 [B] Many years' [B] a banker

he planned and organized the International Red Cross. It was (7) _____,
 [A] a nations' organization
 [B] an organization of nations

its purpose being (8) _____, regardless of country, in (9) _____.

[A] the care of all wounded

[A] time of war

[B] all wounded's care

[B] war's time

Twenty-two nations signed the Treaty of Geneva in 1864, to become

(10) _____.

[A] the organization's members

[B] members of the organization

3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase to complete each of the following sentences.

(1) She goes to _____ bed early every day.

[A] /

[B] the

(2) She went to _____ bed when she heard the baby cry.

[A] /

[B] the

(3) _____ Christmas is a happy time for children.

[A] /

[B] A

(4) December is the last month of _____ year.

[A] a

[B] the

(5) _____ Johnsons left for Singapore by _____ air.

[A] The; /

[B] /; the

(6) Go to _____ woods and you'll find more about _____ nature.

[A] /; the

[B] the; /

(7) _____ playwright, Eugene Ionesco, was famous for his absurd plays.

[A] A

[B] The

(8) This chapter is devoted to _____.

[A] the article and numeral

[B] the article and the numeral

(9) _____ Louvre has preserved some of the world's greatest works of art.

[A] /

[B] The

(10) He came in _____ first in the 100-meter race.

[A] /

[B] the

(11) In the village were one hundred and eighty settlers, more than _____ of whom had recently come from the nearby states.

[A] two-third

[B] two-thirds

(12) We have gone on picnics _____.

[A] dozens of times

[B] dozen of time

- (13) Within minutes, _____ villagers poured into the streets.
[A] ten thousand of [B] tens of thousands of
- (14) I have an appointment with my dentist on _____.
[A] November fifth [B] fifth of November
- (15) The professor has just moved into a _____.
[A] two-storey house [B] house two storeys
- (16) It is estimated that about 15 million children die before they reach the age of _____.
[A] five [B] fifth
- (17) Can you imagine that they used to travel more than 50 _____ from home?
[A] mile [B] miles
- (18) D. H. Laurence is a great _____.
[A] poet and a great novelist [B] poet and novelist
- (19) She planned to have her baby taught to play _____ piano at the age of five.
[A] / [B] the
- (20) The theatre is located on _____ Fifth Avenue.
[A] / [B] the
- (21) Astronomy is _____ science of stars and planets.
[A] a [B] the
- (22) Part-time workers are usually paid by _____ hour.
[A] an [B] the
- (23) The money for this new building was donated by _____ two famous actors.
[A] / [B] the
- (24) Is _____ "t" in "often" pronounced?
[A] / [B] the
- (25) Is there _____ "r" at the end of this word?
[A] a [B] an
- (26) Turn left at the next corner, and you'll find _____ L-shaped building on your right.
[A] a [B] an
- (27) Soon afterwards, the whole city was on _____ fire.
[A] / [B] a
- (28) _____ great fire broke out at midnight and damaged the whole building.
[A] / [B] A

(29) This is _____ best opportunity that one can get.

[A] / [B] the

(30) He has _____ strong interest in _____ history, especially _____ history of the Tang Dynasty.

[A] a; /; the [B] the; /; /

4. Fill in each blank with an appropriate article. For some of the blanks, no article is needed.

Passage 1

In (1) _____ middle of (2) _____ summer last year, my wife and I were out for (3) _____ Sunday drive. Since it was (4) _____ beautiful day, we drove almost to (5) _____ state border, (6) _____ distance of 40 or 50 miles. On (7) _____ way back, we stopped in (8) _____ small village. We had (9) _____ sandwich and (10) _____ cup of coffee in (11) _____ only restaurant in (12) _____ village. As we were leaving, we noticed (13) _____ roadside stand managed by (14) _____ old Indian. There was (15) _____ tiny painted sign above (16) _____ stand. Of course, we went over to see (17) _____ merchandise he was selling. (18) _____ proprietor's name was Barking Fox. (19) _____ old Indian was reading (20) _____ book. (21) _____ name of (22) _____ book was *Modern Advertising*. He said that it was (23) _____ important book. (24) _____ book had taught him (25) _____ importance of advertising. He then told us that he was going to modernize (26) _____ stand. He had ordered (27) _____ new open neon sign to replace (28) _____ tiny painted one. After we had left, I told my wife that (29) _____ little knowledge could be (30) _____ dangerous thing.

Passage 2

(1) _____ electricity is generated at large power stations by big machines known as (2) _____ generators. They are, in fact, large dynamos, and are driven by (3) _____ powerful engines which get their power from (4) _____ water or (5) _____ steam. (6) _____ electricity which gets its power from water is known as (7) _____ hydro-electricity. (8) _____ flow of (9) _____ electricity along (10) _____ wire may be compared to the flow of water along a pipe, and consequently it is known as (11) _____ current.

If you consider water flowing along a pipe, (12) _____ volume of water passing