

听力、口语、阅读、翻译、写作  
全都离不开语法

# 思维导图

## 学 语 法

练习册（附答案及解析）

抛开呆板的规则，只学有用的语法

增强读写✦改善听说

## PDF 电子书

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# Unit-1

## 【名词】

1. She was very happy. She \_\_\_\_ in the maths test.  
A. makes a few mistake  
B. made a few mistakes  
C. made few mistakes  
D. makes few mistake
2. We need some more \_\_\_\_\_. Can you go and get some, please?  
A. potato  
B. potatos  
C. potatoes  
D. potatoe
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ for cutting things.  
A. Knife/used  
B. Knives/used  
C. Knife/using  
D. Knives/using
4. What big \_\_\_\_\_ the tiger has!  
A. tooth  
B. teeth  
C. tooths  
D. toothes
5. Please remember to give the horse some tree \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. leafs  
B. leaves  
C. leaf  
D. leave
6. -Can we have some \_\_\_\_\_?  
-Yes, please.  
A. banana  
B. oranges  
C. apple  
D. pear
7. On the table there are five \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tomatos  
B. piece of tomatoes  
C. tomatoes  
D. tomato
8. They got much \_\_\_\_\_ from those new books.  
A. ideas  
B. photos  
C. information  
D. stories
9. He gave us \_\_\_\_\_ on how to keep fit.  
A. some advices  
B. some advice  
C. an advice  
D. a advice
10. When we saw his face, we knew \_\_\_\_\_ was bad.  
A. some news  
B. a news  
C. the news  
D. news
11. What \_\_\_\_\_ lovely weather it is!  
A. /  
B. the  
C. an  
D. a

12. -Would you like \_\_\_ tea?  
 -No, thanks. I have drunk two \_\_\_\_.
- A. any, bottles of orange  
 B. some, bottles of orange  
 C. many, bottles of oranges  
 D. few, bottle of oranges
13. He is hungry. Give him \_\_\_ to eat.
- A. two breads  
 B. two piece of bread  
 C. two pieces of bread  
 D. two pieces of breads
14. It really took him \_\_\_ to draw the nice horse.
- A. sometimes  
 B. hour  
 C. long time  
 D. some time
15. I would like to have \_\_\_\_.
- A. two glasses of milk  
 B. two glass of milk I  
 C. two glasses of milks  
 D. two glass of milks
16. Can you give me \_\_\_\_?
- A. a tea  
 B. some cup of tea  
 C. a cup tea  
 D. a cup of tea |
17. Please give me \_\_\_ paper.
- A. one  
 B. a piece  
 C. a  
 D. a piece of
18. John bought \_\_\_ for himself yesterday.
- A. two pairs of shoes  
 B. two pair of shoe  
 C. two pair of shoes  
 D. two pairs shoes
19. -How many \_\_\_\_ have you got on your farm?  
 -I've got five.
- A. sheeps  
 B. sheep  
 C. pig  
 D. chicken
20. Some \_\_\_ came to our school for a visit that day.
- A. Germans  
 B. Germen  
 C. Germany  
 D. Germanies
21. In the picture there are many \_\_\_\_ and two \_\_\_\_.
- A. sheep; foxes  
 B. sheeps; foxes  
 C. sheeps; fox  
 D. sheep; foxs
22. A group of \_\_\_\_\_ will visit the museum tomorrow.
- A. Hungarian  
 B. Australian  
 C. Japanese  
 D. American
23. This table is made of \_\_\_\_.
- A. many glass  
 B. glasses  
 C. some glasses  
 D. glass
24. -What would you like to have for lunch, sir?

-I'd like \_\_\_\_ . !

A. chicken

B. a chicken

C. chickens

D. the chicken

25. Children should make \_\_\_\_ for old people in a bus.

A. room

B. a room

C. rooms

D. the room

26. Tables are made of \_\_\_\_ .

A. wood

B. some woods

C. wooden

D. woods

27. I wonder why \_\_\_\_ are so interested in action (武打片) films.

A. people

B. peoples

C. the people

D. the peoples

28. I have read \_\_\_\_ of the young writer.

A. works

B. work

C. this works

D. the works

29. Let's meet at 7: 30 outside the gate of \_\_\_\_ ?

A. the People's Park

B. the Peoples' Park

C. the People Park

D. People's Park

30. \_\_\_\_ Chinese people are \_\_\_\_ hard working people.

A. /; a

B. We; the

C. The; the

D. The; a

答案速查:

1—5 C C B B B

6—10 B C C B C

11—15 A B C D A

16—20 D D A B A

21—25 A C D A A

26—30 A A D A D

答案解析:

1. C

few 是可数名词, 意思是“极少的”。 few mistakes 即“很少的错误”。

2. C

potato 的复数形式是 potatoes.

3. B

knife 的复数形式是把 fe 变为 v, 再加-es; are used 是被动语态。

4. B

tooth (牙齿) 的复数形式是 teeth, 是不规则变化。

5. B

some (一些) 后面要接名词的复数形式; leaf (树叶) 的复数形式是把 f 变为 v, 再加-es。

6. B

some (一些) 后面要接名词的复数形式,只有“oranges”符合条件。

7. C

tomato 的复数形式要在其后面加 es, 而且是可数名词, 所以不能用 piece of tomatoes。

8. C

much 修饰不可数名词, 其他选项都是可数名词, 因此只能选 information。

9. B

advice 是不可数名词, 所以此题只能选 some advice。

10. C

news 是不可数名词, 这里应该是特指“这条消息”, 因此需加定冠词 the。

11. A

这是个感叹句。weather 是物质名词, 通常不能与不定冠词连用。what 的意思是“多么”, lovely weather 前不需加定冠词。

12. B

orange 此处是“橘汁”的意思, 是不可数名词。要表示不可数名词的数量, 必须在它的前面加表示数量的短语。some 虽然常用于陈述、肯定句中, 但表示请求、劝诱、或期望肯定回答的问句中, 用 some 取代 any。此处希望对方说 yes, 因此选 B。

13. C

bread 是不可数名词, 理由同 12 题, 所以应该选择 two pieces of bread。

14. D

some time 表示一段时间。take time (for sb./sth. to do sth.): (某人/某物做某事) 花费时间。sometimes 是副词, 意思是“有时”。hour 前需加不定冠词。

15. A

milk 是不可数名词; two glasses of milk 两杯牛奶

16. D

tea 是不可数名词; a cup of tea 一杯茶

17. D

a piece of 是一片/ 一张的意思, paper 是不可数名词。a piece of paper 一张纸

18. A

shoe 是可数名词, 复数形式是 shoes。a pair of 是“一双、一对”的意思, 它的复数形式是在 pair 后加 s, two pairs of shoes 两双鞋

19. B

此处应该填复数形式。pig 的复数是 pigs; chicken 的复数是 chickens。sheep 的单数形式与复数形式相同。

20. A

Germany 德国; German 德国人, 其复数形式是 Germans。

21. A

sheep 的单数形式与复数形式相同。fox 的复数形式是在词尾加 es。

22. C

此处需要填复数形式。Hungarian, Australian, American 都是单数形式。Japanese 的单数

形式与复数形式相同，因此选择 C。

23. D

glass 此处的意思是“玻璃”，为不可数名词。

24. A

chicken 此处的意思是“鸡肉”，为不可数名词。

25. A

room 此处表示“空间”，为不可数名词。

26. A

wood 木头；woods 森林；wooden 是形容词。

27. A

people 人们，是一个集合名词；peoples 民族，族群；the people 公民，百姓

28. D

work 此处是“作品”的意思，为可数名词，而且特指 the young writer 的作品。

29. A

the People's Park 人民公园，此处是表示地点的专有名词。

30. D

people 表示“民族，族群”时是可数名词，前面可以加冠词。

# Unit-2

## 【代词】

1. You may come to my house \_\_\_\_ this week \_\_\_\_ next week.  
A. neither; or    B. from; to    C. either; or    D. either; nor
2. I don't think we can do it all \_\_\_\_.  
A. by ourselves    B. by myself    C. by ourself    D. by yourselves
3. I don't want this shirt. Please show me \_\_\_\_.  
A. others    B. the others    C. another    D. the other
4. I can't repair the model ship \_\_\_\_\_. Can you help \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. me; me    B. myself ;myself    C. myself ;me    D. me ; myself
5. Does your brother often wash clothes \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. he    B. himself    C. herself    D. him
6. We study Chinese, English , maths and some \_\_\_\_\_ subjects.  
A. the other    B. one    C. other    D. another
7. I have two sisters. \_\_\_\_\_ of them are doctors.  
A. Both    B. All    C. Either    D. Neither
8. The book on the shelf is \_\_\_\_\_. She wrote \_\_\_\_\_ name on its cover \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Hers; her ;herself    B. Her; hers; herself  
C. Herself; her; hers    D. Her; herself; herself
9. "Don't worry. There's \_\_\_\_\_ much wrong with you. " said the doctor.  
A. nothing    B. everything    C. something    D. very
10. These shoes are too small. You may buy some \_\_\_\_\_ shoes.  
A. another    B. other    C. the others    D. others
11. I asked Jim and Bob to come to my house for dinner , but \_\_\_\_\_ of them came.  
A. all    B. either    C. none    D. neither
12. They are \_\_\_\_\_ the same size , so you may take \_\_\_\_\_ half of the cake.  
A. at; each    B. in; both    C. at; neither    D. in; either
13. Betty and John have come back , but \_\_\_\_\_ students in the class aren't here yet.  
A. the other    B. others    C. another    D. the others
14. Your mother is kindness \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. itself    B. herself    C. oneself    D. himself
15. She stayed there longer than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. anyone    B. anything else    C. anybody    D. anybody else
16. Is this her bike? No, it isn't . It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. mine    B. my    C. me    D. he's

17. \_\_\_\_ Li Ping's brother.  
A. Her      B. His      C. He's      D. She's
18. He is a boy. \_\_\_\_ name is Wang Bing.  
A. He      B. His      C. Her      D. He's
19. What's this?  
A. It's a bread.    B. It is a bread.    C. It's bread.    D. This's bread.
20. The bowls are on the table. There are some eggs in \_\_\_\_.  
A. the      B. them      C. it      D. he
21. Let \_\_\_\_ have a meeting.  
A. me      B. you      C. us      D. me
22. Mother often sees \_\_\_\_ on Sunday.  
A. her all friends    B. all her friend    C. her friends    D. her all friend.
23. When you see Tom and his sister, tell \_\_\_\_ that mother is waiting at the gate.  
A. his ;his      B. her; hers      C. them ; their      D. his ; her
24. He wants you to talk \_\_\_\_ about China.  
A. anything      B. nothing      C. thing      D. something
25. Granny seems ill. Are you sure it's \_\_\_\_?  
A. nothing serious    B. anything serious    C. serious nothing    D. serious anything

答案速查:

1-5 CACCB

6-10 CAAAB

11-15 DDABD

16-20 ACBCB

21-25 CCCDA

答案解析:

1. C

either... or 或者...或者, 非此即彼; neither 和 nor 连用, 表示既不... 也不...

2. A

宾语从句中的主语是 we, 所以反身代词要用 ourselves。

3. C

another: a different one 另一个; others 其他的(一些); the other 两者当中的“另一个”

4. C

此题意思是: 我自己不会修轮船模型, 你能帮我吗? 因此选项 C 是对的。

5. B

your brother 是男性, 因此反身代词要用 himself(他自己)。

6. C

subject 是复数形式, 前面只能用 other 修饰; the other 两者当中的“另一个”; another 另一个; one 一个。

7. A

all 两者都…，谓语动词要用复数；all 指两者以上“所有的”；either 和 neither 谓语动词都要用单数。

8. A

Hers 她的（书），是名词性物主代词，在此句中等于 her book；name 前面要用形容词性物主代词 her；最后一空要用反身代词 herself “她自己”。

9. A

There is something /nothing wrong with sb/sth...某人/某物有/没问题；前面是 don't worry，说明此人没有太大问题，因此选 nothing。

10. B

the others 和 others 都是代词，而此处需要形容词来修饰 shoes；另外有 some(一些)，就不能用 another(另一个)。

11. D

此句邀请 Jim and Bob 两个人，因此可以排除 all 和 each。but 表示转折，因此选择 neither 表示两者当中任何一个都不…。

12. D

in the same size 是固定搭配，所以可以排除 A 和 C。both 表示两者都…，而此处指半块蛋糕，所以选择 either(两者当中的任何一个)。

13. A

此处需要填形容词，others 和 the others 是代词，故可以排除。students 是复数，不能用 another(另一个)来修饰，也可以排除。

14. B

主语是 your mother，因此反身代词只能用 herself(她本身)。

15. D

本题指其他任何人，因此可排除 C。另外不包括自己，就要用 else，因此排除 A 和 B。

16. A

mine 是名词性物主代词，此处等于 my bike。

17. C

此句缺主语、谓语。brother 是男性，因此选 C。

18. B

此句缺定语，只能选 his 或 her。从 “He is a boy.” 这句话判断，只能选择 His。

19. C

bread 是不可数名词，因此排除选项 A 和 B。为了避免重复，回答时最好用 it 代替 this。

20. B

此句中的主语是 bowls，因此代词要用 them。

21. C

该句的意思是 “我们开会吧！”，因此只能选择 us。

22. B

如果 all 后面跟的是名词，它们之间可加 of，也可不加。因此 all her friends 是 all of her friends 的缩写形式。

23. C

B 和 D 这两个选项中的朋友应该是复数形式，可以排除。另外，不定代词应放在形容词性物主代词前，所以也可排除 A。

24. D

thing 是可数名词，故排除。nothing 表示否定，也可排除。anything 用于否定、疑问句中，故只能选 something。

25. A

形容词修饰不定代词，应放在后面，故排除 C 和 D。根据句意，应该选 nothing。

# Unit-3

## 【冠词】

1. My father has been in Beijing for two weeks. He will arrive here in \_\_\_\_ hour and \_\_\_\_ half.  
A. a; a                      B. an; an                      C. an; a
2. Before \_\_\_\_ supper, he played \_\_\_\_ piano.  
A. the; the                      B. ./; the                      C. ./; a
3. He has \_\_\_\_ good education.  
A. the                      B. a                      C. an
4. \_\_\_\_ usually go to church every Sunday.  
A. The Brown                      B. Browns                      C. The Browns
5. The train is running fifty miles \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an hour                      B. one hour                      C. a hour
6. He can play almost every kind of music instrument but he is good \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at the flute                      B. at flute                      C. at a flute
7. The investigators found that more should be done for \_\_\_\_\_ in India.  
A. those poor                      B. a poor                      C. the poor
8. The city assigned a policeman to the school crossing because \_\_\_\_\_ traffic there was so heavy.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the
9. A new teacher was sent to the village in place of \_\_\_\_\_ one who had retired.  
A. a                      B. the                      C. an
10. If you go by train you can have quite \_\_\_\_\_ comfortable journey.  
A. the                      B. one                      C. a

答案速查:

1—5 C B B C A

6—10 A C C B C

答案解析:

1. C

hour 是以元音因素开头，因此要选 an。half 不是元音因素开头，故用 a。

2. B

一日三餐前不用冠词，琴类前要用冠词。

3. B

good 前要用冠词 a，用于单数可数名词前，指人或事物的某一类。这是不定冠词的基本用法。

4. C

the 用在姓氏的复数名词之前，表示一家人。

5.A

C 的形式是错的。不定冠词用在表示速度的名词前表示“每一”。an hour 此处指每小时。

6.A

在乐器前面要用定冠词。the flute 长笛

7.C

定冠词放在形容词前表示这类人。the poor 穷人

8.C

这里是特指学校十字路口的交通，因此要用定冠词。

9.B

这里是特指 “a new teacher”，因此要用定冠词。

10.C

此处是泛指某次旅行，因此不可用定冠词，要用不定冠词。one 是基数词，表示数量时可用。

# Unit-4

## 【数词】

1. This tall tree is about three \_\_\_\_\_ years old.  
A. hundred                      B. hundreds of                      C. hundred of
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is very difficult to understand.  
A. lesson forty                      B. lesson fortieth                      C. fortieth lesson
3. The Games of \_\_\_\_\_ Olympic in 2008 will be held in the city of Beijing.  
A. 29                      B. 29th                      C. the 29th
4. What time is it? It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. twenty to two                      B. forty past one                      C. one past forty
5. We should remember \_\_\_\_\_ people are still very poor.  
A. millions of                      B. million of                      C. million
6. There are \_\_\_\_\_ on the table.  
A. four box of pears                      B. four boxes of pear                      C. four boxes of pears
7. Now children, turn to page \_\_\_\_\_ and look at the \_\_\_\_\_ picture in Lesson Two.  
A. twenty; one                      B. twentieth; first                      C. twenty; first
8. Can a 7-year-old child write a \_\_\_\_\_ composition in half an hour?  
A. one-thousand-word                      B. 500-words                      C. 800-word
9. Who is that man, \_\_\_\_\_ in the front row?  
A. one                      B. first                      C. the first
10. \_\_\_\_\_ of the buildings were ruined.  
A. Three fourth                      B. Three four                      C. Three-fourths

答案速查:

1—5 ACCAA

6—10 CCACC

答案解析:

1. A

hundred 表示具体数字时, 不用复数形式。

2. C

序数词应放在名词前, 故排除 B; 第四十课, 应使用序数词, 因此选 C。

3. C

第 29 届奥运会当然要用序数词, 而且特指, 因此选项 C 是最佳答案。

4. A

表示“几点过几分”用 past, 但分钟数须在半小时以内(包括半小时在内)。因此排除 B。选项 C 明显是不对的; 表示“几点差几分”, 用介词 to, 因此 A 是正确答案。

5.A

million 在此表示不定数目，要与 of 连用。millions of 数以百万计的

6. C

box 和 peach 都是可数名词，因此选项 C 是唯一答案。

7. C

Page twenty 等于 the twentieth page; 第一张图片应该是 the first picture, 所以选项 C 是正确答案。

8. A

连字符后面的名词要用单数形式，故排除 B。而 C 的形式本身就是错误的。

9. C

第一排的一个人，必须用定冠词+序数词。

10. C

Three-fourths 意思是四分之三。分子用基数词，分母用序数词。

# Unit-5

## 【形容词】

1. Who sings \_\_\_\_, Rose or Alice?  
A. better                      B. the best                      C. well                      D. best
2. This flower is \_\_\_\_ than that one.  
A. beautiful                      B. more beautiful                      C. most beautiful                      D. the most beautiful
3. How is it? Ten pounds.  
A. many                      B. long                      C. for                      D. much
4. The dictionary is \_\_\_\_ of the three.  
A. thick                      B. thicker                      C. the thickest                      D. more thick
5. The river is over 3,000 metres \_\_\_\_.  
A. longer                      B. longest                      C. long                      D. the longest
6. He is \_\_\_\_ to do the work.  
A. strong                      B. very strong                      C. strong enough                      D. stronger
7. The housework needs \_\_\_\_ time to finish.  
A. much                      B. lot                      C. many                      D. plenty
8. Of all the books, this one is \_\_\_\_.  
A. more interesting                      B. interesting                      C. much more interesting                      D. the most interesting
9. Mike and John are \_\_\_\_ good at maths.  
A. each                      B. both                      C. all                      D. no one
10. This maths problem is \_\_\_\_ that one.  
A. not so easy as                      B. more easy than                      C. easy than                      D. as easier as
11. The Changjiang River is \_\_\_\_ river in China.  
A. long                      B. longer                      C. longest                      D. the longest
12. What a \_\_\_\_ street Nanjing Road is!  
A. busy                      B. busier                      C. busiest                      D. much busier
13. There is \_\_\_\_ rain this year than last year.  
A. many                      B. much                      C. more                      D. much many
14. July and August are the \_\_\_\_ months in a year.  
A. hotter                      B. hottest                      C. more hot                      D. hot
15. A train can run \_\_\_\_ a bus.  
A. so quickly that                      B. quickly than                      C. as quickly                      D. more quickly than
16. He goes there \_\_\_\_ than I.  
A. more often                      B. often                      C. so often                      D. as often as

17. My mother is \_\_\_\_ busy to go to the cinema.  
A. very                      B. so                      C. such                      D. too
18. \_\_\_\_ changes have taken place in my hometown.  
A. Great                      B. Greater                      C. Greatest                      D. The great
19. Look! The Young Pioneers are singing and dancing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. happier                      B. happy                      C. happiest                      D. happily
20. If he doesn't go, I won't go, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. too                      B. also                      C. either                      D. neither
21. The film is \_\_\_\_ interesting \_\_\_\_ that one.  
A. more... as                      B. as... as                      C. so... than                      D. than... so
22. When summer comes, days are getting \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. warm... warm                      B. warmer... warmer  
C. long... long                      D. longer... longer
23. The whale is \_\_\_\_ animal in the world.  
A. large                      B. largest                      C. the largest                      D. larger
24. Which does he like \_\_\_\_, water, tea or milk?  
A. well                      B. better                      C. best                      D. good
25. China is \_\_\_\_ than any other country in Asia.  
A. larger                      B. the largest                      C. large                      D. more large
26. The West Lake is getting \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ beautiful.  
A. more, most                      B. more. Much                      C. much, more                      D. more, more
27. The two managers \_\_\_\_ hard.  
A. both work                      B. work both                      C. all work                      D. work all
28. Peter doesn't jump so \_\_\_\_ as his brother.  
A. high                      B. higher                      C. highest                      D. more higher
29. It is \_\_\_\_ that he will come on time.  
A. sure                      B. certain                      C. certainly                      D. well
30. Maths is \_\_\_\_ interesting \_\_\_\_ chemistry.  
A. so...as                      B. as...as                      C. as...like                      D. so... like

答案速查:

1—5 A B D C C

6—10 C A D B A

11—15 D A C B D

16—20 A D A D C

21—25 B D C C A

26—30 D A A B B

答案解析:

1. A

两者之间选择, 要用比较级。well 是原级, better 是比较级。

2. B

比较级基本句型是“主语+谓语（系动词）+形容词比较级+than+比较对象”，因此选项 C 毫无疑问是正确答案。

3. C

表示多少钱要用“how much”来提问。

4. C

表示三个或三个以上人或事物的比较，其中一个在某方面超过其他几个时，用最高级。最高级前一般要加定冠词 the，后面常跟带 of, in 等表范围的短语，或其他功能类似的成分。

5. C

当形容词由数词修饰时，形容词要放在所修饰名词的后面。此处要用原级。

6. C

enough 做形容词修饰名词时，既可后置，也可放在名词的前面。

7. A

时间是不可数名词，所以大量的时间应该是 much time。

8. D

表示三个或三个以上人或事物的比较，其中一个在某方面超过其他几个时，用最高级。这句话也可以这样说：This one is the most interesting of all the books.

9. B

both 两者都…，而此题主语是 Mike and John，因此 B 是正确答案。

10. B

easy 的比较级是 easier，故可排除 B 和 C。而 as/so… as 中间应该用原级，因此 A 为正确答案。

11. D

The longest river 最长的河流

12. A

这是个感叹句。没有比较的含义。因此应该选原级。

13. C

比较级基本句型是“主语+谓语（系动词）+形容词比较级+than+比较对象”，因此选项 C 毫无疑问是正确答案。

14. B

形容词最高级前一般都用定冠词。本句意思是：7 月和 8 月是一年中最大的月份。

15. D

quickly 的比较级是在前面加 more，因此可轻易排除 A, B, C 三个选项。

16. A

空格后面有比较级标志 than，因此可以迅速判断 A 为正确答案。

17. D

too...to... 是固定搭配：太...而不能...

18. A

此题没有比较含义。而且不是特指某种变化，因此选 A 即可。

19. D

本句缺副词来修饰谓语动词 sing and dancing, 选项 A, B, C 都是形容词, 故可轻松排除。

20. C

either “也” 用于否定句句末。too 和 also 通常用于肯定句中。

21. B

as...as...和...一样; more...than...比...更。A, C, D 的形式明显是错误的。

22. B

“比较级+and+比较级”结构(两个同义形容词比较级, 后面不接 than 从句), 表示“越来越……”的意思。days 指白天

23. C

此处应该用最高级。鲸鱼是世界上最大的动物。

24. C

表示三个或三个以上人或事物的比较, 其中一个在某方面超过其他几个时, 用最高级。

25. A

空格后面有比较级标志 than, 因此要用比较级 larger, A 为正确答案。

26. D

本题同样是“比较级+and+比较级”结构(两个同义形容词比较级, 后面不接 than 从句), 表示“越来越……”的意思。因此 D 是正确答案。

27. A

both 表示“两者都”。主语 two managers, 因此 A 为正确答案。

28. A

表示“不如”或“不相等”用“not + as/so + 形容词原级 + as + 比较对象”。因此 A 是正确答案。

29. B

sure 的主语通常是某人。此句中 it 是形式主语, 所以 B 为最佳答案。C 和 D 是副词, 应排除。

30. B

“as...as”结构, 表示比较双方程度相等, 意思是“……和……一样”。

# Unit-6

## 【副词】

1. He won't do it. I won't do it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. too                  B. also                  C. either                  D. so
2. Tom likes ball games. But he likes basketball \_\_\_\_\_ of all.  
A. good                  B. better                  C. best
3. Last night there was a heavy rain. It rained \_\_\_\_\_ all night.  
A. heavily                  B. heavy                  C. large
4. Tom runs \_\_\_\_\_ Jack.  
A. as quickly as    B. not as quickly    C. quickly as
5. —Who jumped the \_\_\_\_\_ of all in the long jump?  
—Wang Li did.  
A. longest                  B. farther                  C. farthest
6. She speaks English a \_\_\_\_\_ as you.  
A. fluently                  B. good                  C. beautiful
7. John didn't do \_\_\_\_\_ in the football match.  
A. well enough    B. enough well    C. enough long
8. Someone was running \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to downstairs    B. downstairs    C. to home
9. The problem is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult.  
A. very much                  B. very more                  C. even more
10. —Shall we go out for a walk?  
—Sorry, I haven't finished my homework \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. already                  B. yet                  C. still

答案速查:

1—5 C C A A C

6—10 A A B C B

答案解析:

1.C

too 和 also 通常不用于否定句, 用于肯定句中。either 多用于否定句中, 常放在句末。

2.C

副词的最高级表示三者或三者以上(人或物)的比较, 副词的最高级前面可以加定冠词

the, 也可以不加。句中一般会有 of, in 的短语来说明比较的范围。此题就是练习最高级。

3. A

此处需要副词来修饰动词 **rained**, B 和 C 都是形容词, 故排除。

4. A

副词原级常用于 **as...as** 结构。因此选项 A 为正确答案。

5. C

请参考第二题。

6. A

此题仍然是 **as...as** 结构, 因为在此修饰动词 **speak**, 所以 A. **fluently** 流利地是最佳答案。

7. A

**enough** 用做副词, 一般放在所修饰的词后面。因此 A 是正确答案。

8. B

**downstairs** 和 **home** 都是副词, 直接修饰动词 **running**, 所以排除 A 和 C。

9. C

**even** 通常放在比较级前, 意思是“甚至”。

10. B

**already** 常用于肯定句, 表示“已经”。**yet** 常用于否定句作“还”解, 用于疑问句做“已经”解。**still** 主要用于肯定句, 放在动词前或后, 表示动作或状态的持续, 作“仍然”解。因此 B 为最佳答案。

# Unit-7

【介词】

1. —What time did you get there this morning?  
—\_\_\_\_eight.  
A. In                                      B. On                                      C. At
2. Mum, today is Mother's Day . Mike and I want to invite you to have dinner \_\_\_\_us at Shanghai Restaurant, which is famous \_\_\_\_its seafood.  
A. with; of                                B. with; for                                C. for; to
3. Macao returned to our motherland \_\_\_\_December 20th, 1999.  
A. on                                        B. at                                        C. in
4. \_\_\_\_the morning of October 15, 2003, Chinese Astronaut Yang Liwei entered the spacecraft.  
A. In                                        B. On                                        C. By
5. Go \_\_\_\_this road and take the second turning on the left. The bookshop is on your right.  
A. through                                B. past                                      C. across
6. He has read the news \_\_\_\_the newspaper.  
A. at                                        B. on                                        C. in
7. There will be a volleyball match \_\_\_\_Class One and Class Two.  
A. between                                B. among                                C. about
8. The child fell \_\_\_\_the water and he was saved by a young man.  
A. in                                        B. down                                      C. into
9. It's very kind \_\_\_\_you to show me the way to the Beijing Library.  
A. to                                        B. for                                        C. of
10. Some shops open \_\_\_\_10a. m and 5:30p. m during the spring.  
A. at                                        B. between                                C. from

答案速查:

1—5 C B A B C    6—10 C A C C B

答案解析:

1. C

在具体时刻前, 要用介词 at。

2. B

with 和……一起, be famous for 是固定搭配: 因...而出名。

3. A

用于星期, 某日, 某一天的上午、下午(指具体的某一天时, 一律用 on)

4. B

请参考第三题。

5. C

across 越过, 穿过(从一边到另一边); past (表地点) 经过, 从.....旁走过; through 通过, 经过, 穿过(从一边进, 从另一边出)

6. C

newspaper 前用介词 in。

7. A

两者之间用 between。

8. C

into (表示动作的方向) 到.....内; 向内。in (表示地点、场所、部位) 在.....里, 在.....中。down 沿着(街道, 河流) 而下。fall into the river 掉进河里

9. C

of 具有.....的性质(或特征)

10. B

10a. m and 5:30p. m 两者之间, 用 between。

# Unit-8

## 【连词和感叹词】

1. Not only the twins \_\_\_\_ Kate is coming to the party.  
A. and                      B. so                      C. or                      D. but also
2. Which way should we go, this way \_\_\_\_ that way?  
A. or                      B. and                      C. so                      D. but
3. Physics is not easy, \_\_\_\_ I like it very much.  
A. but                      B. and                      C. so                      D. or
4. After supper we often listen to the radio \_\_\_\_ take a walk.  
A. so                      B. or                      C. when                      D. too
5. \_\_\_\_ you come to the office now, \_\_\_\_ wait for me at home. You decide.  
A. Either...or              B. Both...and              C. Neither...nor              D. Or...or
6. He rang me up \_\_\_\_, he heard of his brother's arrival.  
A. while                      B. after                      C. when                      D. since
7. \_\_\_\_ his friends \_\_\_\_ he is come from Canada. They come from England.  
A. Either...or              B. Both...and              C. Neither...nor              D. Or...or
8. The man \_\_\_\_ gave a speech in Shanghai is the president.  
A. while                      B. after                      C. that                      D. since
9. \_\_\_\_ teachers \_\_\_\_ students will come back from the factory tomorrow. We'll give each of them a warm welcome.  
A. Neither...nor              B. Either...or              C. Both...and              D. As...as
10. John speaks English well, \_\_\_\_ I often ask him to help me.  
A. so                      B. or                      C. and                      D. but

答案速查:

1—5 DAABA

6—10 C C C C A

答案解析

1. D

not only...but also 不但...而且, 是固定搭配。

2. A

or 或者/还是, 表示选择。两条路中选一条, 因此 A 是正确答案。

3. A

but 表示转折, 根据句意, 应该选 A。

4. B

此处需要表示选择关系的并列连词，因此只能选 B. or 或者。

5. A

此处需要表示选择关系的并列连词，either...or...或者……或者……，表示选择。

6. C

此处需要副词来引导时间状语从句，因此排除 D。while 表示一段时间，也可以排除。如果使用 after，应将主句时态改为过去完成时。

7. C

从句意来看，应该是两者都不……，因此只能选 neither...nor...既不……也不……。

8. C

此题需要关系代词来引导一个定语从句，

9. C

both...and...两者都，both 后和 and 后跟相同结构的两个部分。

10. A

so 因此，所以。引导结果状语从句。

# Unit-9

## 【动词】

- Oh, Danny. It's raining outside. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ your raincoat.  
A. put on                  B. put up                  C. dress                  D. to wear
- He \_\_\_\_\_ less time reading stories about film stars than before.  
A. takes                  B. spends                  C. costs                  D. pays
- The man \_\_\_\_\_ his coat as soon as he walked into the warm room.  
A. took away                  B. took down                  C. took off                  D. took on
- The English-Chinese dictionary helps me a lot. I often \_\_\_\_\_ new words in it.  
A. put up                  B. pick up                  C. catch up                  D. look up
- May I \_\_\_\_\_ this T-shirt?  
—Sure, the dressing room is over there.  
A. dress up                  B. find out                  C. put off                  D. try on
- If you like the new house, you'd better buy it.  
—But it's really expensive. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. afford                  B. get                  C. buy                  D. spend
- Believe it or not, more than half of our body weight \_\_\_\_\_ water.  
A. comes across                  B. comes from                  C. comes by                  D. comes to
- Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ me up at six tomorrow morning.  
A. to wake                  B. to awake                  C. waking                  D. awaking
- Oh, Mrs. King, your dress looks nice. Is it new?  
—No, I \_\_\_\_\_ it since two years ago.  
A. had                  B. bought                  C. have had                  D. have bought
- The idea to eat in KFC \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful.  
A. tastes                  B. sounds                  C. smells                  D. feels

答案速查:

1—5 ABCDD

6—10 ABACB

答案解析:

1. A

had better 最好做..., 后接动词原形, 因此排除 C。put on 穿上

2. B

spend time (in) doing sth. 花费时间做某事

3. C

take off 脱下; take away 带走; take down 将...拿下来; take on 呈现, 根据句意, 应选 C。

4. D

look up...in the dictionary 查字典

5. D

try on 试穿; dress up 打扮; find out 找到; put off 扑灭

6. A

afford 买得起, 通常与 can, could 和 be able to 连用。

7. B

come from 来自于; come across 遇见; come by 拜访; come to 苏醒

8. A

forget to do sth. 忘记去做某事; wake sb. up 唤醒某人; awake sb. 唤醒某人

9. C

since 当“自从”讲时, 主句应该用现在完成时, 因此 C 为正确答案。

10. B

四个选项都是表状态的连系动词。smell 闻起来; taste 尝起来; sound 听起来; feel 摸起来

# Unit-10

【时态】

1. Neither of us \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.  
A. were B. am C. is D. are
2. Mr Zhao doesn't like swimming, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. didn't he B. did he C. does he D. won't he
3. I'll talk to him when he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. come B. will come C. comes D. came
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ supper when we \_\_\_\_\_ into the room.  
A. are having...went B. were having...go C. were having...went D. are having...go
5. We'll go climbing if it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.  
A. won't rain B. did rain C. isn't rain D. doesn't rain
6. Nathan Hale \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ his life for his country.  
A. said...give B. says...will give C. said...gives D. said...would give
7. Most people \_\_\_\_\_ TV.  
A. enjoy to watch B. enjoy watch C. enjoy watching D. enjoys watching
8. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ her lessons at seven yesterday evening ?  
A. Was...going over B. Is...go over C. Has...gone over D. Will...go over
9. Why \_\_\_\_\_ you always \_\_\_\_\_ late for class? .  
A. are...coming B. would...come C. will...come D. had...come
10. Both of the two dictionaries \_\_\_\_\_ very useful.  
A. are B. is C. was D. am
11. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ to Nanjing ?  
A. Have...gone B. Have...been C. Do...go D. Will...go
12. Neither I nor he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. can swims well B. are swimming well C. swims well D. have swum well
13. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ where your sister has gone ?  
A. Did...know B. Will...know C. Are...know D. Do...know
14. Betty \_\_\_\_\_ morning exercises yesterday.  
A. not did B. don't do C. didn't do D. won't do
15. The door of her room \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
A. are not cleaned B. not are cleaned C. is not cleaned D. not is cleaned
16. No rubbish \_\_\_\_\_ for three weeks.  
A. collected B. is collected C. has collected D. has been collected
17. \_\_\_\_\_ the water in the wet clothes \_\_\_\_\_ vapor now ?

A. Are...turned into B. Is...turned into C. Are...being turned into D. Is...being turned into

18. She \_\_\_\_\_ to a hospital at once.

A. must send B. must be sent C. must to be sent D. had to send

19. At that time , things \_\_\_\_\_ hard for the working people.

A. is B. are C. was D. were

20. Long long ago, there \_\_\_\_\_ a farmer in a small village.

A. are B. were C. is D. lived

21. Could you show me the way to No. 5 Middle School? I'm afraid I couldn't. I \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ there.

A. do...go B. did...go C. have...been D. had ...been

22. We \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting these days.

A. have B. had C. are having D. were having

23. He is going to be a doctor when he \_\_\_\_\_.

A. grow up B. grows up C. will grow up D. is going to grow up

24. Grandma said she would tell me a story when she \_\_\_\_\_.

A. has time B. had time C. would have time D. would has time

25. I'll tell him all about it as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_.

A. come back B. comes back C. will come back D. is going come back

26. \_\_\_\_\_ we set off right away ?

A. Will B. Shall C. Are D. Do

27. It seems it \_\_\_\_\_.

A. will rain B. shall rain C. rains D. is going to rain

28. My little sister \_\_\_\_\_ six next month.

A. will be B. shall be C. can be D. is going to

29. Go down the street and turn right at the first crossing . You \_\_\_\_\_ our school.

A. find B. will find C. shall find D. are going to find

30. It's nothing serious. Your son \_\_\_\_\_ all right by supper time.

A. will be B. shall be C. is D. is going to be

答案速查:

1—5 C C C C D

6—10 D C A C A

11—15 B C D C C

16—20 D D B D D

21—25 C C B B B

26—30 B D A B A

答案解析:

1. C

neither of us 指两者当中的任何一个都不, 谓语动词要用单数。

2. C

此句为反义疑问句, 前面是否定形式, 反义部分应用肯定形式, 时态不变。

3. C

主句为一般将来时，时间状语从句中用一般现在时代替将来时。

4. C

表示过去一个动作发生时，另一个动作正在进行时，要用过去进行时。

5. D

在条件状语从句中，用一般现在时代替将来时。

6. D

过去将来时表示从过去某一时间看将要发生的动作或存在的状态。这种时态常用于宾语从句或间接引语中。此句就是把这种时态用于间接引语中。

7. C

enjoy doing sth.是固定搭配。主语 most people 要求谓语动词用复数形式，因此可以排除 A, B, D。

8. A

指过去某时、某刻正在发生的行为，要用过去进行时，往往与表示过去的时间状语 at that time, this time yesterday, then 等连用。此句中的时间状语是 at seven yesterday evening.

9. C

此题没有过去时的含义，因此 C 为正确答案。

10. A

both 表示两者都…，谓语动词要用复数形式。

11. B

have…been to… 曾到过…地方

12. C

neither…nor…句型中，谓语动词单复数形式取决于 nor 后面的主语。如果 nor 后面的主语是第三人称单数，谓语动词也要用单数形式。此句中 nor 后面的主语是 he，因此 C 是正确答案。

13. D

首先要排除 C，另外句中没有表示过去或未来的时间状语，因此又可排除 A 和 B。

14. C

句中的时间状语是 yesterday，因此很容易选出 C 为正确答案。

15. C

主语 door 是第三人称单数，和谓语动词 clean 之间的关系应该是被动关系，因此选 C。

16. D

现在完成时常与表示一段时间的状态连用，此句的时间状语 for three weeks 表示一段时间，因此需用现在完成时。另外，rubbish 和 collect 之间应该是被动关系，因此选项 D 为正确答案。

17. D

时间状语 now 要求本句用现在进行时，因此可以排除 A 和 B。句中的主语是 water 而不是 clothes，因此谓语动词要用单数形式。

18. B

该句应该用被动语态，所以可以排除 A 和 D，must 后面需接动词原形，因此 B 是正确

答案。

19. D

at that time 要求谓语动词用一般过去式, 主语 things 是复数形式, 因此谓语动词用 were。

20. D

时间状语 long long ago 要求本句用一般过去时, 因此排除 A 和 C。另外后面的名词是第三人称单数, 因此谓语动词不能用 were。除 be 外, 某些表示存在概念的不及物动词如 exist, remain, happen, occur, come, rise, stand, lie, live 等, 也能用于 there-存在句中。

21. C

have...been to... 曾到过...地方

22. A

现在进行时常表示说话前后一段时间内一直在进行的动作。不一定表明说话时正在进行, 而表示近一段时间内经常反复的行为。常与 this month, these days, at present 等时间状语连用。此题中的时间状语 these days 暗示选项 C 是正确答案。

23. B

在时间状语从句中, 将来的动作须用一般现在时表示。因此选项 B 是最佳答案。

24. B

本题讲述的是过去发生的事情, 用一般过去时即可。

25. B

参考第 23 题

26. B

shall 用于第一、第三人称疑问句中, 表示说话人征求对方的意见或请求。

27. D

be going to 用来表示必然或很可能发生的事或自然现象, 强调客观。

28. A

首先排除选项 D, 因为 is going to 后面没有动词。shall 主语一般是第一人称。还有 next month 要求谓语动词用一般将来时, 因此 A 为正确答案。

29. B

此句要用将来时, 排除 A。shall 用于第一人陈, 排除 C。be going to 表示已经决定或安排要做的事, 常译为“打算做”, 强调主观, 故也可排除 D。

30. A

时间状语 by supper time 要求此句用一般将来时, 故排除 C。shall 用于第一人陈, 排除 B。be going to 表示已经决定或安排要做的事, 常译为“打算做”, 强调主观, 故也可排除 D。

# Unit-11

## 【语态】

1. The People's Republic of China \_\_\_\_ on October 1, 1949.  
 A. found                      B. was founded                      C. is founded                      D. was found
2. English \_\_\_\_ in Canada.  
 A. speaks                      B. are spoken                      C. is speaking                      D. is spoken
3. This English song \_\_\_\_ by the girls after class.  
 A. often sings                      B. often sang                      C. is often sang                      D. is often sung
4. This kind of car \_\_\_\_ in Japan.  
 A. makes                      B. made                      C. is making                      D. is made
5. New computers \_\_\_\_ all over the world.  
 A. is used                      B. are using                      C. are used                      D. have used
6. Our room must \_\_\_\_ clean.  
 A. keep                      B. be kept                      C. to be kept                      D. to keep
7. -I'd like to buy that coat.  
 -I'm sorry. \_\_\_\_.  
 A. it sold                      B. it's selling                      C. It's been sold                      D. it had been sold
8. A new house \_\_\_\_ at the corner of the road.  
 A. is building                      B. is being built                      C. been built                      D. be building
9. The key \_\_\_\_ on the table when I leave.  
 A. left                      B. will be left                      C. is left                      D. has left
10. Doctors \_\_\_\_ in every part of the world.  
 A. need                      B. are needing                      C. are needed                      D. will need
11. His new book \_\_\_\_ next month.  
 A. will be published                      B. is publishing  
 C. is being published                      D. has been published
12. Japanese \_\_\_\_ in every country.  
 A. is not spoken                      B. are spoken                      C. is speaking                      D. is not speaking
13. These papers \_\_\_\_ yet.  
 A. have not written                      B. have not been written  
 C. has not written                      D. has not been written
14. The sports meet \_\_\_\_ be held until next week.  
 A. didn't                      B. won't                      C. isn't                      D. doesn't
15. -My shoes are worn out.  
 A. Can't they be mended?                      B. Let me have a look at it.

- C. How much do they cost? D. Can't they mended?
16. \_\_\_ the watch been repaired yet? I badly need it.  
A. Does B. Has C. Is D. Are
17. \_\_\_ these desks be needed?  
A. Will B. Are C. Has D. Do
18. Why \_\_\_ to talk about it yesterday?  
A. didn't a meeting hold B. wasn't a meeting held  
C. wasn't held a meeting D. a meeting wasn't held
19. Who was the book \_\_\_?  
A. write B. wrote C. written D. written by
20. Where \_\_\_ these boxes made?  
A. was B. were C. is D. am
21. The flowers \_\_\_ often.  
A. must be water B. must be watered C. must watered D. must water
22. The books may \_\_\_ for two weeks.  
A. be kept B. be borrowed C. keep D. borrow
23. The broken bike \_\_\_ here by Mr Smith.  
A. can mend B. can mended C. can be mend D. can be mended
24. The old bridge in my hometown \_\_\_ next month.  
A. is going to be rebuilt B. will rebuilt  
C. are going to be rebuilt D. are going to rebuilt
25. The play \_\_\_ at the theatre next Sunday.  
A. is going to be shown B. will shown C. will show D. is shown
26. The old stone bridge \_\_\_ next week.  
A. is going to be rebuilt B. will be rebuild  
C. are going to be rebuilt D. will rebuild
27. Now these magazines \_\_\_ in the library for a long time.  
A. have kept B. are keeping C. have been keeping D. have been kept
28. The pot \_\_\_ for \_\_\_ hot water.  
A. used; keeping B. was used; keeping  
C. is used; to keep D. are used; keep
29. Tea \_\_\_ in the south of China.  
A. grows B. is grown C. were grown D. will grow
30. The river smells terrible. People must \_\_\_ dirty things into it.  
A. be stopped to throw B. be stopped from throwing  
C. stop to throw D. stop from throwing

答案速查:

1—5 B D D D C

6—10 B C B C C

11—15 A A B B A  
21—25 B A D A B

16—20 B A B D B  
26—30 A D B B B

答案解析:

1. B

当不必或不需要说明动作的执行者时,用被动语态。而且时间状语是 October 1, 1949, 因此时态要用一般过去时。B 为正确答案。

2. D

请参考第一题。可以先排除 A 和 C, 主语 English 是第三人称单数形式, 谓语动词也应该是单数形式。故选 D。

3. D

此题强调动作的执行者 the girls, 用被动语态, 排除 A 和 B。sing 的过去分词是 sung, 排除 C。

4. D

当不必或不需要说明动作的执行者时, 用被动语态。故可轻易排除 A, B, C。

5. C

当动作的承受者是谈话的中心时, 用被动语态, 排除 B 和 D。此题中 New computers 是谈话的中心, 而且是复数形式, 排除 A。

6. B

请参考第 5 题。must 是情态动词, 后接动词原形, 不可接不定式。

7. C

此题动作的承受者 that coat 是谈话的中心时, 用被动语态, 排除 A 和 B。另外不必要用过去完成时, 因此 C 是正确答案。

8. B

本句动作的承受者 a new house 是谈话的中心时, 用被动语态, 排除 A 和 D。选项 C 的形式是错误的。

9. C

本题同样应该使用被动语态, 可轻易排除 A 和 D。另外并不是表示将来, 因此排除 B。

10. C

此题动作的承受者 doctors 是谈话的中心, 用被动语态, 可轻易排除 A, B 和 C。

11. A

本题有显著的时间状语 next month, 因此要用一般将来时, 只有选项 A 是这个时态。

12. A

请参考第二题。

13. B

句中的 yet “仍然” 暗示本题要用现在完成时, 故可排除 A 和 C, papers 论文是复数形式, 因此谓语动词也要用复数形式, 故选 B。

14. B

时间状语 next week 是一般将来时的标志, 因此用排除法, 只能选 B。

15. A

worn out 破旧不堪的，言外之意是无法修补了，想丢掉。因此一般情况下对方反问“不能修了吗？因此 A 更接近下文，故为正确答案。

16. B

关键词 yet 暗示本句中的时态是现在完成时，因此 B 为正确答案。

17. A

选项中只有 A 能和后面的 be needed 连。

18. B

此题动作的承受者 meeting 是谈话的中心，用被动语态，故排除 A。而 C 的结构是不对的。本句是 why 引导的特殊疑问句，谓语动词要用部分倒装，因此选 B。

19. D

当强调动作的执行者是，用被动语态，因此排除 A 和 B。选项 D. written by 后面接 who，意思是“被...所写”。选项 D. written 后面不能直接跟 who 因此排除。

20. B

本句的主语是 these boxes 为复数形式。因此可以排除 A, C, D 三个选项。

21. B

此题动作的承受者 flowers 是谈话的中心，用被动语态，可轻易排除 C 和 D。A 中的 water “浇水”应该变成过去分词，才是最佳答案。

22. A

Borrow 是暂短性动词，不可以和表示一段时间的时间状语连用。而 keep “保存”为持续性动词，可以与“for two weeks”连用。此题动作的承受者 books 是谈话的中心，用被动语态，故选 A。

23. D

此题强调动作的执行者 Mr. Smith，用被动语态。

24. A

主语 The old bridge 是单数形式，谓语动词也要用单数形式。因此排除 C 和 D。因为此题动作的承受者 bridge 是谈话的中心，用被动语态，又可排除 B。

25. A

此题动作的承受者 play 是谈话的中心，用被动语态，因此排除 C。B 的结构是错误的，也可排除。next Sunday 暗示用一般将来时，故选 A。

26. A

同第 24 题

27. D

此题动作的承受者 magazines 是谈话的中心，用被动语态，只有 D 是被动语态完成时的正确结构。

28. B

本句句法结构需要用被动语态，排除 A。介词 for 后要跟名词或动名词，只有选项 B 符合条件。

29. B

当不必或不需要说明动作的执行者时，用被动语态。故可轻易排除 A 和 D。另外此处讲的是客观事实，要用一般现在时，因此 B 是正确答案。

30. B

本句句法结构需要用被动语态，可排除 C 和 D。另外 stop sb. from doing sth. 阻止某人做某事，因此选项 B 为最佳答案。

# Unit-12

## 【助动词和情态动词】

1. You \_\_\_\_ all those clothes! We have a washing machine to do that sort of thing.  
A) needn't have washed B) shouldn't have washed  
C) must not have washed D) can not have washed
2. John's score on the test is the highest in the class; he \_\_\_\_ last night.  
A) should study B) should have studied C) must have studied D) must have to study
3. The room is in a terrible mess; it \_\_\_\_ cleaned.  
A) can't have been B) shouldn't have been C) mustn't have been D) wouldn't have been
4. Nobody knows how people first came to these islands. They \_\_\_\_ from South America on rafts.  
A) must have sailed B) can sail C) might have sailed D) should have sailed
5. Mary was not in her bedroom yesterday afternoon. She \_\_\_\_ in her classroom.  
A) should have been B) must have been C) must be D) should be
6. Bob said he was going to join our club but he didn't. He \_\_\_\_ his mind.  
A) can't have changed B) wouldn't have changed  
C) must have changed D) shouldn't have changed
7. You \_\_\_\_ to town to see the film yesterday. It will be on TV tonight.  
A) needn't go B) had better not go C) should not go D) needn't have gone
8. We \_\_\_\_ the letter yesterday, but it didn't arrive.  
A) must receive B) ought to receive C) must have received D) ought to have received
9. With all the work on hand, he \_\_\_\_ to the cinema last night.  
A) mustn't go B) shouldn't have gone C) could not go D) couldn't have gone
10. Eve was late for class again. She \_\_\_\_ earlier.  
A) should get up B) must get up C) need to get up D) should have got up
11. I am feeling sick. I \_\_\_\_ so much chocolate.  
A) needn't have eaten B) couldn't have eaten  
C) mustn't have eaten D) shouldn't have eaten
12. I didn't send out my application form last week, but I \_\_\_\_.  
A) had B) would do C) should have D) might have to
13. Walking alone in the deserted village, John was scared. He thought he \_\_\_\_ Tom to go with him.  
A) might have asked B) should asked C) must have asked D) should have asked
14. When I got to the cinema, the film had already started; I \_\_\_\_ there earlier.  
A) ought to get B) ought to have got C) must have got D) must get
15. The road was muddy. It \_\_\_\_ last night.  
A) must rained B) must have rained C) must be rained D) could have rained

答案速查:

1-5 ACACB      6-10 CDDDD      11-15 DCDBB

答案解析:

1. A

needn't have done...表示本来不必做某事, 但已经做了。本句意思是你本来不必洗这些衣服, 我们有洗衣机做这种事情。

2. C

对过去事情的猜测, 用 must have done...

3. A

在表示揣测时, can 的可能性最大。对过去事情做肯定猜测, 用 must have done, 对过去事情做肯定猜测, 用 can't have done。前面说房间乱糟糟, 因此极有可能没被打扫, 因此 A 为最佳答案。

4. C

在表示揣测时, might 可能性最小。前面说没人知道最初人们是怎样来到这些岛上的。既然没人知道, 那么所有的猜测可能性都极小, 因此选择 C。

5. B

must have done...是对过去事情的猜测。时间状语是 yesterday afternoon 昨天下午, 因此 B 为正确答案。

6. C

第二句意思是“他一定是改变主意了。”应该是肯定形式。A,B,D 都是否定形式, 故都可排除。

7. D

needn't have done...表示本来不必做某事, 但已经做了。本句意思是昨天你本来不必去镇上看电影, 因为今天电视会播放。

8. D

此句时间状语是 yesterday 昨天, 因此要用“情态动词+不定式完成体”表示过去时间。ought to have received 意思是本来应该收到。

9. D

此句时间状语是 last night 昨天晚上, 要用“情态动词+不定式完成体”表示过去时间。故可以排除 A 和 C。这里表示对过去事情的猜测, 因此 D 为正确答案。

10. D

此句时态是一般过去时, 要用“情态动词+不定式完成体”表示过去时间, 可以准确无误地排除 A,B,C 选项。因此 D 为正确答案。

11. D

shouldn't have done 本来不应该做某事。本题第二句意思是“我本不应该吃这么多巧克力。”, 因此 D 为正确答案。

12. C

此句时态是一般过去时，要用“情态动词+不定式完成体”表示过去时间，因此排除 A, B, D。

13. D

本题同样是过去时间，要用“情态动词+不定式完成体”，排除 B。但 A 和 C 都表示猜测。此题意思是：本应该让汤姆和他一起去。D. *should have done* 表示本来应该做某事，但却没做，符合题意，因此为正确答案。

14. B

本题同样要用“情态动词+不定式完成体”，排除 A 和 D。*must have done* 是对过去事情的猜测。而此题意思是“本应该早点到那儿”，没有猜测的意思，因此可排除 C。

15. B

本题是典型地对过去事情 (*last night*) 的猜测，因此 B. *must have rained* (一定是下雨了) 为正确答案。

# Unit-13

## 【非谓语动词】

1. I'm thirsty. Will you get me something \_\_\_\_?  
A. drink B. to drink C. eat D. eating
2. How long did you spend \_\_\_\_ your new house yesterday?  
A. to decorate B. decorate C. decorating D. decorated
3. It was great fun \_\_\_\_ a picnic on the hill.  
A. to have B. of having C. have D. had
4. —Lily, keep the window \_\_\_\_\_. The sandstorm hasn't stopped yet.  
—OK, I'll do that.  
A. close B. closed C. open D. opened
5. A policeman saw two thieves \_\_\_\_ a girl's mobile phone on a bus and he caught them at once.  
A. to steal B. stealing C. stole D. stolen
6. It's bad for your eyes \_\_\_\_ computer games for a long time.  
A. plays B. to play C. play D. played
7. The scientist suggested \_\_\_\_ the experiment in a different way.  
A. do B. to do C. doing D. done
8. —Do you often hear John \_\_\_\_ in his room?  
—Yes. Listen! Now we can hear him \_\_\_\_ in his room.  
A. sing; to sing B. singing; singing C. sing; singing D. to sing; singing
9. The headmaster's words are quite \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. encouraged B. encouragement C. encouraging D. encourage
10. Why not \_\_\_\_?  
A. let him to go home B. to let him go home  
C. let him go home D. to let him to go home
11. They were made \_\_\_\_ fourteen hours a day.  
A. work B. working C. worked D. to work
12. Is it always easier \_\_\_\_ friends than to keep them?  
A. making B. make C. to make D. made
13. He stood there for two hours \_\_\_\_ the game.  
A. watched B. watching C. is watching D. was watching
14. It \_\_\_\_ Jack twenty minutes \_\_\_\_ the math problem yesterday.  
A. took; to work out B. takes; worked out  
C. has taken; work out D. is taking; working out
15. When you leave, don't forget \_\_\_\_ off the light.

- A. to turn B. turning C. turn D. turned
16. Who do you think you'd like \_\_\_\_?
- A. to make friends B. make friends  
C. to make friends with D. make friends with
17. Although Jeff loves KFC, he tries \_\_\_\_ it too often.
- A. to eat B. not eat C. to not eat D. not to eat
18. ---Hi, Betty. Shall we go swimming this Sunday?  
---This Sunday? I am sorry, I have a lot of homework \_\_\_\_ this Sunday.
- A. to do B. done C. do D. to be done
19. Sally had no pen \_\_\_\_ yesterday morning.
- A. to write B. to write with C. writing D. writing with
20. John asked David how \_\_\_\_ Christmas.
- A. celebrating B. to celebrate C. to be celebrated D. celebrate
21. ---Excuse me, sir. Look at the sign on the wall "NO \_\_\_\_".  
---Oh, I'm sorry. I'll never do it again.
- A. PARKED B. SMOKE C. SPITTING D. SMOKED
22. ---Boys and girls, will you please \_\_\_\_ the park this afternoon?  
---OK.
- A. not cleaning out B. not to clean out C. to clean up D. clean up
23. Do you practice \_\_\_\_\_ English every morning?
- A. speak B. to speak C. speaking D. spoken
24. The Great Green Wall will stop the wind from \_\_\_\_ the earth away.
- A. blow B. blowing C. blew D. to blow
25. We all considered Mr Zhao \_\_\_\_ teacher.
- A. be the best B. to be the best C. being best D. being the best
26. My sister used to be fond of \_\_\_\_ table tennis.
- A. play B. played C. playing D. to play
27. How about \_\_\_\_?
- A. to go out for a walk B. go swimming in the river  
C. visiting the sick children in the hospital D. to having lunch in the restaurant
28. It's very kind \_\_\_\_ you to \_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_ the heavy bag.
- A. for; tell; to take B. of; thank; for C. to; speak; to have D. of; help; carry
29. Have you decided \_\_\_\_?
- A. to go with whom B. whom to go with  
C. whom go with D. with whom to go
30. Her hope \_\_\_\_ a gold medal in the 2008 Olympic Games.
- A. to win B. is to win C. winning D. will win

答案速查:

1--5 BCABB  
11--15 DCBAA  
21--25 CDCBB

6--10 BCCCC  
16--20 CDABB  
26--30 CCDBB

答案解析:

1. B

此题考查的是不定式做定语。

2. C

spend time (in) doing sth. 花费时间做某事, 因此选 C。

3. A

此句中 it 是形式主语, 真正主语要用不定式或从句。因此 A 为正确答案。

4. B

此题考查的是过去分词作定语。因为被修饰的中心词 (window) 是分词表示的动作 (closed) 的承受者, 因此用过去分词作定语。从句意来讲是把窗户关好, 而不是打开, 因此排除 C 和 D。

5. B

感官动词 see sb. do/doing sth., 因此很容易选出正确答案。

6. B

不定式复合结构: for + 名词 (代词) + 不定式 (短语), 因此排除 A,C,D。

7. C

suggest doing sth. 为固定搭配, 建议做某事。

8. C

感官动词 hear sb. do/doing sth. 前者表示经常存在的一种状态。hear sb. singng. 表示听见某人正在唱歌。

9. C

现在分词 encouraging 表示令人鼓舞的, 通常物做主语。过去分词 encouraged 表示感到鼓舞的, 通常人做主语。因此此题选 C。

10. C

let 是使役动词, 后面接动词原形, 即 let sb. do sth., 因此排除 A 和 D。Why not 后接动词原形, 表示征求对方建议。

11. D

如果把动词不定式作宾语补足语的句中的谓语由主动语态改为被动语态, 则宾语补足语就成了主语补足语。不定式符号 to, 此时一般不能省去。此题中 make sb. do sth. 变成 sb. were made to do sth., 不定式符号 to 不能省去。

12. C

此题中的 it 是形式主语, 真正主语要用不定式, 因此 C 为正确答案。

13. B

此题考查的是分词短语做伴随状语。C 和 D 不能做状语。另外主语 he 和 watch 之间是主动关系, 因此选 B。

14. A

此题考查常用结构: it takes(took) sb. +time to do. sth.意思是花费某人时间去做某事。因为时间状语是 yesterday, 因此要用一般过去时, A 为正确答案。

15. A

forget 后跟动名词表示“做过某事而忘记了”;后跟不定式表示“忘记了而不曾做某事”。此句意思是不要忘记去关灯, 因此 A 为正确答案。

16. C

you'd like 是 you would like 的缩写, 而 would like to do sth.想要做某事, 是固定搭配。因此排除 B 和 D。当被不定式修饰的名词与后面的不定式有动宾关系时(即为逻辑宾语), 不定式结尾表示动宾关系的介词不要丢掉。因此 with 不能丢掉。

17. D

不定式的否定式构成是在不定式符号 to 前加上 not, 因此 D 为最佳答案。

18. A

本题考查的是不定式做后置定语。

19. B

当被不定式修饰的名词与后面的不定式有动宾关系时(即为逻辑宾语), 不定式结尾表示动宾关系的介词不要丢掉。因此 with 不能丢掉。

20. B

疑问代词 who, what, which 和疑问副词 when, where, how 等后面加上动词不定式, 构成具有名词作用的短语。how to celebrate 在句中做宾语。

21. C

No+动名词表示禁止做某事。例如: no smoking, no parking, etc.

22. D

此句时态是一般将来时, will 后接动词原形, 因此 D 为正确答案。

23. C

practice doing sth. 是固定搭配, 意思是“练习做某事”。

24. B

stop sb from doing sth.使某人停止做某事

25. B

consider 后面常跟动词不定式作宾语补足语。

26. C

be fond of sth./doing sth.喜欢做某事, 是固定短语。

27. C

how about doing sth.是在征求对方意见的时候使用, 是固定用法。

28. D

不定式复合结构: for+ 名词(代词)+不定式(短语)

一般说, 句中谓语动词的主语就是动词不定式(短语)的逻辑主语。但是有时它还有自己的逻辑主语, 由介词 for 引出。动词不定式加上自己的逻辑主语一起构成复合结构。如果句中的形容词既指行为的性质又指人的行为, 则用 of 引出这一结构。此题中

的形容词 kind 既指行为的性质又指人的行为，因此 D 为正确答案。

29. B

及物动词 begin, cease, choose, continue, **decide**, expect, fail, forget, happen, hate, help, hope, intend, like, love, manage, mean, offer, plan, prefer, prepare, promise, refuse, remember, try, want, wish 等后边常用不定式作宾语。

30. B

此题考查的是不定式做表语。

# Unit-14

## 【独立主格】

- My work \_\_\_\_\_, I went to bed.  
A. was finished                      B. finishing  
C. finished                          D. to be finished
- \_\_\_\_\_, we'll come to see you again.  
A. If time will permit      B. Time permits      C. Time permitting      D. Time permitted
- Without central government, the island was ruled by kings, \_\_\_\_\_ a different region of the country.  
A. each controlling      B. each controlled      C. each to control      D. each was controlling
- \_\_\_\_\_ on the portrait, my mother was deep in thought.  
A. Fixed her eyes      B. Her eyes are fixed      C. Her eyes fixing      D. With her eyes fixed
- \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday, rather than \_\_\_\_\_ at home, I preferred \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. It being, stay, to travel                      B. Being, to stay, to travel  
C. Having been, stay, travel                      D. It was, to stay, traveling
- The meeting \_\_\_\_\_, all of us went out of the meeting room.  
A. was over                      B. over                      C. being over                      D. had been over
- With a lot of clothes \_\_\_\_\_, she didn't go shopping with me.  
A. to be washed                      B. washed                      C. were to be washed                      D. washing
- The party will be held in the garden, weather \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. permitting                      B. to permit                      C. permitted                      D. permit
- The teacher came in, \_\_\_\_\_. (手里拿本书).  
A. a book in his hand      B. book in hand      C. a book in hand      D. book in his hand
- All the guests \_\_\_\_\_, they began their dinner.  
A. were seated      B. seated      C. sat      D. seating

答案速查:

1-5 CCADA                      6-10 BAABB

答案解析:

1. C

“独立主格结构”表示时间、条件或原因时，相当于一个状语从句。独立主格结构的逻辑主语与句子的主语不同，它独立存在。独立主格有很多类型。本句考查的是独立主格“名词+过去分词结构”，相当于一个原因状语从句。A 和 D 的形式不能做状语。work 和 finish 之间是被动关系，因此排除 B。

2. C

本题考查的是独立主格结构“名词 (time) + 现在分词 (permitting)”结构，相当于一个

条件状语从句。

3. A

本句考查的是独立主格“代词 (each) + 现在分词 (controlling)”结构，表示补充说明。each 代替 king，与 controll 之间是主动关系，因此要用现在分词。

4. D

本题 with her eyes fixed 是 with 的复合结构。在句中也做状语，表示方式。另外 eyes 和 fix 之间是被动关系，因此要用过去分词，因此排除 C。

5. A

本句需要一个带有自己主语的状语从句，即“独立主格结构”。It being + 名词 (代词) 相当于一个原因状语从句 (as it was Sunday)。而 B 和 C 选项没有自己的逻辑主语，因此排除。选项 D 的形式不能做状语，因此也排除。

6. B

本题考查分词复合结构。其逻辑谓语部分如果是“系—表”结构，分词 being 常常不出现，而仅有表语，因此排除 C。而 A 和 D 不能做状语，故也排除。

7. A

本题 with a lot of clothes... 是 with 的复合结构。在句中也做状语。选项 D 表示主动关系，显然不对。选项 B 表示衣服已经被洗完，根据句意，也排除。C 不可以用于 with 结构中。

8. A

本题考查的是独立主格结构“名词 (weather) + 现在分词 (permitting)”结构，相当于一个条件状语从句。

9. B

本题是“名词+介词短语”构成的独立主格结构中。在这种结构中，通常不用物主代词或冠词。因此可以排除 A, C, D。

10. B

seat 表示 (就坐)，做状语时，只能是过去分词形式，因此排除 D。A 和 C 不能做状语。

## 【虚拟语气】

- 49

- A) if he didn't get a flat tire
- B) if he had not had a flat tire
- C) if the flat tire didn't happen
- D) if the tire did not flatten

15. If places \_\_\_\_\_ alike, there would be little need for geographers.

- A) being
- B) are
- C) be
- D) were

答案速查:

1-5 ACBCA

6-10 AADCD

11-15 BACBD

答案解析:

1. A

**demand** (要求) 后的宾语从句中用虚拟语气, 谓语动词形式: **should**+动词原形, 或直接动词原形。

2. C

**move** (提议) 后的宾语从句中用虚拟语气, 谓语动词形式: **should** (用于所有人称)+动词原形, 或直接动词原形。

3. B

**insist** (坚持) 后的宾语从句中用虚拟语气, 谓语动词形式: **should** (用于所有人称)+动词原形, 或直接动词原形。

4. C

形容词 **important** 之后的从句中, 用虚拟语气, 动词形式为: **should** +动词原形或直接动词原形。

5. A

**necessity** 之后的从句要用虚拟语气, 动词形式为: **should** +动词原形或直接动词原形。

6. A

在介词短语 **but for** 中, 主句动词需用虚拟语气。表示现在情况的虚拟语气中, 主句是 (**would / could / might** +动词原形)。因此 A 为正确答案。

7. A

这是混合时间的虚拟条件句 (从句虚拟过去, 主句虚拟现在)。表示现在情况的虚拟条件句, 谓语主要的形式为: 从句 (过去时)+主句 (**would / could / might** +动词原形)。

8. D

在表愿望的 **would rather** (宁愿) 后的宾语从句中, 谓语动词用过去式表示对现在或将来的愿望。因此 D 为正确答案。

9. C

在 **as if** 引导的方式状语从句中需用虚拟语气。动词用过去时表示与现在事实相反。

10. D

在 it is (high/about) time 后的从句中用虚拟语气，动词多用过去式 (be 动词用 were)，表示不是事实。

11. B

在表示愿望的动词 wish 后的宾语从句中：过去完成时，表示与过去事实相反。

12. A

advice 后的表语从句要用虚拟语气，谓语动词用 should+动词原形，should 可以省略。

13. C

If only 感叹句中，If only 表示“但愿”、“要是……就好”，其用法和 I wish 基本相同，只是更富有感情色彩。从句用过去时，表示与现在事实相反。从句过去完成时，表示与过去事实相反。因此此题只能选择 C。

14. B

此题主要考查表示过去情况的虚拟条件句，谓语主要的形式为：从句（过去完成时）+ 主句（would/could/might + have + 动词过去分词）。因此 B 为正确答案。

15. D

此题主要考查表示现在情况的虚拟条件句，谓语主要的形式为：从句（过去时）+ 主句（would/could/might + 动词原形）。

# Unit-16

## 【直接引语和间接引语】

1. “What does he want?” “We don’t know what \_\_\_\_.”  
A. he wanted B. he wants C. does he want
2. “I broke your CD player.” “He told me that he \_\_\_\_ CD player.”  
A. broke my B. has broken your C. had broken my
3. “Where did they meet?” “I can’t be sure where \_\_\_\_.”  
A. they met B. they had met C. did they meet
4. “How can you do that?” “Mary asked Ann how \_\_\_\_ do that.”  
A. you can B. she can C. she could
5. “When do these shops open?” “I’m not sure when \_\_\_\_.”  
A. those shops open B. are those shops open  
C. those shops opening
6. “Ann, have you seen my blue notebook?”  
“Peter asked Ann she had seen blue notebook.”  
A. if; her B. if; his C. that; her
7. “Why were you so excited today?” “Tom asked Bob why \_\_\_\_ was so excited \_\_\_\_.”  
A. I; today B. he; now C. he; that day
8. “Mother told me that ‘A friend in need \_\_\_\_ a friend indeed.’”  
A. is B. was C. will be
9. “Keep your e-mail as short as possible.”  
“The teacher asked me my e-mail as short as possible.”  
A. keep B. kept C. to keep
10. “Where does he live?” asked my mother.  
“My mother asked me \_\_\_\_.”  
A. where does he live B. where he lives C. where did he live

答案速查:

1—5 B C A C A

6—10 B C A C B

答案解析:

1. B

宾语从句中, 用陈述句语序。而且如果主句的时态是一般现在时或将来时, 则间接引语中的时态不变。因此 B 为正确答案。

2. C

直接引语的主语是第一人称，变为间接引语时，要和主句的主语保持一致。I 变成 he。如果直接引语的时态是一般过去时，则间接引语中的时态相应地变为过去完成时。因此 C 为正确答案。

3. A

此句直接引语是特殊问句，间接引语用特殊疑问词引导，而且用陈述句语序。因此选 A。

4. C

直接引语的主语是第二人称，变为间接引语时，要和主句的宾语保持一致。参考第三题，本句应该用陈述句语序，而且从 asked 来看，应该选 C。

5. A

此句直接引语是特殊问句，间接引语用特殊疑问词引导，用陈述句语序。因此选 A。

6. B

此句直接引语是一般问句，间接引语应由 whether/if 引导，而且要用陈述句语序。另外 Peter 是男性，因此间接引语变为 his。

7. C

直接引语中的 today，在间接引语中应变为 that day。

8. A

本句转述的是谚语，间接引语的时态不变化。

9. C

本句中有固定搭配 ask sb. to do sth. 因此可排除 A 和 B。

10. B

此句的直接引语的时态是一般现在时，间接引语中的时态不变。而且直接引语是特殊问句，间接引语用特殊疑问词引导，用陈述句语序。

# Unit-17

## 【特殊句式】

1. There is going to \_\_\_\_ a class meeting this afternoon.  
A. have  
B. hold  
C. is  
D. be
2. There \_\_\_\_ a talk about American country music in our school tonight.  
A. will have  
B. is going to have  
C. is going to has  
D. will be
3. There is no rice in the bag, \_\_\_\_?  
A. is it  
B. isn't it  
C. is there  
D. isn't here
4. There \_\_\_\_ many trees here two years ago.  
A. was  
B. is  
C. are  
D. were
5. There \_\_\_\_ an important meeting tomorrow.  
A. will here  
B. will be  
C. is going to have  
D. is going to has
6. \_\_\_\_ many trees here three years ago.  
A. there is  
B. there was  
C. there are  
D. there were
7. There are a few differences between them, \_\_\_\_?  
A. are there  
B. are they

- C. aren't they  
D. aren't there
8. There \_\_\_\_ something new in tomorrow's newspaper.  
A. is going to have  
B. is going to be  
C. are going to have  
D. are going to be
9. \_\_\_\_ that we all went out, lying in the sun.  
A. The weather so fine was  
B. So fine was the weather  
C. So the weather was fine  
D. So was fine weather
10. Under his arm \_\_\_\_ a pair of shoes which he had bought from the shop a few days before.  
A. is  
B. are  
C. was  
D. were
11. \_\_\_\_ who had arrested him three times for carrying drugs.  
A. Before George stood the policeman  
B. Before George the policeman stood  
C. Before the policeman stood George  
D. Before George did the policeman
12. \_\_\_\_ got outside than it began to rain last night  
A. No sooner had I  
B. Not sooner I had  
C. No sooner I had  
D. Not sooner had I
13. Only when he started to explain the reason for this \_\_\_\_.  
A. she realized  
B. did she realize  
C. she had realized  
D. had she realized
14. \_\_\_\_ succeed in doing anything.  
A. Only by working hard we can  
B. By only working hard we can  
C. Only by working hard can we  
D. Only we can by working hard
15. Not for a moment \_\_\_\_ the truth of your story.  
A. he has doubted  
B. he doubts  
C. did he doubt  
D. he did doubt
16. Nowhere else in the world \_\_\_\_ cheaper tailoring than in Hong Kong.  
A. a tourist can find  
B. can a tourist find  
C. a tourist will find  
D. a tourist has found
17. Hardly when the bus suddenly pulled away \_\_\_\_.  
A. they had got to the bus-stop  
B. they got to the bus-stop  
C. did they get to the bus-stop  
D. had they got to the bus -stop
18. Mary doesn't speak French, and \_\_\_\_ does Joan.  
A. not  
B. neither  
C. either  
D. so

19. —Do you know Jim quarrelled with his brother? —I don't know, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. nor don't I care                      B. nor do I care  
 C. I don't care neither                  D. I don't care also
20. Not until the early years of the 19th century \_\_\_\_\_ what heat is.  
 A. man did know                          B. man knew  
 C. didn't man know                      D. did man know
21. I still remember the name of the village \_\_\_\_\_ we visited last year.  
 A. what B. / C. where D. when
22. — I usually go there by train.  
 — Why not \_\_\_\_\_ by boat for a change?  
 A. to try going                      B. trying to go  
 C. to try and go                      D. try going
- 23 \_\_\_\_\_ for your brother, I would not have gone to see Mr. Wang.  
 A. If it is not                      B. Were it not  
 C. Had it not been                  D. If they were not
24. — I'd like to have a piece of bread and two eggs.  
 — Anything \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. following                      B. follows  
 C. to follow                      D. to be followed
25. He suggested that the work \_\_\_\_\_ at once.  
 A. be done                      B. should do  
 C. could do                      D. does
26. It's a fine day. Let's go swimming, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. won't we                      B. will you  
 C. don't we                      D. shall we
27. Be sure to be here early tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. will you                      B. aren't you  
 C. can you                      D. could you
28. We will have a meeting next week, but we don't know \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. who B. where C. as D. which
29. My sister speaks English \_\_\_\_\_, if not better than, my brother.  
 A. as well                      B. as well as  
 C. so well                      D. so well as
30. I don't like the way \_\_\_\_\_ you talk to your mother.  
 A. / B. in that C. which D. of which
31. I know the boy very well. I have seen him \_\_\_\_\_ up from childhood.  
 A. grow                      B. grew  
 C. was growing                  D. to grow
32. Though the little boy is often made \_\_\_\_\_ by his brother, he made his Brother \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

A. cry; to cry

B. crying; crying

C. cry; cry

D. to cry; cry

33. — I'll go to Korea to watch the 14th Asian Games. Would you mind looking after my dog?

— Not at all. \_\_\_\_.

A. I can't

B. Please don't

C. I'd like it

D. I'd be happy to

34. Tom wanted to play football with his friends in the street, but his father told him \_\_\_\_.

A. not to

B. not to do

C. not do it

D. do not to

35. — Do you think Jack is going to watch a football match this weekend?

— \_\_\_\_.

A. I believe not

B. I believe not so

C. I don't believe it

D. I don't believe

36. — What do you think made the girl so glad?

— \_\_\_\_ a beautiful necklace.

A. As she received

B. Receiving

C. Received

D. Because of receiving

37. — Aren't you be chairman?

— No, and I \_\_\_\_.

A. don't want to

B. don't want

C. don't want to be

D. don't want be

38. Well, we have been waiting here \_\_\_\_ for the guest.

A. long time

B. a long time

C. the long time

D. some long time

39. You're \_\_\_\_ your time trying to persuade him. He'll never join us. (NMET'95)

A. spending

B. wasting

C. losing

D. missing

40. Father advised me not to say anything until \_\_\_\_ at the meeting.

A. asking B. to ask C. asked D. ask

41. — Coffee \_\_\_\_ milk?

— Only milk, please, \_\_\_\_ I used to like coffee.

A. and; and

B. and; but

C. or; and

D. or; but

42. \_\_\_\_, you have given me a lot of help.

A. Tell the truth

B. To tell the truth

C. Telling true

D. Telling truth

43. — He promised to come to see you.

— But he \_\_\_\_. I've been all alone.

A. didn't

B. wouldn't

C. hasn't

D. won't

44. — How about the number of students playing on the playground?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Small B. Many C. Little D. Most

45. All substances, \_\_\_\_\_ solids, liquids, or gases, are made up of entirely atoms.

A. whether they

B. whether

C. whether are they

D. whether are

46. Mr. Black, \_\_\_\_\_ born in Kentucky, lived and practiced law in Missouri.

A. was B. he was C. although D. who he was

47. — Have you watered the flowers?

— No, but \_\_\_\_\_.

A. I am

B. I'm going

C. I'm just going to

D. I will go

48. — He hasn't gone to the office up to now.

— Well, he \_\_\_\_\_.

A. should

B. ought to

C. ought to go

D. ought to have

49. If you go to Xi'an, you will find the palaces there more magnificent than commonly \_\_\_\_\_.

A. supposing

B. supposed

C. to suppose

D. suppose

50. If the same treatment \_\_\_\_\_ again, he is sure to get well.

A. giving B. give C. given D. being given

答案速查:

1—5 DDCDB

6—10 DDBBC

11—15 AABCC

16—20 BDBBD

21—25 BDCCA

26—30 DABBA

31—35 ADDAA

36—40 BCBBC

41—45 BBCAB

46—50 CCDBC

答案解析:

1. D

There be 结构,也就是我们平时所说的“某地有某物”,表示存在的句型。这是肯定句:  
There be + 主语+地点. is going to 后接动词原形,因此选 B。

2. D

There be 结构的一般将来时。

3. C

there be 的反意疑问句。前面是否定 (no rice), 因此反问部分用肯定, C 是正确的。

4. D

There be 结构中的 be 动词与后面名词的单、复数保持一致。Many trees 要求 be 动词用复数形式, 因此排除 A 和 B。因为时间状语是 two years ago, 因此谓语动词要用一般过去时, 又可排除 C。

5. B

首先可以排除 C 和 D, A 的结构错误, 因此只能选 B。

6. D

请参考第四题。

7. D

此题仍然考查反义疑问句。前面 a few “有一些”, 表肯定, 因此反义部分用否定, 因此 D 为正确答案。

8. B

此题同样是 There be 结构, 先排除 A 和 C, 因为 something new 是单数形式, 因此谓语动词也应该是单数形式, 故 B 是正确的。

9. B

so...that 结构中的 so 位于句首可以构成部分倒装句, 表示强调 so 和 that 之间的部分。此题只有 B 的结构是正确的。

10. C

此句是个倒装句, 主语 a pair of shoes 应该看做一个整体, 谓语动词用单数形式。另外从句中用的是过去完成时, 主句要用一般过去时。

11. A

当句首状语为表示地点的介词词组时, 常用全部倒装。(当主语较长或主语所带修饰语较长时, 为了使句子平衡, 常将状语置于句首, 句子用完全倒装语序。) 本句中主语后面有一个较长的定语从句, 因此采用了全部倒装形式。

12. A

“no sooner...than 一...就...”放于句首, 整个句子用部分倒装。因此轻松排除 A、B 和 C。

13. B

only+状语从句置于句首, 句子用部分倒装。此题时态不必用过去完成时。

14. C

only+介词词组置于句首, 句子用部分倒装。只有选项 C 的结构式正确的。

15. C

具有否定意义的副词或词组位于句首, 句子用部分倒装。

16. B

同第 15 题

17. D

Hardly when (一...就...) 副词词组位于句首, 句子用部分倒装。从句用一般过去时, 主句用过去完成时。

18. B

neither (也不) 一般放于句首, 要用部分倒装语序。

19. B

nor (也不) 一般放于句首, 要用部分倒装语序。

20. D

Not until (直到...才) 放在句首, 也要用部分倒装语序。因此排除 A 和 B, 而 C 的结构式错误的, 不应该是否定形式, 因此只有 D 是正确答案。

21. B

此句不缺成分, 因此排除 A, C 和 D, 其宾语 (the name of the village) 后面有一个由 that (在句中不做成分, 可以省略) 引导的定语从句。因此选 B。

22. D

try doing sth.: 尝试做某事; try to do sth.: 尽力做某事, 根据句意, 可以排除 A 和 C。why not 后接动词原形, 表示建议。

23. C

此句是虚拟语气, 这种结构常用语书面语中, 把动词或助动词 were, had, should 置于主语之前构成倒装句, 省略连词 if。因为本题的主句的时态是 would not have gone, 因此 if 从句的时态应该是 had not done。此句如果加上 if, 应该是 if it had not been...

24. C

这是个省略句, 是英语的一种习惯用法。原句应该是 Anything to follow a piece of bread and two eggs. 意思是“还点些什么?”

25. A

题中的谓语动词 suggested 后面的从句要用虚拟形式, 其结构是 should+动词原形, should 可以省略, 因此选 A。

26. D

以 Let's 开头的祈使句, 反义疑问部分用 shall we。

27. A

再由“祈使句+附加疑问”构成的反义疑问句中, 反义疑问句一般用 will you, won't you, would you 等。

28. B

根据句意, 只有 where 符合条件。后半句翻译为: 但是我们不知道在哪开会。

29. B

as...as 中间加形容词或副词原级, 意思是“和...一样”。根据句意, 只能选 B。

30. A

关系代词 that 前不可以有介词, 因此排除 B。表示方式的 the way 之后的关系代词可用 that 代替 in which, 在口语中 that 可以省略。因此 A 为正确答案。

31. A

感官动词 see sb. do/doing sth.

32. D

使役动词用法: **make sb. do sth.** 如果把动词不定式作宾语补足语的句中的谓语由主动语态改为被动语态, 则宾语补足语 (**the little boy**) 就成了主语补足语。要注意作宾语补足语时在某些动词后省去的不定式符号 **to**, 此时一般不能省去。故只有选项 D 是正确的。

33. D

这是个省略句。I'd be happy to (look after your dog). 根据句意, 选择 D。

34. A

这又是个省略句。补充完整应该是: not to (play football with his friends in the street.), 不定式的否定式是在 **to** 前加 **not**。故 A 为正确答案。

35. A

此句仍然是省略句, 否定从句的省略。完整的回答应该是: I believe Jack is not going to watch a football match this weekend.

36. B

此句仍然是省略句。完整的回答应该是: Receiving a beautiful necklace (made the girl so glad). 因为省略的是谓语动词, 因此 Receiving a beautiful necklace 在句中做主语, 其他三个选项都不可以做主语, 故排除。

37. C

仍然是省略句。完整的回答应该是: I don't want to be chairman. 此时 **be** 最好不要省略。

38. B

A long time: 长时间, 是固定词组。其他三种形式都不对。

39. B

waste time (in) doing sth. 浪费时间做某事

40. C

这是个省略句。当主句和状语从句主语一致的情况下, 从句可以省略主语和 **be** 动词。此句应该是: until (I was) asked (to say sth.)

41. B

根据回答, 可排除 C 和 D。回答中有转折的含义, 因此 B 为正确答案。

42. B

独立动词不定式具有插入语的性质, 表示说话人的态度或看法。To tell the truth: 说实话, 是固定词组。

43. C

根据 I've been all alone 这句话, 前面也要用现在完成时, 因此选 C。

44. A

a small number of... 少数, a large number of... 大量

45. B

由选择并列连词 “whether...or...: 无论...还是...” 连接的成分应该是并列的, 因此可以轻松排除 A, C, D 三个选项。

46. C

此句中 **although** 引导的让步状语从句是插入部分, 而且还省略了主语和 **be** 动词。完整

的形式应该是: although (he was) born in Kentucky,...本句有让步的含义, 因此选择 C。

47. C

be going to 常译为“打算做”, 强调主观, 比 D 答案更好一些。

48. D

ought to have done...表示本应该做某事, 但没做。本句译文: 他本应该到了。

49. B

在 than 引出的比较从句中, 省略了 you (supposed), 意思是: 你所猜想的那样。

50. C

treatment 和 give 之间是被动关系, 因此用过去分词。选项 D 表示原因, 可排除。

# Unit-18

## 【it 的用法】

1. Why shouldn't I buy a new coat — I haven't bought \_\_\_\_\_ for five years.  
A) it B) that C) one D) which
2. He made \_\_\_\_\_ known to his friends that he didn't want to enter politics.  
A) that B) it C) himself D) him
3. It used to be thought \_\_\_\_\_ the Earth was flat.  
A) as B) when C) since D) that
4. What he advises me to do is \_\_\_\_\_ I must keep on a diet.  
A) that B) what C) this D) which
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is well known \_\_\_\_\_ Hong Kong returned to China on July 1st, 1997.  
A) It, that B) As, / C) As, as D) It, which
6. — I don't know whether I should go abroad or not, Mum.  
— I leave \_\_\_\_\_ to your own judgment whether you should do it.  
A) that B) it C) this D) what
7. Does \_\_\_\_\_ matter if he can't finish the job on time?  
A) this B) that C) he D) it
8. They are good friends. \_\_\_\_\_ is no wonder that they know each other so well.  
A) This B) That C) There D) It
9. They live on a busy main road. \_\_\_\_\_ must be very noisy.  
A) There B) It C) That D) They
10. Why don't you bring \_\_\_\_\_ to his attention that you are too busy to do it??  
A) this B) what C) that D) it
11. "Look at that lady on the stage. She's already forty. " "You are joking. She doesn't look \_\_\_\_\_. "  
A) so B) it C) that D) this
12. \_\_\_\_\_ was when she was about to go to bed that the telephone rang.  
A) this B) that C) what D) it
13. \_\_\_\_\_ was known to them all that William had broken his promise \_\_\_\_\_ he would give each of them a gift.  
A) As; Which B) What; that C) It; that D) It; which
14. In the west, people make \_\_\_\_\_ a rule to send Christmas present to their relatives and friends.

A) this                      B) that                      C) it                      D) the

following

15. I like \_\_\_\_\_ in the autumn when the weather is clear and bright.

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

16. It was with great joy he received the news that his lost daughter had been found.

A) because                      B) when                      C) since                      D) that

17. It was \_\_\_\_\_ back home after the experiment.

A) not until midnight did he go      B) until midnight that he didn't go  
C) not until midnight that he went    D) until midnight when he didn't go

18. Why I have nothing to confess.                      you want me to say.

A) What is it that                                      B) What it is that  
C) How is it that                                      D) How it is that

19. It was only with the help of the local guide .

A) was the mountain climber rescued  
B) that the mountain climber was rescued  
C) when the mountain climber was rescued  
D) then the mountain climber was rescued

20. It is these poisonous products \_\_\_\_\_ can cause the symptoms of the flu, such as headache and aching muscles.

A) who                      B) that                      C) how                      D) what

21. It was because of bad weather the football match had to be put off.

A) so                      B) so that                      C) why                      D) that

22. — He was nearly drowned once.

— When was \_\_\_\_\_ ?

— was in 1998 when he was in middle school.

A) that; It                      B) this; This                      C) this; It                      D) that; This

23. The Parkers bought a new house but \_\_\_\_\_ will need a lot of work before they can move in.

A) they                      B) it                      C) one                      D) which

24. It was for this reason \_\_\_\_\_ her uncle moved out of New York and settled down in a small village.

A) which                      B) why                      C) that                      D) how

25. It is the ability to do the job matters not where you come from or what you are.

A) one                      B) that                      C) what                      D) it

26. Someone is ringing the doorbell. Go and see \_\_\_\_\_.

A) who is he                      B) who he is                      C) who is it                      D) who it is

27. It was how the young man had learned five foreign languages attracted the



8. D

It 在本句中做形式主语，真正主语是后面的 that 从句。

9. B

It 在此指代“a busy road”，常替代同名同物同物。that 一般替代同名异物。因此选 it 更好。

10. D

此句中 it 做 bring 的形式宾语，真正的宾语是后面的 that 从句。

11. A

so 指代前面句子 “She’s already forty.” It 和 that 一般替代前面的名词。this 指下面要讲的事物。

12. D

这是个强调句型，强调时间状语（when she was about to go to bed），因此只能选 it。

13. C

It 为形式主语，真正主语是 “that William had broken his promise \_\_\_\_\_ he would give each of them a gift.”。第二个空填的 that 表示的是同位语从句。

14. C

此题中 it 做形式宾语，真正宾语是后面的不定式“to send Christmas present to their relatives and friends.”

15. C

此题是 it 作形式宾语的特殊结构 “动词+it+when (if) 从句”。

16. D

It is / was + 被强调的部分+ that (who) +句子的其他部分。在这种强调句式中，如果被强调的部分是表示事物时，一般用 that 引出句子的其他部分。

17. C

此题同样考查强调句型,强调状语 (not until midnight) 因此排除 A 和 D。另外选项 B 中的 “not until 直到...才” 的用法是错误的，因此也可排除。

18. A

这是个强调句型的疑问式。从语意上看，应排除 C 和 D。此句把强调部分用疑问词(what) 进行提问，因为是疑问句，因此要用倒装语序，故排除 B。

19. B

本题是考查强调状语 (only with the help of the local guide) 的强调句型。It is / was + 被强调的部分+ that (who) +句子的其他部分。因此很容易排除 A, C, D 选项。

20. B

本题是考查强调主语 (these poisonous products) 的强调句型。可轻易排除 C 和 D。因为被强调的主语不是人，因此 B 为最佳答案。

21. D

本题强调的是原因状语。根据强调句型的结构，只能选 D。

22. A

this 常用来指代时间上或空间上离说话人较近的人或物。that 常用来指代在时间上或空间上离说话人较远的人或物。that 有时用来代替前面说过的人或物，以避免重复，this

指下面要讲的事物。因此就第一空来讲，首先排除 B 和 C。it 作非人称代词的用法，主要用于指时间、距离、价值、天气、气候及温度等自然现象。因此 A 是最佳答案。

23. B

It 指 a new house。C 是泛指，可排除。一句话中只需一个连词。已有 but 连词，就不能用 which 了。

24. C

本题强调的是状语 (for this reason)。根据强调句型的结构，只能选 C。

25. B

本题是考查强调主语 (the ability to do the job) 的强调句型。根据强调句型的结构，只能选 B。

26. D

it 指人时，可用于确认某人的身份，此句中是想确认 (someone who is ringing the doorbell) 的身份，因此用 it。另外，选项在句中做宾语，而且是宾语从句，要用正常语序，因此选 D。

27. B

本题又是考查强调主语 (how the young man had learned five foreign languages) 的强调句型。

28. A

本题是强调句型的一般疑问句，强调的是宾语 (you)。只有 A 符合强调句型的结构，因此为正确答案。

29. C

本题第一个空是考查 it 做形式主语，真正主语是不定式 (to play with fire)。第二个空考查 “What ... is / was ...” 名词从句结构，也是强调句的另一种构成形式。它常用来强调主语、宾语。如果所叙述的是现在或者将来发生的事情用 “What is ... that...” 的句式；如果所叙述的是过去发生的事情用 “What was ... that...” 的句式。本题强调的是主语。

30. C

此题是 it 作形式宾语的特殊结构 “动词+it+when (if) 从句”。直接排除 A,B,D 选项。

# Unit-19

## 【句子概述】

1. Mother often asks me \_\_\_\_ early.  
A. get up B. got up C. getting D. to get up
2. —Did you go to Tom's birthday party?  
—No, I \_\_\_\_  
A. am not invited B. wasn't invited  
C. haven't invited D. didn't invite
3. Tommy goes to school \_\_\_\_ every day. It's 5 minutes' walk from home to school.  
A. in a bus B. by plane C. on foot D. by boat
4. That girl is new in our class. Do you know \_\_\_\_ name?  
A. her B. she C. he D. his
5. \_\_\_\_ is here. Let's begin our meeting.  
A. Anybody B. Somebody C. Everybody D. Nobody
6. —What's on TV tonight? Is there \_\_\_\_?  
—I'm afraid not.  
A. something interesting B. interesting nothing  
C. anything interesting D. everything interesting
7. Lin Hai was \_\_\_\_ last night. His parents took him to the hospital.  
A. sad B. happy C. cold D. ill
8. Yesterday I went to bed very late. I heard that boy \_\_\_\_ last night.  
A. cried B. crying C. to cry D. cries
9. Mr Black \_\_\_\_ Shanghai last month.  
A. arrived B. got C. reached D. went
10. Aunt Li often asks her son \_\_\_\_ too much meat. It's bad for his health.  
A. don't eat B. not to eat C. not eat D. to not eat
11. There \_\_\_\_ a telephone in the room.  
A. have B. has C. isn't D. aren't
12. There \_\_\_\_ many places of historical interest in Beijing.  
A. are B. is C. have D. has
13. There \_\_\_\_ sugar in your coffee.  
A. are B. has C. is D. be
14. There \_\_\_\_ not enough room in the corner for the fridge.  
A. are B. is C. will be D. be
15. There \_\_\_\_ little food in the fridge. It was nearly empty.

A. was B. is C. are D. were

16. If people don't stop polluting the seas and rivers, there \_\_\_\_ no fish left.

A. is B. will be C. are D. be

17. There \_\_\_\_ a car and two bikes in front of the house.

A. are B. has C. is D. lies

18. There \_\_\_\_ a concert tomorrow evening. Will you go with me?

A. is B. was C. will have D. will be

19. There \_\_\_\_ a few great changes since you left.

A. have been B. has been

C. will be D. will have

20. There \_\_\_\_ little traffic, so we arrived earlier than we expected.

A. is B. are C. was D. will be

答案速查:

1—5 D B C A C

6—10 C D B C B

11—15 C A C B A

16—20 B C D A C

答案解析:

1. D

ask sb. to do sth. “让某人做某事”是固定说法, 因此本题只能选 D。

2. B

本题的意义是: 我没被邀请。句法结构需要此题用被动语态。可排除 C 和 D。因为上一句用的是一般过去时, 下一句时态要保持一致, 故 B 为最佳答案。

3. C

“It's 5 minutes' walk from home to school.”是“从家到校步行 15 分钟”的意思。因此可排除 B 和 D。乘公交车: by bus; 所以 on foot 是最佳答案。

4. A

这里需要填形容词性物主代词, 修饰名词 name。排除 B 和 C。因为问的是女孩 (that girl) 的名字, 因此选 A。

5. C

anybody 任何人; somebody 某个人; everybody 每个人; nobody 没有人, 根据句意“每个人都到了, 我们开会吧。”, 必须选择 C。

6. C

形容词修饰不定冠词, 要放在其后面。因此排除 C。另外 anything 常用于疑问句和否定句中, something 和 everything 常用于肯定句中。

7. D

后面那句话意思是: 他父母带他去了医院, 说明他病了, 因此选 D。

8. B

感官动词 hear sb.do/doing sth., 因此可毫不犹豫地排除 A, C, D 三个选项。

9. C

“到达”的表达方式有: arrive at/in; get to; reach, 因此可排除 A 和 B。选项 D 是 go 的过去式, go 是不及物动词, 因此要说 go/went to Shanghai, 故也可排除。

10. B

“ask sb. to do sth.: 让某人做某事”是固定用法, 另外不定式的否定形式是在 to 前加 not, 因此选项 B 为正确答案。

11. C

本题考查的是 there be 句型。其 be 动词与后面名词的单、复数保持一致, 因此本题选 C。

12. A

请参考第 11 题。

13. C

本题考查的仍然是 there be 句型。sugar(糖)是不可数名词, 要求谓语动词用单数形式, 因此选 C。

14. B

本题只是陈述存在的事实, 因此用一般现在时即可, 因此排除 C。room 在本句中表示“空间”, 为不可数名词, 谓语动词要用单数形式, 因此排除 A 和 D。

15. A

Food 是不可数名词, 要求谓语动词用单数形式, 因此排除 C 和 D。后面相关的句子是一般过去时, 说明前一句叙述的也是过去发生的事情, 因此选择 A。

16. B

本题考查的是 there be 句型的一般将来时, 表示将要发生的事情。本句的意思是: 如果人们不再停止污染海水与河流的话, 鱼将不会存在。因此要用一般将来时。

17. C

本题考查的是 there be 句型的“就近原则”。其 be 动词与后面第一个名词(a car)的单、复数保持一致。因此选 C。

18. D

从时间状语 tomorrow morning 来看, 本题考查的是 there be 句型的一般将来时。只有选项 D 才是正确答案。

19. A

由 since 引导的时间状语从句中, 从句用一般过去时, 主句用现在完成时。因此排除 C 和 D 选项。而后面的主语(a few great changes)是复数形式, 因此 be 动词也要用复数形式, 故 A 为正确答案。

20. C

little traffic(不可数名词)要求谓语动词用单数形式, 排除 B。而本句陈述的是过去发生的事情, 因此谓语动词要用一般过去时, 故只有选项 C 是正确答案。

# Unit-20

【复合句】

1. —Is Tom at school today?  
—No. He's at home \_\_\_\_ he has a bad cold.  
A. because B. if C. until D. before
2. Miss Green didn't tell us \_\_\_\_ in 2002.  
A. where does she live B. where she lives  
C. where did she live D. where she lived
3. Alice wanted to know \_\_\_\_ her grandmother liked the present.  
A. that B. who C. what D. whether
4. Wait for me in the room. I come back.  
A. until B. and C. so D. or
5. Though a week's military training (军训) was hard, \_\_\_\_ the students loved it.  
A. or B. so C. but D. /
6. —We can use QQ to talk with each other on the Internet.  
—Really? But can you tell me \_\_\_\_ it?  
A. how I can use B. how can I use  
C. why can I use D. when I can use
7. The book was so interesting that he had read it for three hours \_\_\_\_ he realized it.  
A. when B. until C. after D. before
8. What were you doing \_\_\_\_ I rang you up yesterday?  
A. before B. after C. as soon as D. when
9. In the street I met the scientist \_\_\_\_ gave us a talk last week.  
A. he B. which C. who D. what
10. I don't know if he tomorrow. If he \_\_\_\_, I'll meet him.  
A. will come; comes B. comes; comes  
C. will come; will come D. comes; will comes

答案速查:

1—5 ADDAD

6—10 ADDCA

答案解析:

1. A

本句考查的是原因状语从句，常用 because, as, since 等引导。因此 A 为正确答案。

2. D

本句考查的是由 **where** 连接副词引导的宾语从句。特殊疑问句变为宾语从句，语序变为陈述语序，因此排除 A 和 C。另外本句时间状语是 **in 2002**，因此时态要用一般过去时，所以 B 也被排除。

3. D

本句考查的是由 **if/whether**（是否）引导的宾语从句。本句意思是：爱丽丝想知道她的外婆是否喜欢这件礼物。

4. A

本句考查的是由 **until**(直到)引导的时间状语从句。**until** 在肯定句中意为“到……（的时候）为止”，谓语动词一般是延续性的，表示这个动作一直延续到 **until** 所表示的时间为止。本句意思是：在房间等我，直到我回来。

5. D

本句考查的是让步状语从句。常用 **although** 引导，不可与 **but** 连用。因为 **although** 本身就表示“虽然...但是...”，所以选 D。

6. A

本句考查的是由 **how** 连接副词引导的宾语从句，因此排除 C 和 D。特殊疑问句变为宾语从句，语序变为陈述语序，因此排除 B。

7. D

本句考查的是由 **before**(在...之前)引导的时间状语从句。

8. D

根据本句所表达的意思，本题是考查的是由 **when**（当...时候）引导的时间状语从句。

9. C

本句考查的是定语从句。因为先行词是 **the scientist**(科学家)，因此要由关系代词 **who** 来引导。

10. A

第一句中的时间状语是 **tomorrow**，因此要用一般将来时，排除 B 和 D。表示按时间表拟定的或安排好的事情，或要发生的动作，常用一般现在时代替将来时。用于这种情况的动词有：**come, go, run, start, begin, return, leave, take place, stay, take** 等。因此，第二句用一般现在时即可，故 A 为标准答案。

# 附录一 【构词法】

## 一、构词法的含义

语言学家把专门研究词形变化现象和规则的学问称为词形学 (Morphology)，通常我们简称为构词法 (Word Formation)。构词法基本包括词根、转换、派生、合成和缩略五种。掌握构词法知识对我们更好地理解词义、认识新词和扩大词汇量有重要意义。本章着重讨论转换、派生和合成法。

## 二、转换法

转化法就是把一个词从一种词类转成另一种词类。有些转换的词语没有发生词形、词义变化，但读音发生了变化；有些转换的词语词形发生了变化，读音也发生了变化；有些词语转换后的词义与转换前的词义有密切的联系，但有时差异也很大。

### 1. 没有发生词形、词义变化，读音发生变化的词语。

此类词的特点是作为名词时，重读在第一个音节上，作为动词，重读移到第二个音节上。如：

增长	increase	n. ['ɪnkri:s]	v. [ɪn'kri:s]
降低	decrease	n. ['di:kri:s]	v. [di:'kri:s]
联系	contact	n. ['kɒntækt]	v. [kɒn'tækt]
抗议	protest	n. ['prəʊtest]	v. [prə'test]
生产	produce	n. ['prɒdju:s]	v. [prəu'dju:s]
进步	progress	n. ['prəʊgres]	v. [prə'gres]

### 2. 词形和读音都发生变化，但词义间有联系的词语。如：

生活	live	v.	生命	life	n.
唱歌	sing	v.	歌曲	song	n.
说话	speak	v.	演讲	speech	n.
丢失	lose	v.	损失	loss	n.
销售	sale	n.	出售	sell	v.
呼吸	breath	n.	呼吸	breathe	v.
鲜血	blood	n.	流血	bleed	v.
满的	full	a.	填满	fill	v.
自豪的	proud	a.	自豪	pride	n.

### 3. 转换后的词义与转化前的词义差异较大的词语。如:

back n. 后背 v. 支持

air n. 空气 v. 通风

better a. 较好 v. 改善

## 三、派生法

派生法就是在单词的前后分别加上前缀或后缀构成新词。

### 1. 前缀

前缀多数不改变词性，只引起词义的变化。

1) 构成反义词的前缀。主要有 un-, in-, im-, il-, ir-, dis-, de-, non-, 表示“不、非、无”等相反的概念。

**un-**常用于形容词、副词、名词和动词之前，用于动词前表示相反的动作。如:

unusual (不寻常的)

unhappy (不高兴的)

unable (不能的)

unfriendly (不友好地)

unfold (打开)

uncover (揭露)

undress (脱衣)

**in-**用于除 /b/、/m/、/p/、/l/、/r/ 音开头的词之前。如:

indirect (间接的)

incomplete (不完全的)

independent (独立的)

incorrect (不正确的)

inability (无能)

invisible (看不见的, 隐蔽的)

**im-**用于以 /b/、/m/、/p/ 音开头的词之前。如:

imbalance (失衡)

immobile (不能移动的)

immortal (不死的, 不朽的)

impolite (不礼貌的)

impossible (不可能的)

impatient (没耐心的)

**il-**用于以 /l/ 音开头的词之前。如:

illogical (不合逻辑的)

illegal (违法的)

illegible (难辨认的)

**ir** 用于以 /r/ 音开头的词之前。如:

irregular (不规则的)

irrelevant (不相关的)

irresponsible (不负责任的)

**dis-**用于形容词、副词、名词前,表示“不”的否定概念;用于动词前,表示“相反”的概念。如:

dishonest (不诚实的)

disloyally (不合法地)

disorder (无序)

disbenefit (不利)

dislike (不喜欢)

disobey (违反)

discover (发现)

**de-**用于动词前,表示“相反、向下、分离”之意。如:

deplane (下飞机)

devalue (减值)

defrost (除霜)

deselect (取消选定)

**non-**用于名词、形容词和副词前,表示“不、非、无”。如:

nonmember (非会员)

nonsmoker (不抽烟的人)

nonstop (不断的)

nonparty (无党派的)

non-natural (非自然的)

2. 改变词性使之成为动词的前缀。常见的有 **en-** (使成……、赋予), **be-** (完全地、使成为、覆以……)。如:

enlarge (扩大)

enable (使能够)

enclose (围绕)

enjoy (享受)

befool (愚弄)

befriend (待人如友)

### 3. 用于名词或动词前表示程度和大小的前缀。

常见的有 **super-** (超级), **mid-** (中途、一半), **mini-** (小), **micro-** (微小), **maxi-** (长), **out-** (超过、胜过或高于), **over-** (在……的上面、优越、超过)。如:

supergirl (超级女孩)

superman (超人)

midnight (午夜)

midway (半途)

Microsoft (微软)

microwave (微波)

miniskirt (迷你裙)

minibus (小巴士)

outlive (比……长命)

outrun (超过、逃脱)

maxicoat (特长大衣)

maxiskirt (超长裙)

overjoy (使欣喜若狂)

overwork (过度工作)

4. 用于名词、动词或形容词前表示时间和顺序的前缀。常见的有 **re-** (重新、再), **pre-** (在……之前), **post-** (在……之后)。如:

rebuild (重建)

reread (重读)

rewrite (重写)

prebuilt (预制的)

prehistory (史前史)

posttest (课程结束考核)

postindustrial (后工业化的)

5. 用于名词前表示方位前缀。常见的有 **under-**, **sub-** (在……的下面)。如:

underground (地下的、地铁)

underway (进行中的)

subway (地铁)

submarine (潜水艇)

6. 用在动词前表示“错误”行为的前缀 **mis-**。如:

misdial (拨错号码)

misunderstand (误解)

misplace (错放)

7. 其他前缀有: bi- (两个的、双重的), inter- (相互、……之间), co- (共同、相互), ex- (向外的、以前的), over- (超过、太多、全面地、在……上面、翻倒), tele- (超过一段距离、通过无限电), self- (自我), kilo- (千), anti- (反对、抵抗)。如:

antibody (抗体)

antigas (防毒的)

bicycle (双轮自行车)

bimonthly (双月的)

co-exist (共存)

co-operate (共同操作)

exchange (交换)

ex-president (前总统)

intercollegiate (学院间的)

international (国际的)

kilogram (千克)

kilometer (千米)

over-careful (过分小心的)

overcoat (外套)

overwork (过度劳累)

self-confident (自信的)

selflessness (无私)

telegram (电报)

telephone (电话)

## 2. 后缀

### 1) 构成名词的后缀

表示人或器皿的有:

-er 和-or 表示“做……的人、做……的物”,“从事……的人、住在……的人”,常加于动词、名词之后。-ee 表示受动者, -ess 表示女性。如:

actress (女演员)

addressee (收信人)

calculator (计算器)

computer (计算机)

cooker (炊具)

driver (司机)

editor (编辑)

employee (雇员)  
hostess (女主人)  
inventor (发明者)  
islander (岛民)  
payee (收款人)  
recorder (收音机)  
singer (歌手)  
visitor (参观者)  
writer (作者)

**-ist, -an, -ese, -ant** 表示“……的人、……家、……主义者、……者”。**-ian** 表示“精通……的人、住在……的人”。如:

assistant (助手)  
Chicagoan (芝加哥人)  
Chinese (中国人)  
contestant (竞争者)  
German (德国人)  
Japanese (日本人)  
magician (魔术师)  
musician (音乐家)  
Parisian (巴黎人)  
pianist (钢琴家)  
Russian (俄国人)  
scientist (科学家)

表示性质或状态的有: **-ship, -ity, -th, -ness, -ence, -ance, -dom, - (t) y, - (e) ry**。如:

ability (能力)  
activity (活动)  
anxiety (焦虑)  
continuance (持续)  
convenience (方便)  
cookery (烹饪术)  
darkness (黑暗)  
delivery (交货)  
difference (差异)  
difficulty (困难)  
entrance (入口)  
freedom (自由)

friendship (友谊)  
goodness (善良)  
relationship (关系)  
rocketry (火箭学)  
safety (安全)  
strength (力量)  
warmth (温暖)  
wisdom (智慧)

表示动作、过程或结果的有: - (a) tion, -ing, -ment, -sion, -al, -age, -ure。如:

arrival (到达)  
carriage (运输)  
decision (决定)  
development (发展)  
education (教育)  
explanation (解释)  
exposure (暴露)  
failure (失败)  
feeling (感觉)  
marriage (婚姻)  
meaning (意思)  
movement (运动)  
permission (允许)  
production (生产)  
refusal (拒绝)  
restriction (限制)

表示身份、时代、资格或职位的有: -ship 和-hood。如:

manhood (成人)  
boyhood (少年时代)  
professorship (教授职位)  
readership (读者群)

其他的有: -sm 表示“……的主义、……的学说、……的行为、……式、……的特征”。

如:

socialism (社会主义)  
Americanism (美式用法)  
tourism (旅游业)

## 2) 构成形容词的后缀

**-ful** 表示“充满……的、有……的性质”。如:

helpful (有帮助的)

hopeful (有希望的)

powerful (强大的)

useful (有用的)

wonderful (极好的)

**-less** 表示“无、不做、不能”。如:

careless (粗心的)

countless (无数的)

harmless (无害的)

helpless (无助的)

hopeless (无望的)

**-y** 表示“充分、充满、倾向于”，加于名词后成为形容词。如:

dirty (肮脏的)

easy (容易的)

funny (滑稽可笑的)

healthy (健康的)

rainy (下雨的)

**-ous, -eous, -ious** 表示“具有……的、有……特性”。如:

anxious (焦急的)

courteous (有礼貌的)

dangerous (危险的)

desirous (渴望的)

erroneous (不正确的)

various (不同的)

**-al** 表示“像……的、与……有关的”。如:

cultural (文化的)

medical (医学的)

natural (自然的)

personal (私人的)

**-(a) ble** 表示“可……的”。如:

believable (可信的)

drinkable (可喝的)  
eatable (可食的)  
soluble (可溶解的)  
visible (可看见的)

**-ern** 表示 “……方向的”。如:

eastern (东方的)  
northern (北方的)  
southern (南方的)  
western (西方的)

**-like, -ish** 表示 “像……的”。如:

childish (孩子气的)  
childlike (孩子似的)  
foolish (愚蠢的)  
ladylike (温雅的)  
snobbish (势利的)  
sportsmanlike (有运动员精神的)

**-ant, -ent, -ar, -ary, -ly, -ive, -ic (al), -ing, -ed** 表示 “……的”。如:

attractive (吸引人的)  
boring (厌烦的)  
charming (迷人的)  
daily (每天的)  
different (不同的)  
distant (远的)  
efficient (效率高的)  
elective (随意选择的)  
elementary (基本的)  
excited (兴奋的)  
familiar (熟悉的)  
imaginary (想像的)  
monthly (每月的)  
musical (音乐的)  
poetic (诗歌的)  
productive (多产的)  
reluctant (勉强的)  
worried (焦虑的)

**-ly 加在名词之后变成形容词。如:**

friendly (友好的)

motherly (母亲的)

deathly (死一般的)

### 3) 构成副词的后缀

**-ly 大多加在形容词之后, 构成副词。如:**

badly (严重地)

beautifully (漂亮地)

easily (容易地)

finally (最终地)

happily (高兴地)

suddenly (突然地)

**-ward (s) 表示“向……”。如:**

backward (向后)

inward (向里、向内)

upwards (向上)

**4) 构成动词的后缀主要有: -en, -ise / ize, -ify 等。如:**

beatify (使享福)

blacken (使变黑)

classify (分类)

computerize (使计算机化)

deepen (加深)

fasten (系紧)

identify (识别)

modernize (使现代化)

symbolize (象征)

## 四、合成法

由两个或两个以上独立且语义不相同的词合成一个新词, 这种构词方法就是合成法。

### 1. 合成名词的方法

1) 名词+名词。如: silkworm (蚕), blood-test (验血)

2) 形容词+名词。如: shorthand (速记), gentleman (绅士)

3) 动名词+名词。如: reading-room (阅览室), sleeping-pill (安眠药)

- 4) 动词+名词。如: playboy (花花公子), typewriter (打字机)
- 5) 名词+动名词。如: handwriting (书法), dress-making (打扮)
- 6) 动词+副词。如: get-together (聚会), breakthrough (突破)
- 7) 副词+动词。如: downfall (垮台), outbreak (爆发)
- 8) 名词+动词。如: rainfall (降雨), heartbeat (心跳)
- 9) 介词+名词。如: afternoon (下午), by-product (副产品)
- 10) 副词+动名词。如: well-being (福利)
- 11) 名词+介词+名词。如: commander-in-chief (总司令)
- 12) 形容词+介词+动名词。如: good-for-nothing (无用之人)
- 13) 动词+介词。如: go-between (中间人)

## 2. 合成动词的方法

- 1) 名词+动词。如: house-keep (看守房子), brain-wash (洗脑)
- 2) 副词+动词。如: overhear (偷听), undergo (经历)
- 3) 形容词+动词。如: blacklist (记在黑名单上), white-wash (粉刷)

## 3. 合成形容词的方法

- 1) 形容词+过去分词。如: absent-minded (心不在焉的), ready-made (现成的)
- 2) 形容词+现在分词。如: good-looking (漂亮的)
- 3) 副词+现在分词。如: far-reaching (深远的)
- 4) 名词+现在分词。如: peace-loving (爱好和平的)
- 5) 名词+过去分词。如: heart-felt (由衷的)
- 6) 副词+过去分词。如: widespread (分布广泛的)
- 7) 形容词+名词。如: everyday (每天的), first-rate (一流的)
- 8) 名词+形容词。如: airsick (晕机的), seasick (晕船的)
- 9) 介词+名词。如: downhill (下坡的)
- 10) 形容词+形容词。如: grey-white (灰白色)
- 11) 副词+形容词。如: overall (全面的)
- 12) 名词+介词+名词。如: face-to-face (面对面的)
- 13) 形容词+动词+形容词。如: happy-go-lucky (无忧无虑的)
- 14) 形容词+连词+形容词。如: out-and-out (彻底的)

## 4. 合成副词的方法

- 1) 介词+名词。如: beforehand (预先)
- 2) 形容词+名词。如: hotfoot (急忙地)
- 3) 形容词+副词。如: whole-heartedly (全心全意地), forever (永远)
- 4) 副词+副词。如: however (无论如何)

## 5. 合成代词的方法

- 1) 形容词+名词。如: everything (每件事), everyone (每个人)
- 2) 物主代词+self。如: myself (我自己), yourself (你自己)
- 3) 代词宾格+self。如: herself (她自己), himself (他自己)

## 6. 合成介词的方法

- 1) 副词+副词。如: whatever (无论什么)
- 2) 副词+名词。如: outside (在……外面), inside (在……里面)
- 3) 介词+副词。如: within (在……之内), without (没有、不)
- 4) 副词+介词。如: into (进入)

## 7. 其他方法

利用叠声也可以组合成合成词。如: chit-chat (闲谈), walkie-talkie (步话机), zigzag (之字形), criss-cross (纵横交错), tip-top (极好的)。