



专题一 名 词

- () 1. It was the first time for Julie to have a class in the _____ room.
A. computer B. computers'
C. computer's D. computers
- () 2. —What's the _____ like today?
—Cloudy.
A. sky B. air
C. land D. weather
- () 3. Mum, please get me a new _____ when you go shopping.
A. clothes B. dress
C. clothing D. trousers
- () 4. My English teacher often gives me _____ on my English study.
A. many advice B. some advice
C. two advice D. two piece of advice
- () 5. Do you know whose this pair of _____ are?
A. umbrellas B. ties
C. trousers D. flowers
- () 6. The boy didn't sleep well last night because of the _____ from the factory.
A. voice B. noise

- C. music D. song
- () 7. We should keep our _____ clean.
A. tooth B. tooths
C. toothes D. teeth
- () 8. I have two _____ and three bottles of _____ here.
A. orange; orange B. oranges; oranges
C. oranges; orange D. orange; oranges
- () 9. Little Tom's mother was proud of him because he drew plenty of _____ and one of them won the top prize last year.
A. paint B. painting
C. paintings D. painting's
- () 10. After moving to their new house, the Lees bought some _____ in the mall nearby.
A. furniture B. chair
C. table D. shelf
- () 11. —What time is it now?
—My _____ says it is ten o'clock.
A. watch B. shirt
C. skirt D. wallet
- () 12. It is a great _____ to introduce our new professor.
A. pity B. failure
C. shame D. pleasure
- () 13. Will you have a little _____?
A. more fishes B. more fish
C. much fishes D. fishes
- () 14. There are ten _____ in our school. Two of them are from the countryside.
A. woman teacher B. woman teachers
C. women teacher D. women teachers
- () 15. All the _____ teachers and _____ students are having a meeting there.
A. women; girls B. women; girl
C. woman; girls D. woman; girl
- () 16. The old man used to raise many _____ to make a living on the farm.
A. duck B. horse
C. bird D. sheep
- () 17. Mr. Black is a friend of _____.
A. Jack's aunt's B. Jack's aunt
C. Jack aunt's D. Jack aunt's of
- () 18. _____ are big and bright.
A. The classroom window B. The window of the classroom

- C. The windows of the classroom D. The classroom's windows
- () 19. —How do you pay your _____?
—Well, I use Alipay.
A. bill B. menu
C. value D. price
- () 20. There is good _____ for you. I've found your lost watch.
A. news B. idea
C. message D. thought
- () 21. —Excuse me, sir. Are you ready to order now?
—Yes. I'd like two _____ and two _____.
A. hamburger; cup of juice B. hamburgers; cup of juice
C. hamburger; cups of juice D. hamburgers; cups of juice
- () 22. My father told me _____ just now.
A. two piece of news B. two pieces of news
C. two news D. two pieces of newses
- () 23. The _____ are going to fly to Harbin.
A. Germen B. Germany
C. Germanys D. Germans
- () 24. Twelve _____ were hurt, but no _____ were lost in that accident.
A. person; life B. peoples; life
C. peoples; lives D. persons; lives
- () 25. The _____ is that we have lots of _____ to ask now.
A. problem; questions B. question; problems
C. question; problem D. problem; question
- () 26. —Please help me move the table in.
—But there is not enough _____ for it.
A. place B. floor
C. room D. ground
- () 27. The _____ eat a lot of rice.
A. Japanese B. Japan people
C. people of Japanese D. Japaneses
- () 28. My family raise a lot of _____, including two _____.
A. cattles; cows B. cows; cattle
C. cattle; cows D. cow; cattles
- () 29. _____ turn green in spring.
A. Leaf B. Leaves
C. Leave D. Leafs
- () 30. Yesterday I went to the supermarket and bought a lot of _____.

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- C. mistake D. promise
- () 42. —Would you like some _____?
—Oh, yes, just a little.
A. pears B. oranges
C. cookies D. juice
- () 43. She has been in Tianjin for ten years. Tianjin has become her second _____.
A. family B. house
C. home D. room
- () 44. He is a success as a leader but he hasn't _____ in teaching.
A. many experiences B. much experience
C. an experience D. a lot experience
- () 45. _____ fathers made them have piano lessons.
A. Peter and Ann's B. Peter's and Ann's
C. Peter's and Ann D. Peter and Ann
- () 46. We haven't got much _____ for our picnic. Will you go and get some?
A. apple B. tomato
C. bread D. biscuit
- () 47. We sell _____ jackets in our shop.
A. woman and child's B. women and children
C. women's and children's D. woman's and child's
- () 48. Here's my card. Let's keep in _____.
A. touch B. relation
C. connection D. friendship
- () 49. The Great Wall was made not only by _____ and stone, but also the flesh and blood of _____ men.
A. earth; millions of B. earths; millions
C. the earth; million of D. the earths; millions
- () 50. Have you found two _____ on the leaves?
A. drops of water B. drops of waters
C. drops water D. drop of waters

专题二 代 词

- () 1. On the first day, the teacher asked the students to write _____ names on the paper.
A. they B. them
C. themselves D. their
- () 2. By the way, who will teach _____ pop music next term?
A. us B. our
C. ours D. we
- () 3. When I was walking along the street, I met a friend of _____.
A. me B. I
C. my D. mine
- () 4. —Is this Kate's bicycle?
—No, _____ is under the tree. She put it there this morning.
A. his B. hers
C. mine D. yours
- () 5. My mother is so busy working. She has _____ of her time to read books.
A. few B. a few
C. little D. a little
- () 6. Believing in _____ is a very important rule for you to get along well with others.
A. myself B. himself
C. yourself D. herself
- () 7. —Do you mind if Peter joins you in your work?
—Yes, I do. I will be glad to work with _____ Peter.
A. anyone but B. no one except
C. all besides D. everyone and
- () 8. The books here are not so well written as _____ on the shelf.
A. that B. those
C. ones D. them
- () 9. Everybody is here, _____?
A. isn't everybody B. isn't it
C. is he D. aren't they
- () 10. —Is this _____ computer?
—Yes, it's _____. My mother bought it for me.
A. you; me B. your; my

- A. anyone's else's B. anyone's else
C. anyone else's D. anyone else
- () 23. Try to work out the problem _____.
A. all by yourself B. by you
C. all by yours D. by your
- () 24. This is Tom's book. Please show _____ to _____.
A. it; him B. its; him
C. it; he D. it; his
- () 25. There is one year between _____.
A. her and he B. you and I
C. her and me D. you and he
- () 26. —What's this in English?
—_____ a pencil case.
A. That is B. This is
C. Its D. It's
- () 27. We study Chinese, English, maths and some _____ subjects.
A. other B. one
C. the other D. another
- () 28. They don't have _____ color pencils, but I have _____.
A. some; some B. any; some
C. some; any D. no; some
- () 29. Mary can speak _____ Chinese, but she can write _____ Chinese words.
A. a few; a little B. a little; few
C. a little; a few D. little; few
- () 30. —Look, _____ is dancing under the tree.
—That's my cousin, Anna.
A. everybody B. anybody
C. nobody D. somebody
- () 31. —Your English is so good. Who taught you?
—_____. I learned it all by myself.
A. Somebody B. Everybody
C. Nobody D. Anybody
- () 32. There are fifty students in Class One. Twenty of them are boys, and _____ are girls.
A. the other B. the others
C. others D. another
- () 33. —Is this iPad yours?
—Yes. My parents bought _____ for my language learning.
A. one B. it

- C. other D. another
- () 34. —Can I come today or tomorrow?
—_____. I'm busy today and tomorrow.
A. Either B. Neither
C. Each D. None
- () 35. It's such difficult work, but _____ of them four felt disappointed.
A. neither B. both
C. none D. all
- () 36. Is there _____ with your computer?
A. something wrong B. anything wrong
C. wrong something D. wrong anything
- () 37. —Which would you like, this sweater or that one?
—I'm afraid I like neither. Would you please show me _____?
A. other B. another
C. the other D. the one
- () 38. —Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?
—_____ is OK. I don't care.
A. Either B. Neither
C. Both D. None
- () 39. Don't worry. We have _____ food in the fridge now.
A. few B. many
C. little D. much
- () 40. The climate here is often said to be similar to _____.
A. Japan B. one of Japan
C. that of Japan D. in Japan
- () 41. Jim drives a car more carefully than _____ else in his family.
A. no one B. another
C. anyone D. the one
- () 42. —Why do you like swimming?
—Because I find _____ very relaxing.
A. it B. one
C. those D. these
- () 43. Yesterday I had a piece of beef, vegetables and _____ rice for dinner.
A. some B. a few
C. few D. a
- () 44. I turned to bookstores and libraries looking for information and found _____.
A. none B. both
C. one D. neither

- () 45. —When shall we go swimming, this Friday or Saturday?
—_____ is OK. I'll be free next week.
A. All B. Neither
C. Either D. Both
- () 46. —What a wonderful model car!
—Thanks. I made it with a 3D printer by _____.
A. it B. me
C. itself D. myself
- () 47. I have _____ of my friends here and they often visit me.
A. few B. a few
C. little D. a little
- () 48. —How heavily it rained this early morning!
—Yes. But _____ of the students in our class was late for the class.
A. some B. any
C. none D. all
- () 49. Do you have _____ to say?
A. anything important B. important anything
C. something important D. important something
- () 50. Sally has two brothers. One is a worker and _____ is an engineer.
A. another B. the others
C. others D. the other

专题三 数 词

- () 1. The _____ month of the year is February.
A. one B. first
C. two D. second
- () 2. The beautiful skirts are on show in the shop. Jane likes _____.
A. the ninth B. the nineth
C. nine D. ninth
- () 3. I think _____ lesson is the most difficult in this book.
A. five B. fifth
C. the fifth D. fifteen
- () 4. About _____ people are in the People's Park at weekends.
A. two hundreds B. two hundreds of
C. two hundred D. hundred of
- () 5. Lincoln was born on _____.
A. February 12th, 1809 B. 1809, February 12th
C. 1809, 12th February D. February 1809, 12th
- () 6. There are _____ words in the text of the _____ lesson.
A. hundred of; fifth B. a hundred of; fiveth
C. hundreds of; fifth D. hundreds of; fiveth
- () 7. There are _____ seconds in a minute.
A. fourty B. forty
C. sixteen D. sixty
- () 8. _____ of the students in our class have lunch at school.
A. Two fifth B. Threes fifths
C. One thirds D. Three quarters
- () 9. Lin Tao gets up at _____ in the morning.
A. half past six B. six past half
C. past half six D. half six past
- () 10. December _____ is Christmas.
A. twenty-five B. the twenty-fifth
C. the twentieth-five D. twentieth-fifth
- () 11. _____ of the workers in this factory is about two hundred. _____ of them are women workers.

- A. The number; First third B. The number; One third
C. A number; Half D. A number; Three quarters
- () 12. They lived in a _____ hotel, which is about _____ away.
A. five star; 10 kilometers B. five-star; 10 kilometers
C. five stars; 10-kilometer D. five-stars; 10-kilometers
- () 13. —Do you have enough men to carry these chairs?
—No. I think we need _____ men.
A. another B. two others
C. more two D. two more
- () 14. The airport is _____ from my home.
A. two hour's ride B. two hours' ride
C. two hour ride D. two hours ride
- () 15. The famous professor lives on _____ floor in Block _____.
A. four; 5 B. four; 5th
C. the fourth; 5 D. the fourth; 5th
- () 16. Tom bought _____ for himself yesterday.
A. two pairs of shoes B. two pair of shoe
C. two pair of shoes D. two pairs shoes
- () 17. It took me _____ to finish my homework.
A. a half and two hour B. two hour and a half
C. two and a half hour D. two and a half hours
- () 18. Both of the two rulers are broken. I want to buy a _____ one.
A. three B. third
C. forth D. /
- () 19. —What's the time, please?
—It's _____.
A. nine thirty-five B. forty-eight past six
C. fifty-five to four D. thirty-one two
- () 20. Mr. Black left here _____ ago.
A. half a hour B. half an hour
C. an half hour D. a half hours
- () 21. Now children, turn to Page _____ and look at the _____ picture in Lesson Two.
A. Twentieth; one B. Twenty; one
C. Twentieth; first D. Twenty; first
- () 22. There are _____ days in a year.
A. three hundreds sixty-five B. three hundred and sixty-five
C. the third hundred sixty-five D. third hundred and sixty-five
- () 23. —On which floor do you live?

- The _____ floor, and my room number is _____.
- A. fifth; five zero two B. fifth; five zero second
C. five; five zero second D. five; five zero two
- () 24. —How old is your daughter?
—_____. We had a special party for her _____ birthday last week.
A. Ninth; ninth B. Nine; nine
C. Ninth; nine D. Nine; ninth
- () 25. The story happened _____ .
A. in 1960's B. in his 60's
C. in 60's D. in the 1960's
- () 26. My brother spends _____ of his money buying books every year.
A. two fifths B. two fifth
C. second fifths D. one fifths
- () 27. Which of the following is wrong?
A. He is a fifteen-year-old boy. B. He is at the age of 15.
C. He is a boy of 15. D. He is fifteen year old.
- () 28. Tuesday is the _____ day of a week in English.
A. first B. second
C. third D. fourth
- () 29. The students went out of the room _____.
A. one by two B. one by one
C. two by another D. one by the other
- () 30. I've been a student there for nearly two and _____ half years.
A. a B. an
C. the D. /
- () 31. —How soon will you finish your work?
—In about _____.
A. one and a half month B. one month and a half
C. one and half a month D. a month and half
- () 32. —Which room do you live in?
—_____.
A. The 201 Room B. Room 201
C. Room 201st D. The 201's Room
- () 33. Staying in a hotel for a day costs _____ renting a house in the country for a week.
A. twice much than B. twice as much as
C. as much as twice D. as much twice as
- () 34. The playground is _____ that one.
A. three times as big as B. three times bigger as

- C. three time bigger as D. as three times big as
- () 35. —How old is Steve?
—He is _____ and he has an _____ sister.
A. 13-year-old; 10 years old B. 13 years old; 11-year-old
C. 13 years old; 10-years-old D. 13-years-old; 11-years-old
- () 36. The boy is _____.
A. 1.5 metre tall B. 1.5 metres tall
C. 1.5 metre high D. 1.5 metres high
- () 37. _____ of the coats _____ made of cotton. They feel comfortable.
A. Two-thirds; is B. Two-thirds; are
C. Two-third; is D. Two-third; are
- () 38. —Do you mind telling us something about this area?
—Not at all. _____ of the land in this area _____ covered with trees and grass.
A. Two fifth; is B. Two fifth; are
C. Two fifths; is D. Two fifths; are
- () 39. —Which bus do you often take?
—_____.
A. Bus 113 B. Bus No. 113
C. 113 Bus D. The Bus No. 113
- () 40. About _____ of the workers in my company _____ to work every day.
A. two-nineths; drives B. two-nineths; drive
C. two-ninths; drives D. two-ninths; drive
- () 41. —Can I help you?
—Yes, I'd like _____ for my twin daughters.
A. two pair of glasses B. two pair of glass
C. two pairs of glasses D. two pairs glass
- () 42. We don't have enough nurses to look after the patients. At least _____ are needed.
A. ten another nurses B. more ten nurses
C. other ten nurses D. another ten nurses
- () 43. At night we can see _____ stars in the sky.
A. thousands and thousands of B. thousand and thousands of
C. a thousand and thousands D. thousand and thousand
- () 44. The _____ World Table Tennis Championship began _____ the morning of May 25, 2010 _____ Moscow, Russia.
A. Fifty; in; in B. Fiftieth; on; in
C. Fiftieth; in; on D. Fifty; on; in
- () 45. The train from Shanghai will arrive _____.
A. in quarter past six B. in a quarter past six

- C. at quarter past six
D. at a quarter past six
- () 46. —What's the date today?
—It's _____.
A. Tuesday
B. June Fourth
C. June the four
D. June the fourth
- () 47. —What year was it?
—It was _____.
A. nineteen hundred and ninety-seven
B. nineteen and ninety-seven
C. nineteen ninety and seven
D. nineteen ninety-seven
- () 48. The basketball team of our school ranks _____ in the match.
A. three
B. third
C. the three
D. the third
- () 49. —Where is the reading room?
—It's on _____ floor of the teaching building.
A. nine
B. ninth
C. the ninth
D. nineteen
- () 50. My father was born _____. When he was _____, he went abroad.
A. in 1970; in his thirty
B. in the 1970s; in his thirties
C. in the 1970; in his thirty
D. in 1970s; in his thirties

第一部分 语法知识

专题一 名词

1. A 考查名词。“计算机房”用 computer room, 是固定用法。故选 A。
2. D 考查名词词义辨析。sky 意为“天空”; air 意为“空气”; land 意为“陆地”; weather 意为“天气”。根据答语“多云的”可知是在谈论天气。故选 D。
3. B 考查名词的用法。a new 后面只能接可数名词单数形式, clothes, trousers 均为复数, clothing 为不可数名词。故选 B。
4. B 考查名词的用法。advice 为不可数名词, 不能用 many 和 two 修饰。“两条建议”应该用 two pieces of advice。some 既可以修饰可数名词也可以修饰不可数名词。故选 B。
5. C 考查名词的用法。能与 pair 连用的只有 trousers。故选 C。
6. B 考查名词词义辨析。voice 意为“嗓音”; noise 意为“噪音”; music 意为“音乐”; song 意为“歌曲”。根据前面 The boy didn't sleep well... 可知空格处指的是“噪音”。故选 B。
7. D 考查名词复数形式。tooth 意为“牙齿”, 其复数形式为 teeth。故选 D。
8. C 考查名词词义辨析。orange 意为“橙汁”时为不可数名词; orange 意为“橘子”时为可数名词。句意为“我有两个橘子和三瓶橙汁”。故选 C。
9. C 考查名词的复数。空格前的 plenty of 可以修饰可数名词复数和不可数名词, painting (画)的复数形式是 paintings。故选 C。
10. A 考查名词复数形式。furniture 意为“家具”, 是不可数名词, 无复数形式; chair 意为“椅子”, 是可数名词, 复数形式是 chairs; table 意为“桌子”, 是可数名词, 复数形式是 tables; shelf 意为“架子”, 是可数名词, 复数形式是 shelves。根据空格前的 some(一些)可知此处应该填一个复数名词。故选 A。
11. A 考查名词词义辨析。watch 意为“手表”; shirt 意为“衬衫”; skirt 意为“裙子”; wallet 意为“钱包”。选项中与时间相关的是“手表”。故选 A。
12. D 考查名词词义辨析。pity 意为“可惜, 遗憾”; failure 意为“失败”; shame 意为“羞耻”; pleasure 意为“高兴”。根据句意“很高兴给大家介绍我们的新来的教授”可知选 D。
13. B 考查不可数名词的用法。fish 在题中意为“鱼肉”, 是不可数名词, 空格前面 a little 只修饰不可数名词。注意: fishes 意为“鱼”, 表示鱼的种类时, 是可数名词。故选 B。
14. D 考查名词复数。有 man 或 woman 作定语的合成词, 两部分都要变复数。如“十位女教师”用 ten women teachers 表示。故选 D。
15. B 考查名词的复数形式。“女老师”的复数形式为 women teachers, “女学生”的复数形式为 girl students。故选 B。
16. D 考查名词复数。空格前面的 many 修饰可数名词的复数, sheep 单复同形, 其他三个

选项都是单数形式。故选 D。

17. A 考查名词所有格。“杰克的阿姨的一个朋友”可表述为 a friend of Jack's aunt's。故选 A。
18. C 考查名词所有格。“教室的窗户”可表述为 the window of the classroom, 无生命的名词常用“of+名词”所有格。又因为谓语是复数形式。故选 C。
19. A 考查名词词义辨析。bill 意为“账单”; menu 意为“菜单”; value 意为“价值”; price 意为“价格”。根据答语“Well, I use Alipay.”可知是用支付宝支付账单。故选 A。
20. A 考查名词词义辨析。news 意为“新闻, 消息”; idea 意为“想法”; message 意为“信息”; thought 意为“想法”。句意为“有一个好消息告诉你, 我找到你丢失的手表了”。news 是不可数名词, 前面不用冠词, 如用, 则要表达为 a piece of news; 如果选其他选项, 则需要在 good 前加不定冠词 a。故选 A。
21. D 考查名词单复数。hamburger 是可数名词, 前面有 two 修饰, 要用复数形式, 排除 A 和 C; juice 是不可数名词, 不可数名词在表示具体的数量时需用相应的量词, 单复数形式体现在量词上。“两杯果汁”应表达为 two cups of juice。故选 D。
22. B 考查不可数名词的用法。news 意为“新闻, 消息”, 是不可数名词, 不可数名词的复数表达需要借助量词, 通常使用“a/an/基数词+量词(可数名词充当)+of+不可数名词”结构来表示, 单复数形式体现在量词上, “两条新闻”即 two pieces of news。故选 B。
23. D 考查名词复数。“德国人”的复数形式是直接在其后加 s, 即 Germans。故选 D。
24. D 考查名词复数。people 表示人们, 是集合名词; “十二个人”应该用 person 的复数, 即 persons。第二个空格表示“生命”, 即 life, 且谓语动词是 were, 应填复数形式 lives。故选 D。
25. A 考查名词的用法。problem 意为“问题, 麻烦”, 需要解决(solve)。而 question 意为“疑问, 问题”, 是需要解答(answer)的。这两个词都是可数名词, 其复数形式直接加 s, 第二个空格前有 lots of 修饰, 因此用复数形式。故选 A。
26. C 考查名词词义辨析。句意为“——请帮我把桌子搬进来。——但是没有足够的空间了。”room 有“空间”的意思。故选 C。
27. A 考查名词复数。Japanese 意为“日本人”, 单复同形。故选 A。
28. C 考查名词的复数形式。cattle 是牛群, 本身就是复数; cow 的复数形式为 cows。故选 C。
29. B 考查名词复数。leaf 意为“树叶”, 其复数形式为“leaves”。故选 B。
30. A 考查名词的复数形式。tomato 和 potato 的复数形式都是在单词后加-es, vegetable 的复数形式是在单词后加-s, meat 为不可数名词, 不能加-s。故选 A。
31. C 考查名词双重所有格的用法。分析句子结构可知, 这里需要填一个名词性的物主代词。分析选项可知 your 是形容词性物主代词, 其后要加名词; Jack 是名词; you 是代词。只有 C 项符合题意。故选 C。
32. A 考查名词的用法。child 的复数形式是 children, “儿童公园”要用名词所有格, 在其后加's, 即 children's park。故选 A。

33. C 考查名词的用法。由谓语 has 可以判断主语是单数,即 boy;第二个空格前有数词 two 修饰,因此用 watch 的复数形式,即 watches。故选 C。
34. C 考查名词复数形式。句意为:“从 2018 年 1 月 1 日开始,每对中国夫妇可以有两个孩子。”“两个孩子”用 two children。故选 C。
35. D belong to sb. 为固定结构,意为“属于某人”,其后不能用名词所有格。故选 D。
36. C 考查名词所有格。表示两个或两个以上名词共同所有,只需在最后一个名词后加 's。故选 C。
37. D 考查名词复数。shoe 是可数名词,且是成双成对的,应用复数 shoes;有量词且数量大于 1 时,量词应用复数形式。“两双鞋”即 two pairs of shoes。故选 D。
38. B 考查名词词义辨析。movement 意为“移动”;suggestion 意为“建议”;greeting 意为“问候”;treatment 意为“治疗”。根据语境可知,第一个人希望得到对方的一些提高英语口语的建议。故选 B。
39. A 考查名词复数。Frenchman 是复合词,其复数形式为 Frenchmen;German 的复数是直接在单词末尾加 s。故选 A。
40. A 考查名词词义辨析。根据上文“今天很热,我现在渴了”可知只有 water 符合题意。故选 A。
41. D 考查名词词义辨析。joke 意为“玩笑”;noise 意为“噪音”;mistake 意为“错误”;promise 意为“诺言”。句意为:“——妈妈,我今年会少吃快餐,相信我。——如果你许下诺言的话,那么你就必须遵守。”故选 D。
42. D 考查不可数名词。some 后面可接可数名词复数或不可数名词。a little 用来修饰不可数名词。由答语中的 just a little 可知只有 juice 符合语法规则。故选 D。
43. C 考查名词词义辨析。family 是指家庭或家庭成员;house 是指房子(住所);room 是指房间;而 home 是指家。此处指天津已变成她的第二个家。故选 C。
44. B 考查名词复数。experience 作“经验”讲时是不可数名词。作“经历”讲时是可数名词。本句中应理解为“经验”,因此是不可数名词,排除 A、C。a lot 是副词,意为“非常”。故选 B。
45. B 考查名词所有格。表示两个人共有一样事物,只需在最后一个人的名字后加 's;如果表示各自所有,则需在各个名字后加 's,其后通常是复数名词。本题空格后是 fathers。故选为 B。
46. C 考查名词的用法。apple, tomato, biscuit 都是可数名词,空格前的 much 修饰不可数名词,排除 A、B、D 项。故选 C。
47. C 考查名词所有格。表示两个或两个以上名词并列,并且分别所有,需在几个名词后都加 's。表示女士夹克、儿童夹克时,常用复数形式 women's jackets, children's jackets。故选 C。
48. A 考查名词词义辨析。touch 意为“联系”;relation 意为“关系”;connection 意为“连接,关系”;friendship 意为“友谊”。keep in touch 意为“保持联系”,是固定搭配。故选 A。

49. A 考查名词复数。句意为“长城不仅是用石头和泥土筑成的,而且也是用数以百万计的人的血肉筑成的。”earth 是不可数名词,因此排除 B、D。“数以百万的”应为 millions of。故选 A。
50. A 考查名词复数。water 是不可数名词,不可数名词的复数表达需要借助量词,通常使用“a/an/基数词+量词(可数名词充当)+of+不可数名词”结构来表示,单复数形式体现在量词上。“两滴水”即 two drops of water。故选 A。

专题二 代 词

- D 考查形容词性物主代词。空格处需要形容词性物主代词修饰 names,与 the students 保持一致,应用 their。故选 D。
- A 考查人称代词的用法。teach 后接双宾语,代词用作宾语,应用其宾格形式。故选 A。
- D 考查名词性物主代词。介词 of 后需要接名词性物主代词作宾语。此处 mine 相当于 my friends。故选 D。
- B 考查名词性物主代词。此处缺主语,名词性物主代词可以作主语。根据问句可知,此处应用 hers,相当于 Kate's bicycle。故选 B。
- C 考查不定代词。句意为:“妈妈忙着工作,她读书的时间很少。”表示否定用 little 和 few, little 可用来代替不可数名词, few 可用来代替可数名词。故选 C。
- C 考查反身代词。此处需与句中“for you”保持一致,故 yourself“你自己”符合题意。句意为“相信你自己是与别人友好相处的一条重要法则”。故选 C。
- A 考查不定代词。答语意为:“是的,我介意。我愿意跟任何人一起工作,除了彼得。”故选 A。
- B 考查指示代词。代替复数可数名词用 those 和 the ones, that 代替不可数名词或可数名词的单数。故选 B。
- D 考查人称代词。当主句主语为 everybody 时,反意疑问句的代词一般用 they,也可以用 he 或 she。主句是肯定句,反意疑问句用否定形式。故选 D。
- D 考查物主代词。第一空需要用形容词性物主代词,第二空需要用名词性物主代词。mine 相当于 my computer。故选 D。
- B 考查反身代词。此处与 a man 保持一致要用 himself。句意为“一个称他自己为 Tom 的男人”。故选 B。
- C 考查固定搭配及不定代词。第一空考查固定搭配 by myself“独自地”,故排除 me。第二空用 some“一些”,表示希望得到肯定回答,即 some cakes。故选 C。
- C 考查名词性物主代词。此处与主语 Alice 保持一致需用 hers, hers 相当于 her pen。故选 C。
- B 考查指示代词 ones 代替复数名词 oranges。故选 B。
- A 考查固定句型。“find it + 形容词 + for sb. + to do sth.”是固定句型,意为“发现做某事对某人来说是……的”, find 后加宾语, it 作形式宾语,介词 for 后接宾语用宾格形式。故选 A。

16. B 考查反身代词。主语是 my sister, 故用 herself。dress oneself 意为“某人自己穿衣服”。故选 B。
17. B 考查不定代词 too much 后接不可数名词, 意为“太多”; much too 后接形容词, 意为“太”。故选 B。
18. C “另外三个”可表述为 the other three。故选 C。
19. C 考查指示代词。从句意判断, 此处为电话场景; 打电话时询问对方是谁, 用 Who is that? 故选 C。
20. B 考查不定代词。one 指代可数名词单数, 在此处替代 a toy。故选 B。
21. B 考查指示代词。代替 the number 可以用 that。故选 B。
22. C “别人的信件”可表述为 anyone else's letter。故选 C。
23. A 考查反身代词。“靠某人自己”可表述为 by oneself。故选 A。
24. A 考查代词。代指前文提到的 book 用代词 it; 介词后的宾语要用宾格形式, 指代 Tom 用代词 him。故选 A。
25. C 考查代词。between 后接代词的宾格, 应该把 me 放在其他人称的后面, 以示礼貌。故选 C。
26. D 考查代词。常用句型 What's this/that? 的回答要用“It's...”。故选 D。
27. A 考查不定代词。表示泛指用 other, 意为“其他的”, 后接复数名词。another 后一般只能接单数名词。the other 表示两者中的“另一个”。故选 A。
28. B 考查不定代词。some 一般用于肯定句中, any 一般用于否定句、疑问句和条件句中。故选 B。
29. B Chinese(汉语)是不可数名词, 要用 a little 或 little 修饰, Chinese words(汉字)是可数的, 要用 a few 或 few 修饰。句意为: “玛丽能说一点汉语, 但几乎不会写汉字。”故选 B。
30. D 考查不定代词。由 That's my cousin, Anna. 确定是一个人在跳舞。somebody 表示“某个人, 有人”。句意为: “看, 有人在树下跳舞。”anybody 和 nobody 一般用在否定句和疑问句中。故选 D。
31. C 考查不定代词。根据答语“I learned it all by myself.”可知“没人教我英语, 我是自学的”。故选 C。
32. B 考查代词的用法。others 只能作代词, 意为“其他的人(物或事等)”, 常用来泛指。the other 既能作形容词, 又能作代词, 但它一般用来表示总数为二时的“另外一个”, 经常与 one 搭配。the others 只能作代词, 意思与 others 相近, 但常用来特指, 意为“其余的”。another 既可作形容词, 也可作代词, 只能用于三个或更多的人或物, 泛指同类事物中的“另一个”, 只能代替或修饰单数可数名词。根据句意可知选 B。
33. B 考查代词的用法。it 在此处指代前文提到的 this iPad。故选 B。
34. B 考查代词。根据 I'm busy today and tomorrow. 可知这两天都不行。neither 意为“两者都不”。故选 B。
35. C 考查代词。从 them four 可知有四个人, all 和 none 均可用于三者及以上; but 在此

- 形成转折关系,根据题意“这项工作真难,但是他们四个都没有感到沮丧”可知应选 none。
36. B anything 一般用在疑问句和否定句中,当形容词修饰不定代词时,要放在不定代词的后面(即定语后置)。故选 B。
37. B 考查代词。another 指多个中的另一个,意为“另一,又一”,表泛指,后可接单数名词。(the)other 后需接宾语。another 符合题意。故选 B。
38. A 考查代词。从 I don't care. (我不介意)可知,tea 和 coffee 两者中任何一个均可,因此用 either“(两者中)任一个”。故选 A。
39. D 考查代词。由 Don't worry. (不要担心)可判定,冰箱里有很多食物,food 在此是不可数名词,排除 many 和 few, little 表否定, much “许多”符合题意。故选 D。
40. C 考查指示代词。代替 the climate 可用 that。故选 C。
41. C 考查代词。no one 指“没有人/物,一个都没有”;another 指多个中的“另一个”;the one 特指“那个”;anyone 指“任何一个”。根据题意“吉姆开车比家里任何一个人更加小心”可知选 C。
42. A 考查代词。it 可用来指前文提到的事物,此处用 it 指代问句中出现的 swimming。故选 A。
43. A 考查代词。rice 是不可数名词,不能用 a 或 a few 修饰。few 和 a few 修饰可数名词。some 修饰可数或不可数名词都可以。故选 A。
44. A 考查代词。none 表示“什么也没有”;both 表示“两者都”;one 表示“一个”;neither 表示“两者都不”。此处是说“什么资料也没找到”,information 是不可数名词。故用 none。
45. B 根据回答 I'll be free next week. (下周才会有空)可知,上文提到的 this Friday or Saturday 都不行,表示“两个都不”用 neither。故选 B。
46. D 考查代词。by oneself 意为“亲自,独自”,根据句中的 I 可知,要用相应的反身代词 myself,这里指那个汽车模型是由“我”自己亲自用 3D 打印机制作的。故选 D。
47. B 考查代词。a few 意为“一些人(或事物、地方)”,表示肯定意义,指代可数名词。few 表示否定意义。little 和 a little 指代不可数名词。本题中指代 friends 中的“一些”,用 a few。故选 B。
48. C 考查代词。答语中的 but 在此处表示转折。句意为:“——今天早上的雨下得好大呀!——是的,但我们班的学生无一人迟到。”由此可知选 C。
49. A 考查代词。疑问句中用 anything,修饰复合不定代词的形容词一定要放在它们的后面。故选 A。
50. D 考查不定代词。one... the other... 表示两者中“一个……另一个……”。故选 D。

专题三 数 词

1. D 考查序数词。句意为:“一年中的第二个月份是二月。”序数词表示事物的顺序。故选 D。

2. A 考查序数词。句意为：“商店里正展示美丽的裙装，简喜欢第九件。”这里表达的是简喜欢哪一件，只能用序数词。在使用序数词时，通常前面要加定冠词 the。故选 A。
3. C 考查序数词。句意为：“我认为在这本书中，第五课是最难的。”five 和 fifteen 都表示数量，并且 lesson 在此处是单数形式，排除这两项。序数词前通常加定冠词 the。故选 C。
4. C 考查基数词。当 hundred, thousand, million 前面有具体数字表示具体的几百、几千、几百万时，用单数形式直接修饰名词复数。故选 C。
5. A 在英语中，年、月、日的表达顺序为：月、日、年，或日、月、年。故选 A。
6. C 考查概数表达和序数词。句意为：“第五课的课文里有几百个词。”“第五”用 the fifth 表达，fiveth 是错误写法。排除 B、D 两项。这里的数百词是概数表达，当表示大概的“几百，几千，几百万”等时，用“hundred/thousand/million 的复数形式+of”结构，前面不能加具体数字。故选 C。
7. D 考查基数词及常识。句意为：“一分钟有六十秒。”“六十”用 sixty 表示。fourty 是错误写法。根据常识可知应选 D。
8. D 考查分数表达法。分子在前用基数词，分母在后用序数词。分子大于 1 时，序数词用复数。排除 A、B、C。three quarters 表示“四分之三”。句意为：“我们班四分之三的学生都在学校吃午饭。”故选 D。
9. A 考查时间表达法。“几半点”的表达法用“half past+小时”，如 6:30 half past six。故选 A。
10. B 考查基数词变序数词。当表示“第几十几”时，只需把个位数变成序数词即可。故选 B。
11. B 考查分数表达法。表示“……的数量”应该用“the number of...”。表示“几分之几”时，分子用基数词，分母用序数词。故选 B。
12. B 考查数词。“一家五星级宾馆”可表述为 a five-star hotel，“10 公里远”可表述为 10 kilometers away。故选 B。
13. D 考查“数词+more”表达法。句意为：“——你有足够的人去搬这些椅子吗？——没有，我想我们还需要两个人。”“数词+more”表示数量的增加，即表示在原有基础上又增加了若干数量，two more“还要两个”相当于 two other 或 another two。故选 D。
14. B “乘车两小时”可表述为 two hours' ride，用名词所有格形式，如“步行 20 分钟的路程”可表述为 20 minutes' walk。故选 B。
15. C “第四层楼”可表述为 the fourth floor，要用序数词；“第五街区”可表述为 Block 5，编号要用基数词，首字母大写。故选 C。
16. A 考查数量词。在英语中表达成双成对的概念时，可以用“... of ...”结构，即“数词+表示数量单位的词(pair/piece/bottle/cup 等)+ of +可数名词”，其单复数变化体现在表示数量单位的单词上，如 a pair of shoes（一双鞋），two pairs of shoes（两双鞋）。根据题意可知。应选 A。
17. D 考查“几个半”表达法。表达“几个半”有两种方法：“数词+and+a half+名词复数”

- 和“数词+名词复数+and a half”。本题中 B 项 hour 应该用复数形式。故选 D。
18. B 考查序数词。句意为:“两把尺子都坏了。我想再买第三把。” 故选 B。
19. A 考查时间表达法。表示时间应用基数词。时间表达方式有多种,通常可直接说出时间,即直接表达法。也可以用间接表达法。分钟数没有超过三十分钟的用 past 表示,可译为“过”。分钟数超过三十分钟的用 to 表示,可译为“差”,如三点四十分 twenty to four,即差二十分钟不到四点。故选 A。
20. B 考查时间表达法。“半个小时”用 half an hour 表示。故选 B。
21. D 考查基数词和序数词。表达“第 20 页”时可用 Page Twenty 或者 the twentieth page,表达“第一幅图”时可用 the first picture 或 Picture One。故选 D。
22. B 考查基数词。当表示具体、准确的数目时,hundred, thousand, million 等数词不能用复数,其前要用基数词。故选 B。
23. A 考查楼层及楼号表示法。表顺序时用序数词。“第五层”用 the fifth 表示。房间号用基数词表示。故选 A。
24. D 考查年龄表达法。句意为:“——你女儿几岁? ——九岁,我们上周为她的第九个生日举办了一个特别的派对。” 表达几岁用基数词,表示第几个生日应用序数词。故选 D。
25. D “20 世纪 60 年代”可表述为 in the 1960's 或 in the 1960s;“在他 60 多岁的时候”可表述为 in his 60s。故选 D。
26. A 考查分数表达法。分子在前用基数词,分母在后用序数词。分子大于一时,序数词用复数。故选 A。
27. D 考查年龄的表达形式。D 项“He is fifteen year old”应改为“He is fifteen years old”。故选 D。
28. C 考查序数词。根据西方人的习惯,星期天是第一天,因此 Tuesday(星期二)应该是一周的第三天。故选 C。
29. B 考查数词短语。句意为“学生们依次走出教室。” one by one 表示“逐个地,依次地”,符合题意。故选 B。
30. A 考查 half 的用法。two and a half years 也可说成 two years and a half,都是“两年半”的意思。故选 A。
31. B 考查 half 的用法。“一个半月”可以用 one month and a half,也可以用 one and a half months 表示。故选 B。
32. B 房间编号要用基数词,首字母大写。故选 B。
33. B 倍数表达式有“倍数 + as + *adj./adv.* + as...”“倍数 + 比较级 + than...”。故选 B。
34. A 考查倍数表达。句意为:“这个操场是那个操场的三倍大。”此处为用“倍数+as+形容词/副词原级+as...”结构。常见的倍数表达还有:倍数+形容词/副词比较级+than...;倍数+the+名词(size 大小、length 长、width 宽、height 高、weight 重)+of...。故选 A。
35. B 考查“基数词+名词+形容词”结构。“数字-名词-形容词”结构表示的是形容词,一

般作定语;在这种结构中应注意两点:一是用连字符“-”,二是名词必须用单数。而“数字+名词(复数)+形容词”的结构,一般作表语。根据本题中两个空的位置可知,第一个是作表语,而第二个是作定语。由冠词 an 排除 C 项。故选 B。

36. B 考查数词。形容一个人的身高的形容词用 tall,“1.5 米”表述为 1.5 metres。故选 B。
37. B 考查分数及主谓一致。分子用基数词,分母用序数词,分子大于 1,分母加-s,在分子与分母之间可加连字符也可不加连字符,所以三分之二表示为 two-thirds 或 two thirds;分数在句中作主语时谓语和它所修饰或指代的名词保持一致。本题中 two-thirds 指代 coats,所以谓语用复数形式 are。故选 B。
38. C 考查分数及主谓一致。在英语中表示分数时,分子用基数词,分母用序数词,分子超过 1 时,分母要加-s,可排除 A、B;本句的主语是 the land,是不可数名词,谓语应该用 is。故选 C。
39. B “第 113 路公交车”可表述为 Bus No. 113 或 The No. 113 bus。故选 B。
40. D 考查分数及主谓一致。句意为:“在我的公司每天大约有九分之二的员工开车上班。”two-ninths“九分之二”为固定表达,本句中主语为 workers,是复数形式,谓语动词应用复数形式。故选 D。
41. C 考查量词。句意为:“——我能帮您什么忙吗? ——是的,我想为我的双胞胎女儿买两副眼镜。”结合语境可知 pair 应用复数形式,“眼镜”一般都成对出现,应用复数形式。故选 C。
42. D 考查数量增加表达法。表示在原有数量上的增加,可用“another+基数词+名词”或“基数词+more+名词”来表达。此时 another 有“另外的、额外的、附加的”之意。故选 D。
43. A 考查概数表达。当 hundred/thousand/million/billion 不表示精确数字时,在这些词后加-s,同时与 of 连用,形成短语。如 hundreds of... 表示“数以百计的……”;thousands of ... 表示“数以千计的……”。thousands and thousands of 表示“千千万万的”。故选 A。
44. B 考查序数词和介词用法。首先,表达第五十届要用序数词 the Fiftieth;其次,在 2010 年 5 月 25 日具体的一天的上午要用介词 on;而在俄罗斯的莫斯科市要用介词 in。故选 B。
45. D 考查时间表示法。at+具体时刻,因此本题排除 A 和 B;一刻钟的表达为 a quarter,故选 D。
46. D 考查日期表达法。英语日期的表达是:月份+序数词,同时序数词要与定冠词 the 连用。故选 D。
47. D 考查年份表达法及读法。表示 1997 这个年份,要先读前面两位数 19,也就是 nineteen,再读后面两位数 97,也就是 ninety-seven。故选 D。
48. D 考查序数词。根据题意“我们学校篮球队在比赛中排名第三。”可知此处应该用序数词。序数词要与定冠词 the 连用。故选 D。
49. C 考查序数词。表示在第几层要用序数词,序数词前要加 the,表特指,“the ninth floor”意为“第九层楼”。故选 C。

50. B 考查年龄、年代表达方式。句意为：“我父亲出生于二十世纪七十年代。当他三十多岁时，他出国了。”“在二十世纪七十年代”可表达为 in the 1970s 或 in the 1970's；表示“在某人几十多岁时”用“in + one's + 整十数的复数形式”，“在他三十多岁时”可表达为 in his thirties。故选 B。

专题四 介词和介词短语

1. A 考查表示时间的介词。在现在完成时态中, for 后跟时间段; since 后跟时间点, 意为“自从……(以来)”。故选 A。
2. C 考查介词的用法。句意为:“他在人群中看见了南希。”among 通常用于三者或三者以上的“之间”;在两者之间用 between。故选 C。
3. A 考查介词的用法。over 表示“超过”,有 more than 的意思;on 表示“在……上面”;past 表示“超过某个时间点”;after 指在某个时刻或某时间段之后。句意为:“天太热了,温度已经超过 37 摄氏度了。”故选 A。
4. A 考查方位介词。in the southwest 意为“位于……西南部”,在范围内时用 in,两地接壤时用 on,两地相离时用 to。故选 A。
5. B 考查介词的固定搭配。spend... money on sth. 表示“在某物上花了多少钱”。故选 B。
6. B 考查短语中介词的使用。句意为“在街道的尽头有一家邮局。”at the end of 意为“在……的末端”;in the end 意为“最终”。故选 B。
7. A 考查介词的固定搭配。be curious about 意为“对……感到好奇”。故选 A。
8. A 考查固定结构。be good at doing sth. 意为“擅长做某事”。故选 A。
9. A 考查 with 的用法。句意为:“我喜欢喝加有牛奶和糖的茶。”with 意为“和,带有……”;in 意为“在……里”;inside 意为“在……里面”;of 意为“……的”。故选 A。
10. C 考查短语辨析。look for 意为“寻找”;look up 意为“查找”;look after 意为“照顾,照料”;look like 意为“看起来像”。句意为:“在我不在家的时候他照看我的儿子。”故选 C。
11. C 考查介词的固定搭配。What's wrong with...? 意为“……怎么了?”。故选 C。
12. B 考查介词的用法。with one's help 意为“在某人的帮助下”;on time 意为“按时,准时”。故选 B。
13. C 考查表示方式的介词。by 意为“通过……”,表示用某种方式;in 表示使用某种语言或材料;with 可表示用某种工具。本题是说通过看电影的方式提高英语水平,强调方式。故选 C。
14. A 考查短语辨析。put off 意为“推迟”;put on 意为“穿上”;put up 意为“建造,张贴”;put away 意为“收起来,放好”。句意为:“会议由于坏天气而被推迟。”故选 A。
15. C 考查短语辨析。run up 意为“迅速成长;(物价)上涨”;run at 意为“冲向,向……攻击”;run towards 意为“朝……跑”;run into 意为“撞上,撞到;偶然遇见”。句意为:“当这个小男孩看见一个球时,他如此高兴,以至于他朝着球跑去。”towards 符合句意。故选 C。
16. B 考查介词。表示在“星期几”用介词 on。故选 B。