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英语基础知识

精讲与精练

韩宝玲 编著

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前 言

我是洛阳市中学英语教研员。在二十二年的教学研究工作中,我坚持在学校兼任一个班的教学工作,我不仅熟悉教材,了解教学,而且深知教师和学生的愿望与需求。本书就是在这样的基础上孕育而成的。

本书以初中阶段的英语知识为主要内容,系统归纳总结语法知识、语言现象和语言规律;讲解各项知识的基本内容;讲透知识重点和难点;讲清知识间的联系与异同;并配以专项练习与综合知识练习。本书不仅方便教师查证资料,也方便学生消化、吸收和巩固知识,而且在此基础上适当延伸了相关知识,使学有余力的学生可以继续研究学习。

本书共分词法知识、句法知识和综合基础知识训练三个板块。在语法知识和句法知识的编写上不求面面俱到,只求实用;综合基础知识训练的编写则从教学实际出发,考虑到学生学习知识、运用知识的习惯、特点以及他们在考试中常出现的错误,特意将初中教材中所有的语言知识点,以不同的题型多次重现。这些题型不一定与中招题型吻合,但却是练习该项知识的有效方法之一。

通过使用本书,学生在复习中真正达到温故知新,形成知识网络;温故探新,发现存在问题;温故求新,掌握学习知识的方法;温故得新,学到系统的英语语言基础知识,全面提高英语水平。

本书适合高中学生复习初中阶段知识、初三毕业班复习备考、初二年级培优使用。在使用中,教师可根据学生的具体情况,取舍选用。

在本书的编写过程中,我市的张卓燕、罗焕琴、张慧丽等教师提供了宝贵建议和热心帮助,在此一并表示感谢。

由于水平有限,书中错误或疏漏之处在所难免,敬请使用者批评指正。

韩宝玲

2004年12月

目 录

Contents

第1部分 词 法 1

名词 1

冠词 9

数词 15

介词 22

代词 35

形容词、副词 47

动词 63

非谓语动词 89

第2部分 句 法 103

简单句 103

并列句 116

复合句 116

主谓一致 137

第3部分 基础知识训练 143

第4部分 答 案 182

第 1 部分 词法



名 词

表示人或事物名称的词叫名词。名词可分为可数名词、不可数名词和专有名词三类。名词所涉及的内容有：名词复数的构成、名词的所有格、可数名词与不可数名词的用法、专有名词的用法及近义词辨析等。

一、名词的数

名词分为可数名词和不可数名词。物质名词和抽象名词一般属于不可数名词，通常只有单数形式；个体名词和集体名词一般是可数名词，通常有单数和复数两种形式。

可数名词复数形式的变化可分为规则变化和不规则变化。多数可数名词的复数形式属于规则变化，变复数时一般在单数名词前加-s 或 -es。

1. 规则变化

(1) book—books day—days cat—cats nurse—nurses German—Germans

(2) bus—buses dish—dishes watch—watches box—boxes

(3) leaf—leaves knife—knives yourself—yourselves

roof—roofs (房顶) belief—beliefs (信念) chief—chiefs (首领)

而 handkerchief—handkerchiefs/handkerchieves (手绢)

(4) story—stories copy—copies family—families

(5) boy—boys play—plays key—keys

(6) potato—potatoes tomato—tomatoes hero—heroes radio—radios

photo—photos zoo—zoos

2. 不规则变化

foot—feet

tooth—teeth

goose—geese

man—men

woman—women

policeman—policemen

ox—oxen (牛)

child—children

mouse—mice

3. 单复数同形

sheep deer fish

Chinese Japanese Swiss means jin yuan

4. 只有复数形式

trousers glasses clothes goods stairs people scissors chopsticks

5. 修饰词与被修饰词都用复数

a woman doctor—two women doctors

而 a girl student—two girl students

a sales girl—two sales girls

a man teacher—two men teachers

a lady doctor—two lady doctors

a sports sweater—two sports sweaters

6. 合成名词的复数形式

looker-on—lookers-on (旁观者)

grow-up—grow-ups (成人)

son-in-law—sons-in-law (女婿)

go-between—go-betweens (中间人)

7. 不可数名词用作可数名词时的情况

不可数名词	含 义	可 数 名 词	含 义
chicken	鸡肉	chickens	小鸡
dinner	正餐	dinners	宴会
experience	经验	experiences	经历
fish	鱼	fishes	鱼的种类
glass	玻璃	glasses	眼镜
good	好处	goods	货物
look	表情	looks	相貌
light	光线	lights	灯
matter	物质	matters	事情、问题
room	空间	rooms	房间
sport	运动	sports	运动会
time	时间	times	时代;次(倍)数
work	工作	works	工厂;作品
water	水	waters	水域
wood	木材	woods	树林

二、名词所有格

英语名词的所有格表示所有的关系。它有两种形式:

1. 在名词的词尾加 's 构成的所有格

多用于表示有生命的人或动物的所有格,也可用于表示无生命东西的所有格。常见表达有:

(1) 在名词词尾加's。如:the boy's ball (这个男孩的球)

- (2) 以 s 结尾的复数名词加“'”或“s”均可。如：
the boys' ball (男孩们的球) Engels' s / Engels' works (恩格斯的著作)
- (3) 不以 s 结尾的复数名词还要加's。如：Women's Day (妇女节)
- (4) 表示两人或几人共有，只在最后一个名词之尾加's。如：
Lily and Lucy's room (莉莉和露茜的房间)
- (5) 两人或几人各自所有，则在每个名词后加's，如：
Lucy's and Mary's rooms (露茜的房间和玛莉的房间)
- (6) 表示时间、距离、国家、城市等的无生命名词，也可加's 构成所有格。如：
a three days' sick leave (一张三天的病假条)
five minutes' walk (步行五分钟的路程)
today's newspaper (今天的报纸)
- (7) 's 所属格修饰名词的省略。's 所属格后的名词如指商店、住所等地点时，该名词常省略。如：
at the doctor's (在诊所) go to my aunt's (到我阿姨家)
- (8) 复合名词的所有格和某些短语的所有格是在最后的那个词的词尾上加's。如：
This is my sister-in-law's telephone number. (这是我嫂子的电话号码。)
- (9) 在用作同位语的名词词尾上加's，表示所属关系。如：
Have you seen my brother, Mike's bike? (你看见我弟弟迈克的自行车了吗?)

2. “介词 of + 名词”构成的所有格

- (1) 它多用来表示无生命的东西；如：a map of China (中国地图)
on the wall of the bedroom (在卧室的墙上)
- (2) 当所属物的名词前有冠词、数词、不定代词或指示代词时，用“of + 所有格”来表示所有关系，即双重所有格。如：
a photo of my mother's 我妈妈的一张照片 (不一定是她本人的照片)
而：a photo of my mother 我妈妈的一张照片 (我妈妈本人的照片)
some students of the teachers' (老师的一些学生)
that book of the teacher's (老师的那本书)
which novel of Dickens' (狄更斯的哪本小说)
- (3) “be of + 抽象名词”结构表示“具有……，属于……”的意思。
- ① of + 抽象名词 = 形容词。如：
a woman of beauty = a beautiful woman
a boss of wealth = a wealthy boss
- ② “be of + 修饰语 + 抽象名词 (to sb)”结构多用于说明主语的性质。常用于这一结构的修饰词有：great, little, some, any, no, much；常见的抽象词有：impor-

tance, use, help, value. 这一结构相当于“be + 该抽象名词的形容词”形式。如:

The dictionary is of use to our students. = The dictionary is useful to our students.

3. 名词所有格应注意的问题

(1) 在双重所有格中, of 前面的中心名词不能是专有名词。如:

He is Tom of Mr Smith's. (×)

He is Mr Smith's Tom. / He is a son of Mr Smith's. (✓)

(2) 双重所有格必须用于表示明确对象的所有关系, of 后应用限定的名词或代词。如:

Mary is a friend of a doctor. (×)

Mary is a friend of the doctor. / Mary is a friend of his. (✓)

(3) 双重所有格只能用于有生命的东西(尤其是人)的所有关系。如:

It's a hand of the clock's. (×)

It's a hand of the clock. (✓)

It's a hand of Mingming's. (✓)

(4) 双重所有格表示数量不可用 one 修饰,但可用 a, two, three, seven 等修饰。如:

I gave her one pen of mine. (×)

I gave her a pen of mine. (✓)

(5) 双重所有格一般不用定冠词 the 修饰,但可用指示代词 this, that, these, those 等修饰,表达愤怒、厌恶、喜悦、欣赏等感情。如:

I want to borrow this book of yours. (✓)

Have you read these books of Mr Wang's? (✓)

That composition of David's is very instructive. (✓)

The composition of David's is very instructive. (×)

(6) 双重所有格前不能用 all, both 修饰,但可用 some, any, few, what, which 等修饰。如:

Both books of yours are Chinese. (×)

Both your books are Chinese. (✓)

Some friends of mine have left here. (✓)

What problem of yours have been solved? (✓)

Which son of Mr Liu's has gone to college? (✓)

(7) 双重所有格暗示所有的人或物不止一个,故在只有一个人或物的情况下不用此结构。如:

The father hit a head of Tom's. / The father hit the head of Tom's. (×)

The father hit Tom's head. / The father hit Tom on the head. (✓)

三、名词作定语

1. 名词作定语修饰名词, 应注意

- (1) 名词作定语时, 通常以单数形式出现。如:

book shop, school gate, coffee cup, work plan, girl friend

- (2) 有些总以复数形式出现的名词, 在作定语时, 也用其单数形式。如:

trouser pocket, shoe maker 等。

但 sports, goods, customs, parents, savings 等名词作定语时, 仍用复数形式。如:

goods train, parents meeting, sports meeting 等。

- (3) 一些以 -s 结尾的学科名词和一些以 -s 结尾的不可数名词用作定语时, 仍用原来形式。如:

politics teacher, news reporter

- (4) man, woman 作定语时, 要与名词一起变复数形式。如:

The women doctors are from Japan.

- (5) 名词作定语时, 可表示地点、时间、目的、用途、特征、职业、身份、爱好等。如:

bus stop, film star 等。

- (6) 当数词与单位名词由连字符连接一起作定语时, 单位名词要用单数形式。如:

a seven-day holiday, ten-minute walk 等。

四、名词专项训练

A) 用所给词的正确形式完成句子

1. How many _____ can you see in the field? (sheep)
2. The _____ have been on their way to the West Lake now. (visit)
3. The _____ words made the stranger very sad. (farm)
4. Doctor Wang can't remember how many _____ he has made in his lifetime. (operate)
5. _____ turn green when spring comes. (leaf)
6. Tom wants to be an _____ like Edison someday. (invent)
7. My mother works as a _____ in our school. (library)
8. The policemen had caught the _____ when the reporter got to the railway station. (rob)
9. There are two _____ on the table. (knife)
10. The woman gave the farmer two yuan for those _____. (tomato)
11. I wonder whose bike it is. Maybe it is my _____. (neighbour)
12. Our school has bought three _____. (piano)
13. It's easy to find an animal with four _____. (foot)
14. Some famous _____ have been attracted to our city. (science)

15. More and more _____ have travelled here these days. (foreign)
16. In a few _____ time, those mountains will be covered with trees. (year)
17. Why are the _____ green, mom? (potato)
18. Miss Li, here are some flowers for you, with our best _____. (wish)
19. I think it is one of the most useful _____. (dictionary)
20. They were the _____ in the school sports meeting last year. (win)

B) 选择填空

- () 21. _____ mothers couldn't go back to their hometown, because they were too busy in those days.
A. Li Lei and Lucy's B. Li Lei's and Lucy's
C. Li Lei and Lucy D. Li Lei's and Lucy
- () 22. Is the broom under _____ desk? No, it's under _____.
A. the teacher's, my B. teacher's, mine
C. teacher's, me D. the teacher's, mine
- () 23. What can I do for you? I'd like two _____.
A. bottles of orange B. bottles of oranges
C. bottle of oranges D. bottles of the oranges
- () 24. Susan! Today is March 8. It's _____ Day. Let's go and buy some flowers for our mother.
A. Women B. Women's C. the Womens' D. Womens' (A)
- () 25. He wants to write down my telephone number. Will you please give him _____?
A. a paper B. some papers
C. some pieces of papers D. a piece of paper
- () 26. How often do you have physics lesson? _____, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
A. Every day B. Every other day C. Every three days D. Every few days
- () 27. In order to save the boy's life, the doctor had worked for _____ after twelve o'clock.
A. two more hours B. two another hours
C. more two hours D. another two hour
- () 28. A lot of stone tables and chairs are _____ of the river and the number of them is growing _____.
A. on both side, greater B. on each sides, more
C. on both sides, larger D. on each side, more
- () 29. My school is about twenty _____ walk from the library.

- A. minute B. minutes' C. minute's D. minutes
- () 30. When I studied in the middle school, my seat was between _____.
A. Ted and Ben B. Ted's and Ben
C. Ted and Ben's D. Ted's and Ben's
- () 31. We had a wonderful time at _____ last year.
A. the Child's Park B. Children's Park
C. the Children's Park D. the Childrens Park
- () 32. This is _____ composition.
A. a 800- words B. an 800-word
C. a 800-words D. an 800-words
- () 33. I can surf _____ on the Internet.
A. some more information B. some informations
C. a lot of informations D. many more information
- () 34. There are thirty-two _____ in our school.
A. woman teachers B. woman's teachers
C. women teachers D. women's teachers
- () 35. These _____ bought some _____ in the vegetable market.
A. Germen, potatos B. Germans, potatoes
C. Germans, potatos D. Germen, potatoes
- () 36. I like going out to do more _____. I dislike always doing my _____ at the desk.
A. exercise, exercises B. exercises, exercise
C. exercises, exercises D. exercise, exercise
- () 37. All the _____ in our country are painted green.
A. letter boxes B. letters boxes C. letter box D. letters box
- () 38. I met Tom and Betty at _____ yesterday.
A. my uncle B. my uncle's
C. my uncles' D. a friend of my uncle
- () 39. My mother likes raising _____, but she doesn't like eating _____.
A. chicken, chicken B. chickens, chickens
C. chicken, chickens D. chickens, chicken
- () 40. I think skating is _____.
A. great fun B. a great fun C. of great fun D. great funny
- () 41. The boys have made up their _____ to win the football match.

A. mind B. minds C. minding D. to mind

(16))42. —How can I work out this difficult problem?

17. —Use your _____, then you'll find a way.

18. A. heart B. mind C. thoughts D. head

(19))43. It's bad _____ to speak with your mouth full of food.

20. A. manner B. manners C. way D. thing

())44. I don't like this pair of shoes, I'd like to buy _____.

() A. that pair B. those pair C. those ones D. that one

())45. _____ are living at the end of _____ Street.

A. The Turners, Turner B. Turners, Turner
C. The Turner's, Turners D. Turner, Turner

())46. I'll tell you _____.

A. a good news B. a good piece of news
C. a piece of good news D. some piece of good news

())47. There are some _____ in these _____.

A. knife, pencil-boxes B. knives, pencil-box
C. knives, pencil-boxes D. knives, pencils-boxes

())48. To my _____, they have all passed the final exam.

A. surprise B. surprising C. surprises D. surprised

())49. _____ are big and bright.

A. The classroom's windows B. The window of the classroom
C. The windows of the classroom D. The classrooms' windows

())50. Please make _____ for the woman with a baby.

A. any rooms B. any room
C. some rooms D. some room

())51. I bought two _____ last Sunday.

A. tooth brushes B. tooth brush
C. teeth brushes D. teeth brush

())52. A number of _____ are eating _____ and _____ on the grassland.

A. sheeps, grasses, leaves B. sheep, grass, leaves
C. sheep, grass, leaf D. sheeps, grass, leafs

())53. Miss Gao is a friend of _____.

A. Mary's mother's B. Mary's mothers'
C. Mother's of Mary D. Mary mother's

- () 54. Where is Jim? At _____.
A. Mr Smith B. Mr Smith's C. the Mr Smith's D. the Smiths
- () 55. Jack and Jane's _____.
A. mothers are teachers B. mother are teachers
C. mother is a teacher D. mother are teachers
- () 56. Many apples are here. Some are big, but _____ are small.
A. Another B. other C. other one D. others
- () 57. Mr Wang has _____ in teaching and he has some unforgettable _____ in his work.
A. much experience, experiences B. many experiences, experiences
C. experience, experience D. experiences, experiences
- () 58. My father has quite a few gray _____. He had his _____ cut yesterday.
A. hair, hair B. hairs, hair C. hairs, hairs D. hair, hairs
- () 59. Tables are made of _____.
A. wood B. woods C. wooden D. some woods
- () 60. If these trousers are big, buy a smaller _____.
A. set B. one C. copy D. pair



冠词

冠词分定冠词和不定冠词。冠词必须与名词连用,不能单独使用。一般来说,在单数的普通可数名词前都有一个冠词。

一、不定冠词的用法

不定冠词有 a 和 an 两种。a 用于辅音发音开头的单词前,an 用于元音发音开头的单词前。如:

an honest boy / a university student

1. 指人或事物的某一类别。如:

A tractor is a useful machine for farmers. / My father is a driver.

2. 指某一个人或事物。当说话人第一次提及某人或某物时,通常用不定冠词。如:

There is a picture on the wall. / It is a fine day today.

3. 指某人或某物,但不具体说明何人或何物,带有不确定的意思。如:

A friend comes to see me. / He studies in a middle school.

4. 用来表示“一”的数量,相当于 one,但不强调数目概念,可用来表示“每一”、“同一”。

如:

There are 24 hours in a day. / Take the medicine three times a day.

5. 不定冠词用在 quite, rather, what, half, such 等词之后。如:

It's such an important meeting, I can't miss it.

Three months is quite a long time. 三个月是一段相当长的时间。

What a good idea! 多好的一个主意啊!

6. “a (n) + 抽象名词”, 这时抽象名词变成普通名词, 表达特定的具体意义。如:

This book is a great help to me. 这本书对我有很大的帮助。

Maybe this is a joy. 这也是一种乐趣。

7. a (n) 用在序数词前表示“再一, 又一”; a 与 most 在肯定句中连用, 这时 most 相当于 very。如:

This is a most interesting film. 这是一部非常有趣的电影。

You'd better try it a second time. (你最好再试一次。)

8. 不定冠词与专用名词连用表示“一个……式的人,” “一个……的人”等。如:

a Lei Feng of our class 我们班的活雷锋 / play a Beethoven's song 弹一首贝多芬的曲子

二、定冠词的用法

1. 用于表示上文提及的人或事, 或谈话双方都知道的或明确的人或事。如:

There is a bag on the floor. The bag is Mrs Green's. / Please pass me the book.

2. 在单数名词前表示一类人或事。如:

The boy is more interested in football than the girl is. 男孩比女孩对足球更感兴趣。

3. 用于形容词最高级和序数词之前。如:

Mike is the tallest student in Class One.

The ninth lesson is very hard for us to learn.

4. 用于表示世界上独一无二的东西的名词之前。如:

The sun is much bigger than the moon.

5. 用在姓氏之前, 表示“一家人”或“夫妇二人”。如:

The Turners are at breakfast table. 特纳一家正在吃早餐。

6. the 与一些形容词、分词连用表示一类人。如:

the rich (poor, young, old, sick, blind, wounded) 等

富人(穷人, 年轻人, 老年人, 病人, 盲人, 受伤者)

The old should be respected in our country. 老年人在我们国家应当受尊敬。

7. 由普通名词构成的专有名词。如:

the White House (白宫) / The Great Wall / the No. 3 Middle School

8. 表示方位时常用 the。如:

on the left / right in the middle of

9. 在江河、海洋、山脉、群岛等地理名称前。如:

The Yellow River (黄河) The Pacific Ocean (太平洋)

10. 用在乐器名称前。如:

I can play the piano.

11. 表示发明物的单数名词前用 the。如:

The compass (指南针) was invented in China four thousand years ago.

12. 在逢十的复数数词前,指世纪的某个年代。如:

In the 1870s, when Marx was already in his fifties, he began to...

在 19 世纪 70 年代,当马克思已经 50 多岁时,他开始……

13. 在“the + 比较级, the + 比较级”结构中(意为“越……越……”)。如:

The more we plant trees, the more beautiful our city will be.

14. 在一些固定词组中。如:

in the evening / in the end / by the way / at the foot of...

15. 有些固定词组用与不用定冠词意义是截然不同的。如:

at school (在校上学)

at the school (在学校)

at table (在吃饭)

at the table (在桌子旁)

by day (在白天)

by the day (按天计算)

in hospital (住医院)

in the hospital [在医院(工作)]

two of us (我们中的两个人)

the two of us (就我们两人)

die of cold 冻死

die of a cold 感冒而死

in word 口头上

in a word 总而言之

in prison 住监

in the prison 在监狱里

at sea 航行中

at the sea 在海边

on fire 失火

on the fire 在火炉上

keep house 操持家务

keep the house 足不出户

out of question 毫无疑问

out of the question 不可能的

三、不用冠词的情况

1. 人名及称呼、头衔、职务等名词前。如: Mr Brown / Wei Hua / Uncle Wang

We'll make you monitor. 我们将选你做班长。

2. 节假日、月份、星期、季节的名称。如:

Autumn is the season of harvest. 秋季是收获的季节。