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初中

英语

语法精讲

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初中英语语法精讲

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前　言

　　《初中英语语法精讲》是配合现行初中英语教材的一本参考书。语法对一门外国语的学习是极为重要的,但是在英语教学中应把主要力量用在听、说、读、写的训练上,而不必将许多时间用于语法学习。然而正因为在教材中语法知识的传授是点滴注入的,因而到了一定阶段进行一些语法知识的梳理仍是非常必要。为此我们既考虑英语语法的体系,又结合中国学生学习英语的特点,编写了这本语法参考书。本书既是配合初中学生学习英语之用,因此教材中已有的内容就不再一一赘述,而是旨在突出重点和难点,每一讲着重解决几个要害问题,不作求全的概述。本书共分二十二讲,每讲都有适量的练习,作复习巩固之用。书后附有练习的参考答案,供阅读者自测。本书编写时尽量避免罗列枯燥的条文,而是用谈话的方式作简要的精述,把每一章节的内容用一篇短文来讨论,以便增加可读性。

　　书中有些章节似超过了初中语法的要求,然而其中涉及的内容却是初中教材中出现的,但不作重点要求,我们在这里也简要地讨论一下,让读者有些了解,但在目录中加上了星号。全书经上海教育学院外语系顾兆立副教授审阅。

　　本书编写中凡有疏漏不当之处,谨请读者指正为感。

编写者

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目　　录

第一讲　可数名词和不可数名词

一、英语名词中,表示抽象概念或物质的名词,称为不可数名词;而表示某一类人或物的个体或由若干个体组成的集合体的名词则称为可数名词。可数名词前面可用不定冠词表示单数,也可以有复数形式。名词的复数形式基本上是在词尾加上-s 或-es 构成的。其构成的一般规律在教科书中已有说明,但要注意一些容易混淆的名词的单复数变化。例如:stomach 的复数形式是 stomachs,不是 stomaches;mouth 的复数形式是 mouths,而不是 mouthes。

有些名词的复数有其特殊的形式,但它们都是极常见的名词。例如:

man(男人)－－－men 　　woman(女人)－－－women
foot(脚)－－－feet 　　　　tooth(牙齿)－－－teeth
goose(鹅)－－－geese 　　child(儿童)－－－children
mouse(老鼠)－－－mice 　sheep(羊)－－－sheep
deer(鹿)－－－deer

有些与 man 或 woman 构成的复合名词,例如:policeman,和 Frenchwoman 等的相应的复数形式是 policemen 和 Frenchwomen。但 German 和 human 两字的复数形式应为 Germans 和 humans。同时还必须注意到一个名词可作定语修饰另一个名词,在构成复数时,作定语的名词一般无变化,如 girl student 的复数形式是 girl students;shoe factory 的复数形式是 shoe factories。但如果 man 或 woman 与另一个名词构成复合名词时,它们的两个复合部分都要变为复数形式,

例如：

man-servant(男佣人)——men-servants；

woman-astronaut(女宇航员)——women-astronauts.

二、在学习可数名词的复数形式时,必须注意发音规律。一般来说,以清辅音结尾的单词的复数形式发音为/s/,如books，maps，roofs 等;而以浊辅音或元音结尾的单词的复数形式发音为/z/,如 bags，knives，boys 等;以 /s/、/z/、/ʃ/、/tʃ/、/dʒ/结尾的单词复数形式一般发音为/iz/,如 boxes，noses，wishes，matches，pages 等。但有些单词的复数形式又有例外。例如：

house/haus/(房子)—————houses/'hauziz/

mouth/mauθ/(嘴)—————mouths/mauðz/

bath/bɑ:θ/(洗澡)—————baths/bɑ:ðz/

youth/ju:θ/(青年)—————youths/ju:ðz/

三、不可数名词必须和计量的普通名词合用时,才能表示出数的概念。例如：

a piece of paper   (一张纸)

two pieces of news   (二条新闻)

three bottles of ink   (三瓶墨水)

four cups of coffee   (四杯咖啡)

可数名词也可与量词合用表示数量,不同的是不可数名词本身无复数形式,总是以单数形式出现,而可数名词则以复数形式出现。例如：

a basket of eggs   (一篮鸡蛋)

two boxes of matches   (二盒火柴)

three pairs of shoes   (三双鞋子)

当可数或不可数名词与量词合用表示数量时，它们的数的概念由量词决定。例如：

This is an important piece of information.

（这是一条重要信息。）

There is a box of matches in the basket.

（篮子里有一盒火柴。）

There are two cups of coffee on the table.

（桌子上有两杯咖啡。）

Four pairs of shoes are lying under the bed.

（床底下有四双鞋。）

四、抽象名词是不可数名词，但作具体化时，则可有复数形式。例如：

He has much difficulty in finding the house.

（费了好大的力）

We must do our best to overcome these difficulties.

（困难）

抽象名词有时也与冠词 a 连用表示具体的"一次"、"一份"等。例如：

It's a pleasure to help others.（一件高兴的事）

The children are having a good time at Billy's birthday party.（玩得很痛快）

五、一个名词究竟是可数还是不可数，英语和汉语有不同的理解和习惯，如按汉语的习惯来判断，会发现一些很难理解的现象。例如：money（钱），housework（家务），fun（乐趣），homework（家庭作业），furniture（家具）等名词都是不可数名词，而在汉语中似乎属于可数之列；而 population（人口）一词

是集合名词,以单数形式出现,但指的却是"某一地区所有的人"。人口的多少用 large 或 small 来修饰。例如:China has a large population.(中国人口众多。)

在英语中,有些名词形式上是单数,实质上却是复数,如 people(人),police(警察)是复数名词,不能把"一个人"说成"a people"或把"一个警察"说成"a police"。people 相应的单数名词是 person;police 相应的单数名词是 policeman 或 policewoman。

有些名词正好相反,形式上以-s 结尾,但却是单数。例如:maths(数学),physics(物理)等。

有些名词总是以复数形式出现,例如:clothes(衣服),trousers(裤子),scissors(剪刀),shorts(短裤)等。

六、有些名词既可作可数名词,又可作不可数名词,两者的意思也不相同。例如:

light(光)———a light(一盏灯)

ice(冰)———an ice(一客冰淇淋)

chocolate(巧克力)———a choloate(一颗巧克力)

glass(玻璃)———a glass(一只玻璃杯)

time(时间)———times(时代)

名词构成复数形式的规则并不难记,难的是决定一个名词究竟是可数的还是不可数的。名词的可数与否,常常是因词而异,只能随着知识的积累,逐步掌握起来。

EXERCISE ONE

Ⅰ. 选择填空：

1. He has no _____ (difficulty, difficulties) in working out the problem.

2. Yesterday he told me _____ (a good, a piece of good) news.

3. I'll have to buy a new pair of _____ (trouser, trousers).

4. This colour TV set cost me more than one thousand _____ (yuan, yuans).

5. There are over one hundred _____ (sheep, sheeps) on the farm.

6. Please give me _____ (a few informations, some information) about the train to Beijing.

7. We'll make _____ (room, rooms) for you in the back of the car.

8. What a lot of _____ (works, work) I have to finish today!

9. My father has had one of his _____ (tooths, teeth) taken out.

10. That table is made of _____ (a wood, wood).

11. It took me one and a half _____ (hours, hour) to get there.

12. You can't judge him by his _____ (clothes, cloth).

13. There _____ (are, is) some cotton in the room.

14. Politics _____ (is, are) one of the subjects that I study.

15. Five thousand dollars _____ (is, are) a lot of money.

16. The number of students in the classroom _____ (is, are) not small.

17. A number of students in the class _____ (is, are) waiting for the teacher now.

18. I saw _____ (many people, many peoples) in the meeting room.

19. The children were taken to the safety by three _____ (policeman, policemen).

20. We were surprised to see a _____ (three-thousand-seats, three-thousand-seat) theatre.

Ⅱ. 改错(每句一处):

1. We saw girls students talking in groups.

2. The students took part in the sport meet.

3. The teacher took out two chalks from the box.

4. Deer runs faster than dogs.

5. Please show me the book that you bought in the books-shop.

6. He said that he knew few French.

7. I'd like to have a cup of coffee and two breads.

8. It's pleasure to help others.

9. She married a man with many money.

10. The railway station is an hour drive from our school.

11. A few days ago, I saw a police running after a thief.

12. Under the window between the picture, he noticed something usual.

13. His school is not far. It's only two hundred meter away.

14. There is a shoes factory around the corner.

15. Because of the heavy traffics, they got to the theatre late.

16. As he has not got enough dollar, he couldn't buy it.

17. They are going to stay in China for one and a half year.

18. It is a good manner to say sorry when you have done something wrong.

19. She always wears beautiful dress when she goes out.

20. The streets are piled up with a lot of rubbishes.

第二讲 名词所有格

一、有生命的东西的名词所有格,是在名词词尾加上's。例如:

Mary's brother　　　　（玛丽的兄弟）

the Children's Palace　（少年宫）

Tom and Mike's room　（指两人共同的一间房）

Sandy's and Sue's books(指他们两各人的书)

以-s 结尾的名词则在词尾后加"'"。例如:

the teachers' office　　（教师办公室）

the workers' rights　　（工人们的权利）

无生命的东西的所有格,一般用 of 词组。例如:

the windows of the room　　　（房间的窗户）

a map of China　　　　　　　（一幅中国地图）

二、表示时间、度量、价值、天体、国家、城市等无生命的名词也可在词尾加's。例如:

an hour's ride　　　　　（一小时的路程）

today's newspaper　　　（今天的报纸）

a pound's weight　　　 （一英磅的重量）

the earth's satellite　　（地球卫星）

China's population　　　（中国的人口）

Shanghai's industry　　（上海的工业）

三、用"of＋所有格代词或所有格名词"表示双重所有格。例如:

a friend of my fathers'＝one of my father's friends

（我父亲的一个朋友）

有时 of 后加人名和 of 后加所有格名词,表示两种不同的意义。试比较:

a photo of Mr Crisp（一张 Crisp 先生本人的照片）

a photo of Mr Crisp's（Crisp 先生所有的照片中的一张）

四、名词所有格后面表示地点的名词,习惯上可省去不用。例如:

go to his brother's (house)　　（去他兄弟家）

at the tailor's (shop)　　（在成衣铺）

at the doctor's (clinic)　　（在医生诊所）

EXERCISE TWO

Ⅰ. 将下列短语译成英语:

 1. 汤姆的姐妹

 2. 少年宫

 3. 一张世界地图

 4. 我们教室的门窗

 5. 走二小时的路程

 6. 昨天的报纸

 7. 一张我兄弟的照片

 8. 去外婆家

 9. 二楼的一间房间

 10. 在杂货铺

Ⅱ. 选择正确的答案:

1. Where are you going? I'm going to my _____ (uncle's, uncle).

2. Mr Smith is a friend of _____ (Mary's mother, Mary's mother's)

3. After a long walk, we were glad to take _____ (a few minute's, a few minutes') rest.

4. _____ (Chen's and Zhou's, Chen and Zhou's) room is on the second floor of the building.

5. Have you read _____ (toady newspaper, today's newspaper)?

6. The railway station is _____ (an hour's, an hours') drive from our school.

7. Three students of _____ (Lao Li, Lao Li's) acted in the play.

8. Your pen is yellow and _____ (his, he's) is blue.

9. Every Sunday I go to _____ (my grandma, my grand-ma's).

10. You'd better go to see _____ (a doctor's, a doctor).

Ⅲ. 选择填空:

1. During _____ stay in Beijing, he had a good time.
   a. he   b. his   c. him   d. himself

2. In Summer, the students can have a _____ holiday.
   a. two months   b. two month's
   c. two-months'   d. two months'

3. We heard someone shouting for help in front of

_____.

    a. us   b. our   c. ours   d. ourselves

4. The children enjoyed _____ at their _____ birthday party.

    a. them, friend's   b. themselves, friends

    c. themself, friend's   d. themselves, friend's

5. Who is _____? It's _____.

    a. it, me   b. its, I

    c. its, me   d. it, I

6. The teacher asked three of us, John, Tim and _____, to help _____.

    a. I, him   b. me, him

    c. mine, himself   d. mine, his

7. Some friends of _____ are coming to see my father, mother and _____.

    a. ours, me   b. us, myself

    c. ours, I   d. us, mine

8. She hasn't brought _____ book with her. Will you lend her _____.

    a. hers, your   b. her, your

    c. hers, yours   d. her, yours

9. The bird builds _____ nest(巢) in the tree.

    a. it's   b. itself   c. its   d. their

10. Whose is this dictionary? _____.

    a. It's   b. My   c. Her   d. His

11. _____ these boys do you know?