

主编 梁衍海 李树勇 李长忠

英语语法基础知识 及应试技巧

天津人民出版社

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编写说明

《英语语法基础知识及应试技巧》是以全国近百所重点中学的特级、高级教师为主导编写的九十年代英语高考会考复习指导用书，它的宗旨始终从中学英语的教与学出发，根据教学大纲，紧扣教材，结合会考实际，促进中学英语教与学的改革和发展。

本书面向参加每年英语高考会考的学生，也可做为各年级学生学习的同步参考书。全书分词法、句法、英语常用词组释例、（高中教材中）典型句型分析、1986—1993年历届高考题典型词类和句型分析、NMET英语科说明、NMET解题及应试技巧七章，每章均结合实际，重在指导，提炼精华，尽可能对各部分基本内容加以归纳总结，使之具有重点突出，内容充实，便于掌握和记忆的特点，并有少而精的配套练习，是高考、会考不可少的指导用书。

此书做为“英语高考会考指南”经过诸多努力首先问世了，这本集九十年代先进教学经验之大成的书，还要经广大中学生、教师的实践检验才能实现其价值。

当然，这本书几经修改，不足之处仍在所难免，恳请广大读者指导。

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第一章 词法

一、名词

1. 名词的种类

(1) 专有名词：表示某一特定的人、地方、机构、组织等所专有名称。如：Tom, Miss Green, Kunming, the Communist Party of China.

(2) 普通名词：指某一类人和事物所共有的名称，或某种物质或抽象概念的名称。普通名词又分以下四类。

① 个体名词：表示某类人或事物中的个体。如：

student book pencil cat

② 集体名词。表示作为一个整体来看的一群人或一些事物。

如：army family class police

③ 物质名词：表示无法分为个体的物质。如：

如：glass paper food fruit

④ 抽象名词：表示动作、状态、品质、感情等抽象概念。

如：hope difficulty life (生命、人生)

health fun

※ life 生活，一生 He lives a happy life.

2. 名词的数

可数名词有单数和复数两种形式：

(1) 名词变复数

①一般在名词后加 -s 例加: book—books

house—houses

②以s, x, ch, sh结尾的名词, 在词尾加 -es

glass—glasses dish—dishes

watch—watches box—boxes

※stomach—stomachs

③以辅音字母+y结尾的名词, 变y为i, 再加-es

sky—skies city—cities duty—duties

country—countries

※boy—boys play—plays day—days

④以o结尾的加 -es

hero—heroes potato—potatoes

Negro—Negroes

※radio—radios piano—pianos photo—photos

⑤以f, fe结尾的名词, 变f为v, 再加 -es 如:

life—lives leaf—leaves

※ roof, gulf, chief变为复数时只加-s

注: 如遇复合名词变复数时

a 一般将主体名词变成复数

commander-in-chief→commanders-in-chief

father-in-law→fathers-in-law

b 如没有主体名词, 则在最后一个词的末尾加-s

grown-up→grown-ups,

tooth-brush→tooth-brushes

c. 有些合成名词的构成部分全都要变成复数形式。

woman writer → women writers

man servant → men servants

man doctor → men doctors

(2) 不规则变化

① foot—feet man—men tooth—teeth won-
man—women mouse—mice child—children

② 单复数同形

Chinese—Chinese Japanese—Japanese
sheep—sheep deer—deer fish—fish

③ 只有复数形式:

clothes, shoes, glasses, boots, trousers

这类词用来表示数量时, 需加 pair, suit 等词

例加: a pair of trousers, a suit of clothes

④ 一些学科名词, 形式是复数, 但一般表示单数

例加: mathematics, physics, politics

(3) 字母的复数

There are two o's in the word
"look".

3. 名词所有格

(1) 表示有生命的东西的名词的名词所有格

一般在名词词尾加 ('s), 如果以 s 结尾则只加 (');

eg, the dog's tail, women's clothing,
the students' books

※ Rose's and Alice's books (各自所有)

Mary and Tom's room (两者共有)

(2) 表示无生命的东西的名词, 通常用 "of + 名词" 构

成所有格。

例如: the window of the room

(3) of + 名词性物主代词或名词所有格

在表示所属物做名词前面有一个冠词、数词、指示代词或不定代词时,通常用这种形式,以表示部分概念和带有感情色彩。

例如: a friend of my father's, a teacher of mine, this bike of his

练习

I. 选择填空:

1. How many _____ do you want?

- A, the knife B, knives C, the knives
D, knives

2. _____ are kind to people.

- A, These woman—doctor B, These women—
doctor C, These woman—doctors
D, These women—doctors

3. Have you ever read _____?

- A, today newspaper B, newspaper today
C, newspaper of today D, today's newspa-
per

4. _____ saw the accident yesterday.

- A, Many a student B, A few student
C, Many a students D, A many students

5. These are the _____.

- A, children's books B, books children
 C, child's books D, child's books
6. He went to his _____ yesterday.
 A, uncle home B, uncle's
 C, the home D, uncles
7. She went into a _____ store to buy a pair of shoes.
 A, shoe B, shoe's C, shoes D, he shoe
8. Suffering from the _____ trouble, he went to hospital
 A, heart B, hearty C, hearted D, heart's
9. People use many sorts of _____ to protect the woods for the grains.
 A, medicines B, chemicals
 C, poisonous thing D, medicine
10. Entering the classroom, I saw some books on the _____.
 A, ground B, floor C, earth D, surface
11. The table takes up too much _____.
 A, place B, room C, ground D, area
12. He is a very nice _____.
 A, cook B, cooker C, cook person
 D, cookor
13. You can't judge a person by his _____. He might be a good one.
 A, look B, looks C, face D, faces

14. The students said that they had made up their___to study English well.
A. heart B. mind C. hearts D. minds
15. The man who gave us a talk is___father.
A. John and Mary B. John's and Mary's
C. John and Mary's D. John and Marys'

I. 改错:

1. They had finished their homeworks when Mother came back home.
A B C D
2. She is one friend of his mother.
A B C D
3. As she walked along, she noticed an old pine tree ahead at the entrance to a vally.
A B C D
4. In one of his books, Marx gave some advise on how to learn a foreign language.
A B C D
5. There are twenty five sheeps on the hill.
A B C D
6. There stood a 50-feet tree in the garden.
A B C D
7. Would you please put your birtdday here?
A B C D

8. He does speak English everyday.
 A B C D
9. Let's compare Jack and Mike's compositions
 A B C D
10. We are Chinese while they are English.
 A B C D

二、冠词

(1) 不定冠词

1. 指人或事物中的一个即泛指

He is a PLA man.

Give a pencil, please.

(2) 指某人和某物，但未具体说明是何人或何物

A comrade Wang is waiting for

you at the school gate.

(3) 表示单位译成“每”

I have 3 meals a day.

The car runs at 150 miles an hour.

(4) 用于一些固定搭配中

a few, a little, a bit, a lot of, a great deal of, a great many of, a couple of, a dozen, a score, a hundred, a thousand等。

(5) a有时用于某些抽象名词前表示具体的介绍

It's a pleasure to talk to you.

The Arab made a five.

Have a smoke.

2. 定冠词

(1) 特指某人或某物。

Give me the book on the shelf.

How do you like the film?

(2) 指前面已说过的人或事。

There was a report by an old worker yesterday. All the students were present at the report.

(3) 说话双方都了解的人或物

Please shut the door after you.

(4) 用于序数词和最高级前和世界上独一无二的事物

He is always the first to come and the last to leave

All the stars, the sun is the nearest

to the earth. 但most为“大部分”解时, 则不加the.

eg. Most bird can fly

(5) 用在方位前 the east (west, north, south)

(6) 用在专有名词前。

a. 在江河、湖泊、群岛的名词前

the Chang Jiang River, the Suez Canal,
the People's Republic of China.

b. 表示全家人(或夫妇二人)

the Browns, the Turners

(7)和形容词连用表示一类人

the rich, the poor, the old, the dead

(8)在习惯用法中

in the morning, in the afternoon

on the left, on the right, in the end

on the one hand...and on the other hand.

(9)在乐器的名称前

the piano, the violin, the guitar

3. 不用冠词的情况.

(1)专有名词前 China, Canada

(2)在一类人或物的复数名词前

My father and mother are teachers.

(3)在节假日、星期、月份、季节前

Women's Day, New Year's Eve, Spring.

(4)在呼语、头衔、职务前 Father, General, Chairman

(5)三餐饭前 breakfast, lunch, supper

(6)球类运动前 play basket-ball

(7)习惯用法

at school 在学校 in class 在堂上

to school 去上学 to class 去上课

from school 放学 at table 吃饭

at night, by bus, on foot

练 习

I. 在必要的地方填上适当的冠词, 不需要的打“×”

1. China is one of ___ largest countries in ___ world.
2. There are over 80 pyramids in ___ Egypt. But ___ Great Pyramid is the biggest of all.
3. You are ill. You'd better stay in ___ bed.
4. Don't read in ___ sun. It's bad for your eyes.
5. It's too hot in ___ day and too cold at ___ night on ___ moon.
6. His brother comes from ___ south. He has never seen ___ snow.
7. There are ___ chair and ___ desk in my room. ___ chair is black; ___ desk is yellow.
8. I like to play ___ football, and my brother likes to play ___ violin.
9. Do you remember ___ name of ___ film?
10. Where is ___ teacher? She is in ___ teacher's office.
11. Her sister studies at ___ First Millie School. Everyday he goes to ___ school by ___ bus.
12. We have three meals a day; ___ breakfast in ___ morning, ___ lunch at ___ noon and ___ supper in ___ evening.
13. She is ___ honest girl. All ___ the students in our class like her.