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疯狂英语

STEP BY STEP

英语语法入门

【Advanced】

(高级篇)

陈海花◎主编



Step 2 Today's Mission

精心梳理语法，建立
语法思维

Step 3 Let's Learn More

网罗相关语法点，
融会贯通



Step 1 Look and Learn

通过句型和实例，掌握
语法点精髓



Step 4 Let's Practice

课上练习，随时巩固所学



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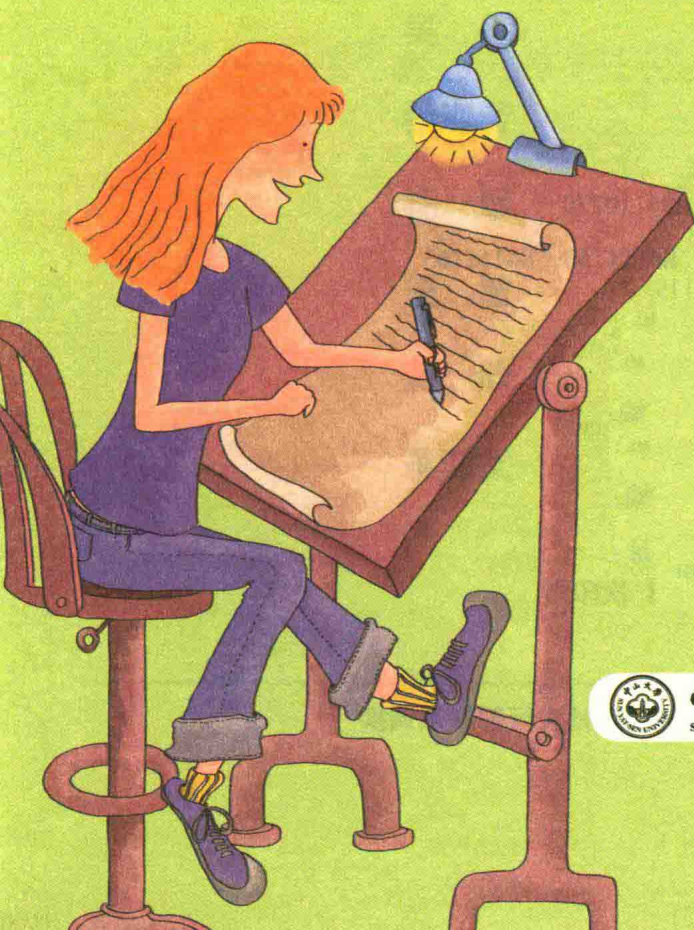
Step by Step

英语语法入门

【 Advanced 】

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中山大學出版社
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

Step by Step: 英语语法入门. Advanced/ 陈海花主编. —广州: 中山大学出版社, 2015. 4
ISBN 978-7-306-04986-5

I. ① S... II. ①陈... III. ①英语—语法—高中—教学参考资料 IV. ① G634. 413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2014) 第 181455 号

出版人: 徐 劲

责任编辑: 曾育林

封面设计: 小鸟设计工作室

责任校对: 杜 茜

责任技编: 黄少伟

出版发行: 中山大学出版社

电 话: 编辑部 020-84111996, 84113349, 84111997, 84110779

发行部 020-84111998, 84111981, 84111901, 84111160, 84111163

地 址: 广州市新港西路135号

邮 编: 510275 传 真: 020-84036565

网 址: <http://www.zsup.com.cn> E-mail: zdcbs@mail.sysu.edu.cn

印 刷 者: 广州家联印刷有限公司

规 格: 880mm×1230mm 1/16 15.625印张 650千字

版次印次: 2015 年 4 月第 1 版 2015 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 1—5000册 定 价: 35.00元

如发现本书因印装质量影响阅读, 请与出版社发行部联系调换

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学习语法的目的在于更好地进行听、说、读、写等语言实践活动。为了帮助英语自学者系统地掌握英语基础语法知识，提高语言运用能力，我们编写了这本《Step by Step: 英语语法入门 Advanced》。在学习了《Step by Step: 英语语法入门 Normal》之后，再学习这本语法书就容易多了。对于任何一个想把英语学好的人而言，学好语法都是一个非常关键的环节。


本书共分为 24 个单元，每个单元涉及 1 个语法现象，其中课数不一，短的单元有 3 课，长的单元有 7 课，依此语法现象中的小语法点的数目而定。每课共有 4 个部分：第 1 部分为语法点例句归纳，第 2 部分为语法点详解，第 3 部分为对语法点的进一步补充和说明，第 4 部分为练习部分。每课后设有 1 页相关练习，每个单元设有 2 页单元配套练习，所有练习都附有参考答案。

这些内容涉及相当于高考水平的几乎所有语法点，由浅入深，归纳完整，讲解清晰。本书结构合理，内容丰富，紧扣高考知识点，对读者有很大的帮助。

编者




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全彩
图解

Step by Step

英语语法入门

【 Advanced 】



Let's See!

Unit 1 名词的数

Lesson 1 I have three novels. 名词的规则复数形式

1. Look and Learn.

(1) I have three novels.

我有 3 本小说。

(2) My father and mother are teachers.

我的父母都是老师。

(3) Several new schools were set up this year.

今年这里新建了几所学校。

(4) We have seven lessons a day.

我们一天有 7 节课。

(5) He owns two shops.

他有两家商店。

(6) They planted a great many trees on either side of the street.

他们在街道的两旁种了很多树。

(7) Little Tom ate two eggs this morning.

小汤姆今天早上吃了两个鸡蛋。

(8) She wrote five books this year.

她今年写了 5 本书。

(9) My mother grows a lot of flowers in the garden.

我妈妈在花园里种了很多花。

3. Let's learn more.

词尾为 f 或 fe 变复数的规则

1) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的词，多数直接加 -s:

| | | | |
|--------|---------|------|-------|
| chief | chiefs | roof | roofs |
| belief | beliefs | reef | reefs |

2) 但有几个名词，需要变 f 或 fe 为 v，再加 -es:

| | | | |
|-------|---------|-------|--------|
| shelf | shelves | life | lives |
| wolf | wolves | knife | knives |

2. Today's Mission.

名词复数的规则形式

一个名词如果表示一个或一样东西，取单数形式，可以用不定冠词 a/an 来修饰，如 pen, book, dog, apple, orange 等。如果表示两个或更多的这类东西，则要用名词的复数形式，如 pens, books, dogs, friends, schools 等。大多数普通名词是可数名词，所以有其复数形式。可数名词变成复数大多是在单数形式后加 -s 或 -es，有下列几种情况：

1) 在单数形式后面直接加 -s:

| | | | |
|-------|--------|------|-------|
| apple | apples | coat | coats |
| desk | desks | room | rooms |

2) 如果单数名词以 s, x, sh, ch 或 z 结尾，需在后面加 -es; 如果词尾为 e，则只加 -s:

| | | | |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| class | classes | bush | bushes |
| box | boxes | watch | watches |
| house | houses | quiz | quizzes |

3) 以辅音字母 + y 结尾的词，变 y 为 i，再加 -es; 而以元音字母 + y 结尾的，则直接加 -s:

| | | | |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| baby | babies | lady | ladies |
| story | stories | party | parties |
| day | days | boy | boys |

4) 以 o 结尾的词，多数加 -s:

| | | | |
|--------|---------|-------|--------|
| bamboo | bamboos | radio | radios |
| zoo | zoos | piano | pianos |

但有少数以 o 结尾的词后需加 -es:

| | |
|--------|----------|
| tomato | tomatoes |
|--------|----------|

Tips:

bush [buʃ] n. 灌木 (丛)
chief [tʃi:f] n. 族长，酋长；首领，酋长
belief [bɪ'li:f] n. 相信，信任；信念，信仰
reef [ri:f] n. 礁，暗礁
shelf [ʃelf] n. 架，棚
wolf [wʊlf] n. 狼



4. Let's practice.

A. 写出下列名词的复数形式:

- pencil → pencils
- computer → _____
- bridge → _____
- fox → _____
- belief → _____
- journey → _____

B. 用括号里名词的适当形式填空:

- (1) I have a lovely cat (cat) which has white furs.
- (2) People are not **allowed** to raise (dog) in the **neighbourhood**.
- (3) There are in all 20 (boy) and 30 (girl) in our class.
- (4) It is said that several new (factory) are going to be built in our town.
- (5) The boy ate an (apple) and three (banana) today.

C. 将下列词语组成句子:

- (1) picked up, a wallet, today, on the road, I
I picked up a wallet on the road today
- (2) three books, yesterday, my sister, bought, about literature
- (3) the children, all kinds of games, in the playground, are playing
- (4) on the table, a cellphone, two cups, there is, and
- (5) offer, help, learn English, my classmates, I

D. 将下列汉语翻译成英语:

- (1) 她去过的国家，比如美国、法国、德国。
She has gone to many countries, such as America, France and Germany.
- (2) 男人们应该多关心他们的妻子。

- (3) 两人智慧胜一人。

- (4) 这个树林里有各种各样的鸟儿。

E. 找出下列句子中的错误并改正:

- (1) On my birthday party my mother gave me present which I like very much.
把 present 改为 a present _____.
- (2) He did a lot of different job before.
_____.
- (3) A old man fell down in front of me.
_____.
- (4) Many people lost their life in the flood.
_____.
- (5) The man cut a lot of **branches** off the big tree.
_____.

Tips:

allow [ə'laʊ] vt. 允许, 许可 (做某事)

neighbourhood ['neɪbəhʊd] *n.* 地区;
某地区的人; 与某处邻近的地区

literature ['lɪtərɪtʃə] *n.* 文学, 文学作品; 文献, 图书资料

branch [brɑːntʃ] *n.* 树枝, 枝条, 分支, 分科, 分系

A. 写出下列名词的复数形式:

- (2) computers (3) bridges (4) foxes
(5) beliefs (6) journeys

B. 用括号里名词的适当形式填空:

- (2) dogs (3) boys, girls (4) factories
(5) apple, bananas

C. 将下列词语组成句子:

- (2) My sister bought three books about literature yesterday
- (3) The children are playing all kinds of games in the playground
- (4) There is a cellphone and two cups on the table
- (5) I often help my classmates learn English

D. 将下列汉语翻译成英语:

- (2) Men should care more about their wives.
- (3) Two heads are better than one.
- (4) There are all kinds of birds in the woods.

E. 找出下列句子中的错误并改正:

- (2) 把 job 改为 jobs
- (3) 把 A 改为 An
- (4) 把 life 改为 lives
- (5) 把 branches 改为 branches

Unit 1 名词的数

Lesson 2 She has three children.

名词的不规则复数形式

1. Look and Learn.

(1) She has three children.

她有 3 个孩子。

(2) There are many mice in the street.

街上有很多老鼠。

(3) Two of his teeth fell.

他有两颗牙脱落了。

(4) Women are no longer looked down upon in their work.

妇女在工作中不再受到歧视了。

(5) Both of Mike's feet were injured in the accident.

迈克的两只脚在事故中受伤了。

(6) We saw a lot of sheep on the plain.

我们在草原上看见了很多羊。

(7) Three men robbed the bank last night.

昨天晚上有 3 个人抢劫了银行。

(8) The media play an important role in our daily life.

媒体在我们的日常生活中扮演着重要的角色。

(9) We are all Chinese and we are proud of our country.

我们都是中国人，我们为自己的祖国感到自豪。

2. Today's Mission.

不规则的复数形式

前面我们说了大多数可数名词变成复数时直接在单数名词后面加 -s 或 -es，但也有些可数名词不是这样变成复数的，它们的复数形式是将单数形式稍加变化而来，或单复数同形。

现将这类名词归纳如下：

1) 将单数名词稍加变化，成为复数的有：

| 单数 | 复数 | 单数 | 复数 |
|-------|-------|------------|-----------|
| man | men | mouse | mice |
| woman | women | goose | geese |
| tooth | teeth | phenomenon | phenomena |
| foot | feet | medium | media |
| ox | oxen | criterion | criteria |

2) 单数和复数名词同形的有：

| | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|-------|--------|---------|
| sheep | deer | fish | means | series | Chinese |
|-------|------|------|-------|--------|---------|

Tips:

mice [maɪs] n. mouse 的复数形式

look down upon 蔑视，瞧不起

injure ['ɪndʒə] vt. 伤害，损害

play an important role in 在……中起重要作用

goose [guːs] n. 鹅，鹅肉

phenomenon [fɪ'nomɪnən] n. 现象

media ['mi:diə] n. 媒体

criterion [kraɪ'tɪəriən] n. (批评、判断等的) 标准，准则

means [mi:nz] n. 方法，手段

series ['siəri:z] n. 连续的同类事物，系列

scissors ['sɪzəz] n. 剪刀

physics ['fɪzɪks] n. 物理学

3. Let's learn more.

其他复数名词的意义

1) 有些名词只有复数形式有意义，单数形式不存在，如：

| | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| news | trousers | scissors | means |
| glasses | physics | jeans | clothes |

2) 有些名词单数形式和复数形式意义不同，如：

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| manner 方式 | manners 礼貌，礼仪 |
| work 工作 | works 作品，著作 |
| sand 沙 | sands 沙地 |
| force 力量 | forces 武装部队 |
| good 好处 | goods 商品 |
| paper 纸 | papers 报纸，文件 |

3) 有些名词的复数形式除了表示原意外，还可有其他的意思，如 arm 的复数 arms 形式，除了表示“手臂”外，还可表示“武器”：

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| arm 手臂 | arms 武器 |
| custom 风俗 | customs 海关 |
| scale 刻度 | scales 天秤，磅秤 |
| term 学期 | terms 条款 |
| circumstance 情况 | circumstances 环境 |



4. Let's practice.

A. 将下列短语翻译成英语:

- (1) 五只鹿 five deer (4) 一条裤子 _____
 (2) 三个妇女 _____ (5) 一副眼镜 _____
 (3) 这些现象 _____ (6) 鲁迅的作品 _____

B. 指出下列句中画线词的汉语意义:

- (1) Every possible means has been used to find the missing child.
方法, 手段
 (2) You can find many old customs in this area.

 (3) Customers can buy a variety of goods in this department store.

 (4) They couldn't agree on the terms in the contract.

 (5) It's bad manners to spit in public places.

C. 用括号里名词的复数形式填空:

- (1) A herd of oxen (ox) are eating grasses on the mountain.
 (2) Some _____ (goose) are swimming in the pool.
 (3) A large amount of _____ (fish) died because of serious pollution in this lake.
 (4) The secretary handed two important _____ (paper) to the manager.
 (5) Teenagers can't grow up well in bad _____ (circumstance).

D. 根据括号里的汉语意思提示填空:

- (1) Parents should pay more attention to the education of their children (孩子).
 (2) _____ (妇女) do more housework than _____ (男人).
 (3) TV is one of the _____ (媒体) that can keep us informed of the current events.
 (4) She is a fashionable girl and she spends much money buying _____ (衣服).
 (5) Li Ming fell off his bike and broke his _____ (眼镜).

E. 找出下列句中的错误并改正:

- (1) Nowadays many teenagers like wearing jean.
把 jean 改为 jeans
 (2) The shoe that my mother bought for me don't fit me.

 (3) This terms our school opens a new subject.

 (4) The man suddenly grabbed my bag by forces.

 (5) The soldiers were armed to tooth.

Tips:

custom ['kʌstəm] *n.* 习惯, 风俗, 惯例
 a variety of 多种的
 terms [tɜ:m] 条件, 条款
 contract ['kɒntrækt] *n.* 契约, 合同
 spit [spɪt] *vt. & vi.* 吐痰; 吐出
 herd [hɜ:d] *n.* 兽群, 牧群
 a large amount of 大量
 circumstance ['sɜ:kəmstəns] *n.* 环境, 条件, 情况; 境遇, 经济状况
 informed [ɪn'fɔ:md] *adj.* 消息灵通的; 了解情况的; 基于对情况的了解的; 有根据的
 fashionable ['fæʃənəbl] *adj.* 流行的, 符合时尚的, 时髦的
 grab [græb] *vt.* 攫取, 抓住; 抢先, 抢占
 arm [aɪrm] *vt. & vi.* (把……) 武装起来

A. 将下列短语翻译成英语:

- (2) three women (3) these phenomena
 (4) a pair of trousers
 (5) a pair of glasses (6) works of Lu Xun

B. 指出下列句中画线词的汉语意义:

- (2) 习惯, 习俗 (3) 商品 (4) 条款 (5) 礼貌

C. 用括号里名词的复数形式填空:

- (2) geese (3) fish (4) papers (5) circumstances

D. 根据括号里的汉语意思提示填空:

- (2) women, men (3) media (4) clothes (5) glasses

E. 找出下列句中的错误并改正:

- (2) 把 shoe 改为 shoes (3) 把 terms 改为 term
 (4) 把 forces 改为 force (5) 把 tooth 改为 teeth