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**新高考**

◎主编 / 毛里林

**二轮全攻略**

**英语语法专项突破**

光明日报出版社

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# **二轮全攻略**

## **英语语法专项突破**

主 编：毛里林

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## 前言

外语教学具有基础性、交际性、工具性的特点,从心理学和生理学上讲,中学时代是学习外语的最佳时期,对于任何一门学科来说,中学教育都是进入高一层教育或步入社会的基础,作为母语之外的语言,中学阶段的基础就显得尤为重要。

一种语言区别于另一种语言的关键在于语法的运用。“英语语法”是英语语言的法则规律,为英语学习的重点。因此,学好语法是学好英语的前提和基础,也是高考英语能得高分的重要条件。

本书分为词法、句法、功能意念分类(情景交际)、单项填空题的做题技巧与答题策略四个章节,并按英语语法规律对词法与句法两大章节设置如下:

**【知识库存】** 立意基础、覆盖全面,对涉及到的语法知识结合具体例句进行详细的讲解,对考试大纲中要求的考点逐一剖析,帮助学生构建系统的知识网络,详解重难点,突出常考点,点拨易错点。

**【问题答疑】** 用问答形式将语法知识中的重点、难点详细的展列出来,并附带有经典例句进行解读。让学生在问答形式中做到对语法知识点的巩固,做到有的放矢。

**【考题例证】** 精选例题,详尽剖析,突出解题方法、要领、答题技巧的指导与归纳,并及时进行拓展迁移,强化知识与技能的太成。

**【高考题选】** 回顾高考经典,从备考角度提示规律方法,拓展思维,警示误区,培养解题能力,把握应试技巧。

**【模拟训练】** 设计融合专题基础与能力于一体的试题,针对训练,内容新颖,直击高考。

虽然我们竭尽心智,但因水平有限,难以至善至美,恳请广大师生提出宝贵意见。

编者

2006. 10

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## 目 录

<b>第一章 词法</b>	(1)
第一节 名词	(1)
第二节 代词	(7)
第三节 冠词	(15)
第四节 数词	(21)
第五节 介词	(26)
第六节 形容词与副词	(33)
第七节 动词的时态与语态	(41)
第八节 情态动词	(53)
第九节 非谓语动词	(60)
第十节 虚拟语气	(72)
<b>第二章 句法</b>	(77)
第一节 句子的句式与分类	(77)
第二节 名词性从句	(83)
第三节 定语从句	(88)
第四节 状语从句	(95)
第五节 主谓一致	(101)
第六节 倒装句型	(105)
第七节 强调句型与省略句	(108)
<b>第三章 功能意念分类(情景交际)</b>	(112)
第一节 社会交往	(112)
第二节 态度	(114)
第三节 情感	(115)
<b>第四章 单项填空题的做题技巧与答题策略</b>	(118)
第一节 必须具备的基本知识	(118)
第二节 解题方法与技巧	(119)
第三节 常见解题失误	(121)
<b>英语语法专项突破参考答案与解析</b>	(123)



## 第一章

## 词法

## 第一节 名词



## 知识库存

## 一、名词的分类

名词	普通名词	个体名词 如: teacher, desk, pen	一般可数, 有单、复数 形式
		集体名词 如: team, class, family	
		物质名词 如: water, rice, cotton	一般不可 数, 没有单、 复数之分
		抽象名词 如: help, sadness, life	
	专有名词 如: China, London, Smith, Karl Marx		

## 二、名词的数

## A) 可数名词

可数名词的复数形式构成规则如下:

## 1. 一般情况下名词的词尾后加-s

如: desk→desks(书桌) egg→eggs(鸡蛋)

worker→workers(工人)

page→pages(页)

加上-s 变为复数形式的读音要注意:

在清辅音(s, f, t 除外)后读[s]; 在浊辅音(z, 3, d3 除外)后读[z]; 在 s, z, f, t, d3 等辅音后读[iz]。

但 houses 读作[hauziz]; mouths 读作[mauðz]; paths 读作[pɑ:ðz]; baths 读作[bɑ:ðz]; 而 youths 读作[ju:ðs]或[ju:ðz]均可。

## 2. 以-s, -x, -ch, -sh 结尾的名词加-es, 其读音为[iz], 如: bus→buses(公共汽车), box→boxes(盒子), fox→foxes(狐狸), watch→watches(手表); dish→dishes(盘子, 碟子)等。

## 3.

- 以-y 结尾的名词
- ①以“辅音字母+y”结尾的名词, 把 y 改为 i 再加-es, 读作[iz]。如: factory→factories(工厂); baby→babies(婴儿); company→companies(公司)
  - ②以“元音字母+y”结尾的名词, 或专有名词以 y 结尾的, 直接在词尾加-s, 读作[z]。如: boy→boys(男孩); toy→toys(玩具); day→days(天); key→keys(钥匙); Henry→Henrys

## 4.

①变 f 或 fe 为 v 再加-es, 读作[vz]如:

wife→wives(妻子), leaf→leaves(叶子),

以-f 或-fe wolf→wolves(狼), knife→knives(小刀),

shelf→shelves(架子), thief→thieves(小偷)

②直接在词尾加-s, 如: roofs(房顶), serfs(农奴),

的名 gulf(海湾), beliefs(信仰, 信念), chiefs(首领),

proofs(证据)

③两者均可。如: handkerchief→handkerchiefs 或 handkerchieves

## 5.

①以“辅音字母+o”结尾的名词后加-es, 读作[z]。

如: hero→heroes(英雄), tomato→tomatoes(西红柿),

potato→potatoes(土豆)等

以-o 结尾的外来词, 变为复数时只加-s。

如 radios(收音机), photos(照片), pianos(钢琴),

studios(演播室, 电影制片厂)等

③以-oo 结尾的名词后加-s。如: zoos(动物园),

bamboos(竹子)

④有些以 o 结尾的名词有两种复数形式。如:

zero→zeros 或 zeroes(零), volcano→volcanos

或 volcanoes(火山), motto→mottos 或 mottoes

(座右铭)

## 不规则名词的复数形式变化:

## 1. 改变单数名词中的元音字母, 或其他形式。如:

man→men, woman→women, tooth→teeth, foot→

feet, goose→geese, mouse→mice, child→children,

ox→oxen

## 2. 单、复数相同的名词。如: sheep, deer, fish(注:

fishes 用于表示不同种类的鱼)。此外, 还有 means

(手段、方式), works(工厂), 以及由汉语音译表示

度量、币制等单位名词。如: yuan(元), jin(斤), mu

(亩), li(里)等。以-ese 或-ss 结尾的表示民族名称

的名词也是如此。如: Chinese, Japanese,

Portuguese, Swiss 等。

注意: 以-an 结尾或其他形式结尾的表示民

族、国家人的名词,变复数时,在词尾后加-s。如: Americans, Asians, Russians, Australians, Italians, Germans, Belgians, Europeans, Africans, Hungarians, Greeks, Arabs, Canadians 等。但 Englishman → Englishmen, Frenchman → Frenchmen

3. 复合名词的复数形式因词而异,主要是在中心名词后加-s 或-es。如: looker(s)-on(旁观者), son(s)-in-law(女婿), editor(s)-in-chief(总编辑), film-goer(s)(电影迷)等。

但是要注意:

man servant → men servants

woman astronaut → women astronauts

“性别+职业”构成的复合名词变为复数时,两个名词都变为复数形成。

4. 有些名词的复数形式可以表示特别的意义。如:

papers 文件、试卷、报纸、论文, works 工厂、著作、工事, goods 货物、商品, lines 台词, ashes 骨灰、遗骸, glasses 眼镜, sands 沙滩, woods 树林, greens 青菜, times 时代, drinks 饮料, arms 武器, looks 外表, manners 礼貌

5. 有些物质名词以复数形式出现时,表示不同类别。

如: oils(各种油), fruits(各种水果), foods(各种食品), steels(各种钢材), silks(各种丝绸)等。

6. 某些以-s 结尾的名词,并不是复数形式,而是单数形式。如: news(消息), means(手段、方式), the United States(美国), the United Nations(联合国), 以及表示某学科的名词,如: mathematics, physics, politics。

7. 有些名词只有复数形式。如: trousers(裤子), clothes(衣服), shorts(短裤)等。

8. 数字、字母的复数加's 或直接加 s。如: three A's/As 3个A, 1990's/1990s 20世纪90年代

#### B) 不可数名词

1. 下列名词用作不可数名词:

advice, bread, butter, baggage, clothing, equipment, furniture, fun, homework, juice, luggage, luck, music, milk, meat, progress, production, permission, practice, rubber(橡胶), rice, soup, weather

2. 以下名词用作不可数名词时,表示抽象概念,与不定冠词连用或用作可数名词时表示个体事物:

beauty, cloth, cold, coffee, experience, effect, failure, hair, honour, knowledge, memory,

pleasure, population, pain, paper, success, service, trouble

3. 有些名词,既是可数名词,也是不可数名词;往往忽略其另外一层意思。如:

room(空间)	glass(玻璃)
a room(一个房间)	a glass(一个玻璃杯)
chicken(鸡肉)	fish(鱼肉)
a chicken(一只小鸡)	a fish(一条鱼)
paper(纸)	
a paper(一张报纸/文件)	

#### 三、名词的所有格

名词所有格

在名词词尾后加“'s”(一般是指有生命的名词)

在名词后面加“of”(一般是指无生命的名词)

1. 名词所有格的构成方法及其含义

(1) 一般在名词后面加“'s”。如:

my father's coat 我父亲的大衣

the monkey's tail 猴子的尾巴

(2) 以-s 或-es 结尾的复数名词的所有格,只在词尾右上方加“'”。如:

the workers' club 工人俱乐部

the teachers' office 教师办公室

(3) 以-s 结尾的专有名词的所有格,以读音[z]结尾的在词尾的右上方加“'s”或是“'”。如:

Engels' /Engels's works 恩格斯的著作

但若不以读音[z]结尾则仍用“'s”。如:

Ross's book

(4) 不以 s 结尾的复数名词的所有格,在词尾加“'s”。如: Children's Palace 少年宫, Women's rights 妇女权力

(5) 复合名词的所有格,在最后一个名词词尾加“'s”。如: her sister-in-law's photo 她嫂子的照片

(6) 如果一样东西为两个人共有,则只在后一个名词词尾加“'s”;如果不是共有的,两个名词后都要加“'s”。如:

Tom and Peter's room  
汤姆和彼得的房间(共有)

Tom's and Peter's rooms  
汤姆的房间和彼得的房间(不共有)

(7) 表示店铺、医院、诊所、住宅等名称时,常在名词后加上“'s”代表全称。如:

at the doctor's = at the doctor's office 在医生诊所

at the tailor's = at the tailor's shop 在裁缝店



## 第一章 词法

at the barber's=at the barber's shop 在理发店  
at Mr. Smith's=at Mr. Smith's house 在史密斯家里

(8)表示时间、距离、国家、城市等无生命的名词,也可以在词尾后加“'s”或“'”构成所有格。如:

today's news 今天的新闻  
three days' holiday 三天的假期  
ten minutes' drive 十分钟的开车路程  
China's industry 中国的工业  
Shanghai's traffic 上海的交通

(9)无生命的名词的所有格,通常用“of+名词”的结构来表示。如:

the legs of the table 桌子腿  
the windows of the room 房间的窗户

(10)不定代词的所有格形式。如:

someone else's bag 另外一个人的包  
Who else's books are these?  
这些是其他什么人的书?

所有格的含义

- ①表示所属:Tom's car 汤姆的小车
- ②表示类别:a women's college 女子学院
- ③表示动作的执行者或承受者:  
the teacher's praise 老师的表扬  
children's education 儿童教育

### 2. 双重所有格

(1)双重所有格的构成

- 名词+of+名词所有格  
如:a friend of my father's
- 名词+of+名词性物主代词  
如:some friends of mine

(2)双重所有格的概念及用法

①表示部分概念,of 短语修饰的名词前通常有表示数词的限定词,如:a, an, one, two, some, several, a few, many, any, no 等。如:

Some friends of my brother's will come to join us.  
我哥哥的几个朋友将和我们一起去。

②表示赞赏或厌恶等感情色彩时,of 所修饰的名词前通常有指示代词 this, that, these, those 等。如:

This little cat of your sister's is really a dear.  
你妹妹的这只小猫真逗人爱。(比用 your sister's little cat 更带有赞美的感情色彩。)

That dog of Mike's is always making troubles.  
麦克的那只狗总是惹祸。(比用 Mike's dog

更具有厌恶情绪。)

### 四、名词的句法功能

- 名词的功能
- 1. 主语 This book belongs to me. 这本书是我的。
  - 2. 表语 Both my parents are teachers.  
我父母都是老师。
  - 3. 宾语
    - 动宾 We like English. 我们喜欢英语。
    - 介宾 There's a tall tree in front of the house. 房子前面有棵高树。
  - 4. 宾语补足语 We elected him monitor of our class. 我们选他当我们的班长。
  - 5. 同位语 This is Mr. Wang, our head teacher.  
这位是王先生,我们的班主任老师。
  - 6. 定语
    - ①名词所有格 my father's car  
我父亲的小车
    - ②of+名词短语 a map of the world  
世界地图
    - ③双重所有格 Tom is a classmate of my brother's. 汤姆是我弟弟的一个同学。
    - ④名词原形直接作定语 colour film  
彩色电影, vegetable garden 菜园,  
heart trouble 心脏病, parents meeting  
家长会



### 问题答疑

问:什么时候用名词的双重所有格?

答:关于名词的双重所有格,在前面已讲到。它既可以表示部分概念,又可以表示某种情感色彩。当名词前有限定词时,如:a/an, one, two, some, any, many, several, a few, no, this, that, these, those 等词时,这时就需要用双重所有格的形式。如:

Some friends of my father's came to our house this morning.

今天上午我父亲的一些朋友来到我家。

That car of Peter's is always breaking down.  
彼得的那辆小车总是出毛病。

问:什么叫抽象名词的具体化?有哪些情况?

答:英语中,抽象名词一般为不可数名词,如:information, progress, success 等。但当抽象名词表示具体的事物时,则为可数名词。如:

The performance was a great success.  
演出获得了巨大的成功。

After many failures, they finally succeeded.  
经过多次失败,他们最后成功了。

上面句中的 success 和 failure 表示的是成功和失



败的人或事,为可数名词。但表示抽象的概念时仍是不可数名词。如:

Failure is the mother of success. 失败是成功之母。

常见的抽象名词具体化的词有:

success, failure, pleasure, worry, help, honour, pity, surprise, knowledge, wonder, joy 等。

►问:名词作定语与形容词和名词所有格作定语有什么区别?

答:名词作定语表示性质、材料、用途、内容、时间等。而名词所有格作定语常表示所属关系。如:

evening suits 晚礼服, a stone bridge 一座石桥, a story book 故事书, a diamond ring 钻石戒指, the dinner party 晚宴, Beijing University 北京大学, the Children's Palace 少年宫, the teacher's room 教师的房间

形容词作定语主要表示名词的性质、状态。如:

a snow boy 一个雪孩子

a snowy mountain 一座被雪覆盖的山脉

a dust bag 装灰的袋子

a dusty bag 布满灰尘的袋子

►问:集合名词作主语时,谓语动词的形式怎样确定?

答:有下列几种情况:

①mankind, man(人类), humanity 作主语时,谓语动词一般用单数形式。

Man is the master of the nature.

人类是大自然的主人。

②由 people, police, cattle, youth 等集体名词作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式。

The police are searching for the thief.

警察正在搜捕小偷。

The youth of our country are working hard.

我们国家的年轻人正在努力工作。

③当 family, team, class, public, crowd, enemy, group 等集体名词作主语时,谓语动词既可以用单数形式,也可以用复数形式。

如果把它们所表示的人或事物当作整体看,谓语动词用单数形式。如:

Our family is very happy.

我们的家庭是个幸福的家庭。

如果把它们表示的人或事物当作若干个体来看,谓语动词则用复数形式。如:

When I came in, his family (the members of his

family) were watching TV.

我进去时,他的家(中的)人正在看电视。

④a family/group/class/team 作主语时,谓语动词用单数。

families/groups/classes/teams 作主语时,谓语动词用复数。



## 考题例证

1. He dropped the \_\_\_\_\_ and broke it.

- A. cup of coffee      B. coffee's cup  
C. cup for coffee      D. coffee cup

【解析】本题考查名词作定语的问题。题干中 it 是个信息词,它指代的是装咖啡的杯子,即打碎的是咖啡杯子,而不是一杯咖啡,故答案为 D。而选项 A 表示“一杯咖啡”。用名词普通格作定语表示性质、材料、用途、内容等。选项 B 用了所有格,表示所属关系,在这里不恰当,而选项 C 表达不对。

说明:饮料之类的名词可加复数形式表示数量:

Could you give me two coffees?

你能为我倒两杯咖啡吗?

Three beers for me, please? 给我来三杯啤酒。

2. He gained his \_\_\_\_\_ by printing \_\_\_\_\_ of famous writers.

- A. wealth; work      B. wealths; works  
C. wealths; work      D. wealth; works

【解析】本题考查名词的可数与不可数。wealth 作“财富”解时,是抽象名词,为不可数名词。works 作“著作”解时,只用作复数形式。本题句意是:他靠出版名家的著作发了财。只有选项 D 符合句意。

说明:wealth 作“财富”讲时,为不可数名词。如:

Health is above wealth. 健康胜于财富。

Labour creates wealth. 劳动创造了财富。

尽管 wealth 前面可以有不定冠词 a 的时候,但词组“a wealth of”的含义是“大量的”,“丰富的”。如:

There is a wealth of information in the encyclopedia. 百科全书中有丰富的知识。

work 作“工作”解时,为不可数名词。作“工厂”解时,works 单复数同形;作“著作”解时,只用作复数形式。此外,works 还有“工事”之意。如:

Work is struggle. 工作就是斗争。

My brother works in a steel works.

我哥哥在一家钢厂工作。

Marx's works have been translated into many



languages.

马克思的著作已译成了许多语言。



## 高考题选

- ( ) 1. To regain their \_\_\_\_\_ after an exhausting game, the players lay in the grass. (2002 上海)  
A. force B. energy  
C. power D. health
- ( ) 2. According to recent research, heavy coffee drinking and heart attack is not necessarily \_\_\_\_\_ and effect. (2003 上海)  
A. reason B. impact  
C. fact D. cause
- ( ) 3. The collapse of the World Trade Centre has put the US economy in a difficult \_\_\_\_\_. (2003 上海)  
A. occasion B. case  
C. situation D. background
- ( ) 4. "I don't think it's my \_\_\_\_\_ that the TV blew up. I just turned it on, that's all," said the boy. (2003 春)  
A. error B. mistake  
C. fault D. duty
- ( ) 5. If you drive to the airport, can you give me a \_\_\_\_\_? (2003 春)  
A. hand B. seat  
C. drive D. lift
- ( ) 6. Perhaps we need to clear away these books to make \_\_\_\_\_ for our new students. (2003 北京)  
A. place B. area  
C. space D. room
- ( ) 7. —I'm sorry I stepped outside for a smoke. I was very tired.  
—There is no \_\_\_\_\_ for this while you are on duty. (2004 天津)  
A. reason B. excuse  
C. cause D. explanation
- ( ) 8. I keep medicines on the top shelf, out of the children's \_\_\_\_\_. (2004 湖北)  
A. reach B. hand  
C. hold D. place
- ( ) 9. Don't leave matches or cigarettes on the table within \_\_\_\_\_ of little children. (2005

天津)

- A. hand B. reach  
C. space D. distance
- ( ) 10. Bill was doing a lot of physical exercise to build up his \_\_\_\_\_. (2005 浙江)  
A. ability B. force  
C. strength D. mind
- ( ) 11. I am sure David will be able to find the library, he has a pretty good \_\_\_\_\_ of direction. (2005 辽宁)  
A. idea B. feeling  
C. experience D. sense
- ( ) 12. The head office of the bank is in Beijing, but it has \_\_\_\_\_ all over the country. (2005 安徽)  
A. companies B. branches  
C. organizations D. businesses
- ( ) 13. My \_\_\_\_\_ of this weekend's activity is to go out with some good friends. (2005 福建)  
A. idea B. opinion  
C. mind D. thought
- ( ) 14. —Would you like \_\_\_\_\_, sir? (2005 上海)  
—No, thanks. I have had much.  
A. some more oranges  
B. any more oranges  
C. some more orange  
D. any more orange
- ( ) 15. Professor Smith, along with his assistants, \_\_\_\_\_ on the project day and night to meet the deadline. (2002 上海)  
A. work B. working  
C. is working D. are working
- ( ) 16. He proved himself a true gentleman and the beauty of his \_\_\_\_\_ was seen at its best when he worked with others. (2005 上海)  
A. temper B. appearance  
C. talent D. character



## 模拟训练

- ( ) 1. —Hello, Mike, where were you last night?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. We were talking about the September 11th Shock.  
A. At Robert's B. To the Robert's  
C. To Roberts' D. At the Robert's



- ( ) 2. See what you have done! Don't you have a \_\_\_\_\_ of right or wrong?  
A. thought                      B. feeling  
C. sense                         D. knowledge
- ( ) 3. Miss Smith is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mary's mother's  
B. Mary mother's  
C. mother's of Mary  
D. Mary's of mother
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ came of his success abroad, which filled the parents' hearts with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Word; pride                  B. Words; pride  
C. A word; prides               D. The word; pride
- ( ) 5. —John is very bright and studies very hard.  
—It's no \_\_\_\_\_ he always gets the first place in any examination.  
A. doubt                        B. problem  
C. surprise                      D. wonder
- ( ) 6. —What would you like, sir?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Two cups coffee  
B. Two cups of coffees  
C. Two coffees  
D. Two cup of coffees
- ( ) 7. During his stay in England, he won \_\_\_\_\_, which became \_\_\_\_\_ to his motherland.  
A. honour; an honour  
B. honour; honour  
C. an honour; an honour  
D. an honour; honour
- ( ) 8. Uncle Jack is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. my father and mother's friend  
B. my father's and mother's friend  
C. a friend of their  
D. a friend of my mother's and father's
- ( ) 9. Many drivers were praised for their excellent work at the meeting, including two \_\_\_\_\_ drivers, who had \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. woman; a few white hairs  
B. women's; white hair  
C. women; some white hairs  
D. woman's; many white hairs
- ( ) 10. —I'm going skiing in the mountains this afternoon.  
—Oh, really? Have \_\_\_\_\_!  
A. a fun                         B. lots of fun  
C. the fun                      D. fun
- ( ) 11. Zhaozhou Bridge, a \_\_\_\_\_ bridge, is considered to be \_\_\_\_\_ in the ancient architecture.  
A. stone; a success  
B. stones; successes  
C. stone's; a success  
D. stone; success
- ( ) 12. If the company wants to fire me, they have to give me two months' \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. notice                        B. advice  
C. information                  D. message
- ( ) 13. —Where did you two have your \_\_\_\_\_ examined?  
—At the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stomachs; doctor's  
B. stomachs; doctor  
C. stomachs; doctor's  
D. stomachs; doctors'
- ( ) 14. —Mr. Bob is quite critical. So you ought to make \_\_\_\_\_ to do it well.  
—I know. I'll take \_\_\_\_\_ to please him.  
A. much effort; any pain  
B. efforts; a pain  
C. an effort; pain  
D. a great effort; pains
- ( ) 15. —\_\_\_\_\_ of this kind is nice to eat.  
—But I'd prefer to some \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Fish; chicken  
B. Fishes; chicken  
C. Fishes; chickens  
D. Fish; chickens



## 第二节 代词



## 知识库存

## 一、代词的分类

		单数			复数		
		第一人称	第二人称	第三人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
人称代词	主格	I	you	he, she, it	we	you	they
	宾格	me	you	him, her, it	us	you	them
物主代词	形容词性	my	your	his, her, its	our	your	their
	名词性	mine	yours	his, hers, its	ours	yours	theirs
反身代词		myself	yourself	himself, herself, itself	ourselves	yourselves	themselves
指示代词		this, that, such, same			these, those, such, same		
相互代词	宾格	each other, one another					
	所有格	each other's, one another's					
不定代词	可数	one, each, many, both, another, either, neither, (a) few					
	不可数	much, (a) little					
	可数不可数	none, any, other, all, some					
	复合不定代词	anyone, anybody, anything; someone, somebody, something; everyone, everybody, everything; nobody, nothing					
疑问代词		who, whom, whose, which, what					
连接代词		who, whom, whose, which, what(引导名词性从句)					
关系代词		who, whom, whose, which, that(引导定语从句)					

## 二、代词的句法功能及用法

## A) 人称代词的用法

人称代词

- 作主语(用主格) I like reading novels while he enjoys watching TV.
- 作宾语
  - 动词的宾语: I'll meet them at the airport.
  - (用宾格) 介词的宾语: This letter is for him.
- 作表语
  - 用宾格: Who is it? It's me.
  - 用主格: It was I who told him the whole story.

语 (强调句型, 强调的是主语, 故 I 用主格)

说明: ①两个或两个以上的人称代词并列时, 其顺序是: 单数→按 2、3、1 人称排列; 复数→按 1、2、3 人称排列。如:

You, he and I will be sent to work there.

We, you and they have all been accepted into the company.

注意: 在承认过失时, 或表示不好意思时, 一般单数按 1、3、2 的方式排列, 而复数按 3、2、1 的方式排列。

如: It is said that I, he and you will be punished this time.

They, you and we are said to be kept behind after school.

②人称代词 we, you, they 有时可用来泛指一般人。如:

We eat to live, not live to eat.

吃饭是为了活着, 而活着并不是为了吃饭。

You should keep calm in time of danger.

危急时刻应保持镇静。

They say there will be a new play on in that theatre.

有人说那家剧院要上演一出新戏。

③it 可用来代替 baby 或 child。如:

The baby no more cried as soon as it saw its mother.

## B) 物主代词的用法



物主代词

形容词性物主代词——只作定语：

This is our classroom. His father is an engineer.

作主语：This is her coat.

名词性物主代词 Mine is over there.

作宾语：Something has gone wrong with my bike. May I use yours?

作表语：This book isn't mine, it's Tom's.

说明：①英语中必须有形容词性物主代词，而汉语中往往省略不译，如：

Jack took off his coat and went to bed.

杰克脱掉外套就上床睡觉了。

②“of + 名词性物主代词”可用作定语。如：

Some friends of mine will attend my birthday party.

我的一些朋友要出席我的生日晚宴。

That car of hers is always breaking down.

她的这辆小车总是出毛病。

C) 反身代词的用法

反身代词

动宾：Tom taught himself Chinese.

作宾语：介宾：The boy is old enough to take care of himself.

作表语：She is not quite herself today.

她今天身体不太舒服。

作同位语：I myself can repair the bike.

The table itself has only three legs.

说明：①含有反身代词的惯用语

(a) 与介词连用：by oneself = alone 独自，for oneself 为自己，of oneself 自动地

(b) 与动词连用：

be oneself 处于正常状态，显得自然

enjoy oneself 玩得愉快

seat oneself = sit 坐下

dress oneself in 穿着……

help oneself to 随便吃……，自行取用

come to oneself 苏醒

make oneself at home 不要客气

devote oneself to 专心于；献身于……

find oneself in/at 发觉自己来到……

②反身代词不能单独作主语，但可在 and, or, nor 等词之后组成主语的并列部分，起强调作用。如：

(Both) Robert and myself will stay here.

罗伯特和我本人将留在这儿。

(Either) Kate or yourself will go there.

要么凯特去那里，要么你亲自去那里。

D) 指示代词的用法

指 作主语：This is my friend, Kate.

示 作宾语：Would you like those?

代 作定语：I have never seen such beautiful flowers.

词 作表语：What I need is this.

说明：①this 与 these 指时间和空间上较近的人或物；that 与 those 指时间和空间上较远的人或物。如：

I don't want this apple. I want that one.

②有时为了避免重复，that/those 常用来代替前面出现过的名词，that 指代前面出现过的单数可数名词或不可数名词，而 those 指代复数名词。如：

The weather in Beijing is much colder than that in Nanjing in winter.

Students in Class One are more hard-working than those in Class Two.

③this 和 that 都可以指代前面提到过的事情。若出现两个名词，指代前面的用 that，指代较后面的用 this；但若指下文将要叙述的事情时，则只能用 this，不能用 that。如：

She was ill yesterday. That was why she was absent from class.

What I want you to remember is this; Practice makes perfect. (此句中的 this 不能用 that 替换)

Health is above wealth, this can't give so much happiness as that. 健康胜于财富，财富不会像健康那样带来那么多幸福。(句中 this = wealth; that = health)

④such 与 same 的用法

作主语：Such is my hope in the future.

Such are the results of the exams.

such 作定语：I've never read such an interesting book.

(such 作定语时，修饰单数可数名词，不定冠词 a(an) 应放在 such 之后，)

作主语：The same was done by Tom.

same 作宾语：She went shopping, and I did the same.

作定语：Both of us were born on the same day.

作表语：What I want to say is the same.

E) 相互代词的用法

相 作宾语：Let us help each other and learn from each other.

代 作定语(所有格形式's)：They asked about one another's life and work.

说明：传统中的语法认为 each other 表示两者间的相互关系，而两者以上时用 one another，其实现代语法中已不作区分了。

F) 不定代词的用法





# 第一章 词法

## 1. one, some 与 any

不定代词	意义	功能			说明
		主语	宾语	定语	
one	一个(人或物) one's (物主代词) oneself (反身代词)	One should do one's best.	Would you like this <u>one</u> ?		one 泛指任何人,可以在形容词和 this, that 等词之后代替刚才提过的可数名词,其复数形式为 ones, one's 是 one 的物主代词,只作定语, oneself 是 one 的反身代词,可作主语、宾语和同位语
some	一些	<u>Some</u> are singing, others are dancing.	Please give me <u>some</u> .	I have <u>some</u> interesting books.	①修饰可数或不可数名词,单数或复数名词 ②用于单数可数名词前表示“某一” ③用于数词前,表示“大约” ④一般用于肯定句中
any	一些,任何	I want some pencils. <u>Any</u> would be OK.	I don't like <u>any</u> of these films.	It's very easy. <u>Any</u> boy can do it.	①修饰可数名词或不可数名词,单数或复数名词 ②一般用于否定句中

提示:①some 及其构成的复合词可用于表示邀请或请求的问句中,希望对方作出肯定的答复。如:

Could you let me have some coffee?

Would you ask someone to carry this bag upstairs for me?

②any 所修饰的名词或由 any 构成的复合名词作主语时,谓语动词不能用否定式。如:

[误]Anything cannot stop him going there.

[正]Nothing can stop him going there.

## 2. it 与 one

it 与 one 都可以指代句中的名词,但有以下四点不同:

- ① it=the(或 this/that/my/your/his...) + 单数名词  
one=a(或 an) + 单数名词
- ② it 代替特定的单数名词  
one 代替不特定的单数名词
- ③ it 的复数为 they(宾格为 them)  
one 的复数为 ones
- ④ it 前既不能加冠词,也不能加形容词修饰  
one 之前加上定冠词 the 表示特指;one 前如有形容词修饰,之前还可以加上不定冠词  
如:—Have you found your pen?  
—No, I haven't found it.  
—Do you have a bike?

—No, I don't. But I'd like to buy one next week.

This story is an interesting one.

Of all the pens, I like the ones on the upper shelf.

3. some (-body, -one, -thing); any (-body, -one, -thing); every (-body, -one, -thing) 与 no (-body, -thing)

some 类代词用于肯定句中, any 类代词用于否定句、疑问句和条件句中。但是 some 类代词也可用于疑问句或否定句中, any 类代词也可用于肯定句中,主要取决于句意。no 类代词用于否定句中。如:

—Is everyone here?

—No, Peter is not here.

You can do anything you like.

说明:①some, any 及 no 类不定代词若有形容词作定语修饰时,形容词要放在其之后。如:

I have something important to tell you.

There is nothing serious.

②everyone 指“每个人”,不与 of 短语连用,而 every one 指“每个人或物”,可以与 of 短语连用。

③no one 只能分开写,表示“没有人”,而不能连写。

4. each 与 every

不定代词	词性	意义	功能			
			主语	宾语	定语	同位语
each	Pron. adj.	①强调个别 ②所代表的数可以是两个以上 ③可以与 of 短语连用	Each of us has such a book.	I' ll talk with each of them.	Each boy got a model ship.	①We each have an apple. ②We have an apple each.
every	adj.	①强调整体“每个都” ②所指的数必须是三个以上 ③不能与 of 短语连用			Every boy in my class likes football.	

5. no 与 none

不定代词	功能			说明
	定语	主语	宾语	
no	I have no computer. There is no milk in the cup.			①no 修饰名词, 只作定语 ②no+可数名词复数形式=not any+复数名词 no+单数可数名词=not a/an+单数可数名词 no+不可数名词=not any+不可数名词
none		None of the boys are(is) interested in the film.	He's got some good oranges, but I have none.	①none 代替不可数名词作主语时, 谓语动词用单数 ②none 代替可数名词作主语时, 谓语动词可用单数, 也可用复数

特别提示: 在回答 How many/much 问句时, 用 none 回答; 而在回答 who/what 引导的问句时, 则用 no one/nobody/nothing。如:

- How many elephants did you see in the park?
- None.
- Who will go there with you?
- No one/Nobody.

6. many 与 much

	不同点	共同点
many	修饰可数名词 Many students like English.	都可以用作主语、宾语和定语 I have much to do. (宾语)
much	①修饰不可数名词 There is not much bread on the plate. ②much 可用作状语 Tom likes playing football very much.	Much water has been wasted. (定语) Many of them were injured in the accident. (主语)

7. few, little; a few, a little

在句中作定语、主语、宾语

{ few, a few } 修饰可数名词 表示没有多少, 含有否定意义  
 { little, a little } 修饰不可数名词 表示有一些, 有几个, 含有肯定意义

如: I know a little English.

Few of them can speak French.

说明: { not a bit = not at all 一点也不  
not a little = (very) much 很多

8. both 与 all

	不同点	相同点
both	指两个人或物	①在句中都可作主语、宾语、定语、同位语、表语 All of us are football fans. We like both of the films.
all	指三个以上的人或物	②都可以与 of 短语连用

说明: ①all 指代“所有的人”时, 作主语, 谓语动词用复数。指代“一切, 全部事情或情况”时, 作主语, 谓语动词用单数。如:



## 第一章 词法

All are here. Let's begin our meeting.

All is going well.

②all 和 both 加否定词 not 是部分否定, 如果要表示全部否定, 分别用 none 和 neither。如:

Both of us are not pilots. = Not both of us are pilots.

我们俩不都是飞行员。(部分否定)

Neither of us is a pilot.

我们俩都不是飞行员。(全部否定)

③除了 both 和 all 之外, each, every 以及由 every 构成的不定代词出现在否定句中, 不管否定词 not 在前还是在后, 都是部分否定, 若要表示完全否定, 需借助 nothing, no one, nobody, no, never, nowhere 等词。

### 9. either 与 neither

	不同点	相同点
either	两者中的任何一者	①都限于两者之间 ②都表示单数 ③在句中作主语、宾语、定语 Either sentence is right. —Would you like tea or coffee?
neither	两者都不	—Neither. I like milk.

说明: ①either 还可以用作副词, 表示“也”, 用于否定句中。

I don't like coffee, either.

②以 neither 开头的句子, 常用倒装形式。

He doesn't like watching TV. Neither do I.

### 10. another, other, the other, others, the others

不定代词	意义	用法说明
another	任何一个, 另一个	指三者或三者以上中的任何一个, 用作代词或形容词 I don't like this coat. Show me <u>another</u> , please.
other	另外的	只作定语, 常与复数名词或单数不可数名词连用; 但如果前面有 the, this, that, some, any, each, every, no, one 及 my, your, his 等时, 则可与单数名词连用。如: any <u>other</u> plant, every <u>other</u> day
the other	两者中的另一个	该词常与 one 连用, 构成: one... the other...; 一个... 另一个..., 作定语修饰复数名词时, 表示另一方的“全部其余的”

不定代词	意义	用法说明
others	泛指别的人或物	是 other 的复数形式, 泛指别的人或物(但不是全部), 不能作定语, 构成 some... others...
the others	特指其余的人或物	是 the other 的复数形式, 特指其余的人或物, 常构成 some..., the others...

### G) 疑问代词的用法

who 谁(主格), 在句中作主语 → whoever 无论谁(主格), 作主语。

whom 谁(宾格), 在句中作宾语 → whomever 无论谁(宾格), 作宾语。

whose 谁的(who 或 which 的所有格), 在句中作定语 → whosoever 不论谁的(所有格), 作定语。

what 什么(主格或宾格), 在句中作主语、宾语、定语、表语 → whatever 无论什么(主格或宾格), 作主语、定语、宾语、表语。

which 哪一个, 哪一些(主格或宾格), 在句中作主语、定语、宾语 → whichever 无论哪个/些(主格或宾格), 作主语、定语、宾语。

特别说明: ①who 提问姓名或关系, what 提问职业或地位。如:

Who's that boy over there? 那边那个孩子是谁?

What is your father? 你父亲是干什么的?

②which 用于已知情况的选择, 其后可跟 of 短语; what 用于未知情况的疑问, 其后不能跟 of 短语。如:

Which of you would like to go to that island?

你们中谁乐意去那个岛?

What are you looking for? 你在找什么?

### H) 连接代词及关系代词

关于连接代词 what, which, who, whom, whose 以及关系代词 that, which, who, whom, whose 的用法, 详见句法篇中的名词性从句和定语从句部分。

### I) 代词 it 的用法

1. 作人称代词, 指代前文提到过的事物

This is not my book. It is Mary's.

2. 用来代替指示代词 this 或 that

—What's this? —It is a dictionary.

—Whose jacket is that? —It is hers.

3. 起指示代词的作用, 指一个人或事物

—Who's knocking at the door? The baby is