



中考蓝语



语法

丛书主编 蔡 晔

GRAMMAR

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定 价:25.00元 (如有印装质量问题,我社负责调换) 在多年执教生涯中,我深深感到很多学生在学习英语的过程中苦恼不堪。成绩低的被找不到一条人门捷径所困扰,成绩中等的却为停滞不前的分数而烦闷,成绩高的又因无法突破高分关卡让自己继续攀升而感到遗憾。这种种问题的根源是学生欠缺一套高效的英语学习思维。金点学习法是一种能够提高班级整体英语成绩的方法;是一种让学生掌握后能够迅速提高做题精准度的方法;是一种让父母相信自己的孩子掌握后能靠自己逐步提高学习成绩的方法。

什么是金点学习法?举例说明: She is the girl _____I wanted A. when B. where C. who D. what。从这道题中不难看出加彩的词是全题的核心。将这两个词放在一起可以组成一个意群,即想要的姑娘。再来看答案,能代表人的只有 who。这就是金点提取学习法。金点学习法贯穿的思想是突出核心点的价值,掌握提炼句子、篇章核心词的技巧,以记忆少数几点的方式来进行演绎推理,获悉全篇内容的思维方式。让学生根据句子和篇章提供的信息主动出击,准确推理出各题所需内容,直线提高做题的精准度。金点学习法的要点如下:

- •金点提炼——每个句子或篇章都有其要阐述的核心,这里称之为"金点"。我们首先要以点的形式提出并体现要阐述的核心内容,即能体现文章文眼的语法点、词汇或句子。这一方法在教学过程中有助于教师引导并鼓励学生进行自主学习,另外,点化的知识面也有利于学生记忆。
- 取意总结——让学生自行根据提出的核心词组成意群,进行文意推测,也就是根据取意(词、句、或语法点)推理出本文在阐述什么内容或要表达何意。
- •论证推理——这是一个将"金点""取意"的逻辑推理进行实体论证的过程。将金点还原于文章,以金点为核心,对文章进行字句的梳理。

由于已掌握大概的、正确的文章核心内容,依此方式进行解题的准确性高、时效性强。

- ·训练巩固——设一定量的模式化练习,分层次、阶梯化地让学生依此模式进行定量练习,形成一种主动的淘金取意的做题思维。
- ·拓展升华——分为答案、解析、延伸三部分。该部分内容不仅仅是"金点"部分内容的简单重复,还是"金点"部分内容经过论证后的一个精简的总结和向下一部分发展的有效延伸。这部分看似是对上部分内容和即将出现的内容的重复,实则是帮助学生不经意地进行记忆和拓展。

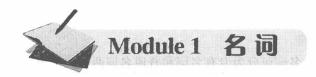
金点学习法从金点的提炼到取意的总结再到论证的推理最后到升 华部分,这一有机布排,切实做到了逐词、逐句、逐篇的步步讲究、步步深 究。依据此法,我们科学地为学生创造了一套改变学习方法,更新学习 理念,培养主动思考,树立学习信心的思维训练丛书,希望能帮助广大还 在为学习英语而感到苦恼的学生指点迷津、取得佳绩。

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- ① I want to buy some **tomatoes** to make vegetable salad for my uncle. 我想买些西红柿为我叔叔做蔬菜沙拉。
- ② I need two **pens** and **a piece of paper** to write a letter to my friend. 我需要两支钢笔和一张纸给我朋友写信。
- ③ The children's reading room and the teachers' office are all in the second floor of the teaching building.

孩子们的阅览室和老师们的办公室都在教学楼的二层。

淘金

- 1. tomatoes, pens 为可数名词复数形式。
- 2. paper 为不可数名词, a piece of 修饰不可数名词,表示数量。
- 3. children's 和 teachers' 为名词所有格,表示有生命的所有关系。floor of teaching building 为 "名词 + of + 名词"构成的所有格,表示无生命的所有关系。

取意

- 1. 句①中 tomatoes 为可数名词复数形式。tomato 是以 -o 结尾的名词,它的复数形式要在词尾加 -es。句②中 pens 也为可数名词复数形式,它的复数形式直接在词尾加 -s。
- 2. 句②中由于 paper 为不可数名词,所以前面不能用不定冠词 a 修饰,要用 a piece of 来表示其数量。
- 3. 句③中 children's 和 teachers' 为名词所有格。children 不是以 s 结尾的复数名词,其所有格在词尾加 "'s"; teachers 是以 s 结尾的复数名词,其所有格在词尾加 "'"。floor of teaching building 为 "of + 名词"的所有格形式。

论 证

一、名词的分类

一般来讲,名词可分为专有名词和普通名词两大类。进一步分类为:

			意义	例词
专有结	专有名词		表示特定的人、物、 机构或场所等的名词 (首字母须大写)	Paris, the United States, Bill Gates
	可数名词	个体 名词	表示同类的人或物中的个体	student, tree, hospital, house, piano
普通		集合 名词	表示若干人或物的总 称	team, committee, police, group, family
名词	不可数名词	物质 名词	表示物质和材料的总 称	paper, water, cotton, air
		抽象名词	表示动作、性质、状 态或情感等抽象概念 的名称	birth, happiness, evolution, technology, management, imagination, hopes, sport

专有名词主要包括:

- 1. 人名及头衔, 例如: Mrs Green, the Queen of England, the President of the United States...
- 2. 著作名称, 例如: War and Peace《战争与和平》, Pride and Prejudice《傲慢与偏见》
- 3. 月份、四季、星期,例如: January, February..., winter, spring..., Monday, Friday...
- 4. 节日等,例如: Christmas, Easter, Mother's Day...
- 5. 地理名称
- (1) 国家及大洲的名称, 例如: America, Africa, Asia, China...
- (2) 地区、城市的名称, 例如: Rome, Beijing, Hong Kong, Chengdu...
- (3) 江河、湖海的名称,例如: the Atlantic, the Dead Sea, the Yellow River...
- (4) 山脉、沙漠的名称,例如: the Himalayas, the Taishan Mountain, the Sahara...
- 二、可数名词的复数形式
- 1. 可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。名词变复数的规则变化:
- (1) 一般情况在词尾加 -s, 例如: book → books, girl → girls, boy → boys, pen → pens, doctor → doctors。

- (2) 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的词在词尾加 -es, 例如: bus → buses, class → classes, box → boxes, watch → watches, brush → brushes.
- (3) 以 ce, se, ze, (d) ge 结尾的名词在词尾加 -s, 例如: orange—oranges。
- (4) 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的词要将词尾的 "y" 变为 "i" 再加 -es, 例如: city → cities, factory → factories, country → countries, family → families.
- (5) 以 o 结尾的词多数都在词尾加 -es, 例如: hero → heroes, potato → potatoes, tomato → tomatoes。但词尾为两个元音字母的词只在词尾加-s,例如: zoo → zoos, radio → radios。还有个别词只需在词尾加-s,例如: photo → photos, piano → pianos.
- (6) 以f或fe结尾的词,多数变f或fe为v再加-es,例如: knife→knives, leaf → leaves, half → halves.
- 2. 名词变复数的不规则变化:
- (1) 单复数同形, 例如: Chinese → Chinese, fish → fish, Japanese → Japanese, sheep → sheep.

注意:

当 fish 表示不同种类的鱼时,为可数名词,其复数形式为 fishes。

- (2) 变元音字母 oo 为 ee, 例如: tooth → teeth, foot → feet。
- (3) 变 man 为 men, 例如: man → men, woman → women, policeman → policemen, Frenchman → Frenchmen. 注意:

German(德国人)的复数形式为 Germans。

- (4) 其他形式,例如: child → children, mouse → mice。
- (5) 一些合成名词的复数构成分两种情况:
- ① 将中心词变为复数,例如: girlfriend → girlfriends, grandchild → grandchildren。
- ② man,woman 构成的合成词,每个名词都要变成复数,例如: a man doctor → men doctors, a woman teacher → women teachers.
- (6) 常以复数形式出现的名词,例如: people, clothes, police, trousers, glasses。 这些名词作主语时,注意它们的谓语用复数。例如: My clothes are newer than yours. 我们的衣服比你的新。

The police often come here. 警察经常来这里。

- 三、不可数名词的分类和不可数名词的数量
- 1. 不可数名词的分类

・ 金点思维 中考英语・ 语法

不可数名词通常可分为以下两类:

(1) 物质名词:

bread 面包,beer 啤酒,cloth 布等。

(2) 抽象名词:

advice 忠告, beauty 美丽、漂亮, courage 勇气等。

2. 不可数名词的数量

在英语中,不可数名词如果要表示"量"的概念,可以用以下两种方式表示:

- (1) 用 much, a little, a lot of/lots of, some, any 等表示多少。例如: The rich man has a lot of money. 这个富人有很多钱。
- (2) 用"计量词 + of"表示,例如: a piece of paper, a piece of wood, a bottle of orange, a glass of water (milk), a cup of tea 等。

四、名词的所有格

名词所有格用来表示人或物的所有以及所属关系。名词所有格的构成如下:

- 1. 单数名词和不以 -s 结尾的复数名词在词尾加 -'s 构成所有格,主要用于有生命的东西,例如: my sister's book 我姐姐的书; my parents' hope 我父母的希望。
- 2. 以-s或-es结尾的复数名词只在词尾加-',例如: Teachers' Day 教师节。
- 3. 表示时间、距离、长度、重量、价格、世界、国家等名词的所有格在词尾加-'s,例如: a twenty minutes' walk 二十分钟的散步; ten miles' journey 十英里的旅行; a boat's length 一条船的长度; two pounds' weight 两磅重。
- 4. 无生命名词的所有格则必须用 of 结构,例如:a map of China 一张中国地图; the end of this term 这学期期末; the capital of our country 我国首都。
- 5. 名词的双重所有格形式是将 of 结构与 "'s" 结构结合在一起使用的形式,例如: a friend of my father's 我父亲的一个朋友。

试比较下列句中所有格的含义:

a painting of Xu Beihong's 徐悲鸿的一幅作品(众多作品中的一幅) a painting of Xu Beihong 徐悲鸿的画(仅指一张画)

注意:

如果两个名词并列,并且都是所有格形式,则表示"分别有",例如 John's and Mary's rooms(约翰和玛丽各有一间屋,共两间),Tom's and Mary's bikes(两人各自的自行车);如果两个名词并列,后一个名词是所有格形式,则表示两者"共有的",例如:John and Mary's room(约翰和玛丽共有一间

屋), Tom and Mary's mother (汤姆和玛丽的妈妈,汤姆和玛丽是兄妹)。

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名词作定	语需	要注	意的	问题
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- (1) 当名词作定语时,通常用单数形式(即使意义是复数)。

a shoe factory 鞋厂 was a management pencil boxes 铅笔盒 if was a removable

radio programs 广播节目 a room number 房间号码

- (2) 个别词如 sports, clothes 等要用其复数形式作定语。
 - a sports car 跑车

a clothes shop 服装店

a sales girl 售货员 a goods train 货车 a goods train 货车

- (3) man/woman 修饰名词时,单、复数形式要根据其修饰的名词而定。 two men teachers 两位男教师 a woman engineer 一位女工程师
- 2. 名词作定语与形容词作定语在语义上的区别:

名词作定语修饰名词,通常表示事物的属性、本质特征、内容、材料和目的等。 这些形容词化的名词与形容词作定语在语义上有一定的区别。

golden fish 金色的鱼、金鱼(指颜色,非材料)

gold fish 金子做的鱼(质地材料为金子)

colourful dress 色彩鲜艳的女装(仅指颜色)

colour film 彩色电影(属性为彩色的)

名词训练

一、根据括号内的汉语提示,写出符合句意和	[]] 语法的单词。	
1. — How many (小刀) do you have	e?	
- Inree		
2(电脑) are widely used in the mod	dern world.	
3. June 1st is (儿童) Day		
4. Mary, would you please tell me your new	(地址) so that I can wr	rite to you?

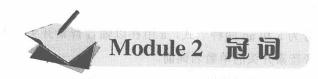
5. — Does this piece of				
一、根据首字母提示、写出各单词的正确形式(每空一词)。 6. Many foreigners enjoy Chinese m on the Mid-autumn Day. 7. It takes us thirty m to read English or Chinese in the morning. 8. The shortest month of the year is F 9. Summer is my favourite s because I can go swimming. 10. — Excuse me, Mr. Jenkins. Could I borrow your car? — Sure! Here is the k 三、用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。 11. Feng Ai's love and (kind) will always be remembered by her students their parents in Yunnan. 12. More and more foreign (visit) are interested in Nanning City. 13. Two (hour) ride is not so long. 14. Could you cut the pear into two (half)? 15. Several (Frenchman) and (German) visited our school in Friday.) sound nice?	
6. Many foreigners enjoy Chinese m on the Mid-autumn Day. 7. It takes us thirty m to read English or Chinese in the morning. 8. The shortest month of the year is F because I can go swimming. 10. — Excuse me, Mr. Jenkins. Could I borrow your car? — Sure! Here is the k because I can go swimming. 11. Feng Ai's love and (kind) will always be remembered by her students their parents in Yunnan. 12. More and more foreign (visit) are interested in Nanning City. 13. Two (hour) ride is not so long. 14. Could you cut the pear into two (half)? 15. Several (Frenchman) and (German) visited our school of Friday. — 中考真题 (1) 1. (2010 南通)Come on, children. Help yourselves to some if you like the pear into two (half)? 15. Several (Frenchman) and (German) visited our school of Friday. — 中考真题 (2) 1. (2010 南通)Come on, children. Help yourselves to some if you like the pear into two (half)? 15. Several (Frenchman) and (German) visited our school of Friday. — 中考真题 (3) 1. (2010 南通)Come on, children. Help yourselves to some if you like the pear into two (half)? 16. Several (Frenchman) and (German) visited our school of the pear into two if you like the pear int	— Yes. It's wonderfu	1!		
7. It takes us thirty m to read English or Chinese in the morning. 8. The shortest month of the year is F 9. Summer is my favourite s because I can go swimming. 10. — Excuse me, Mr. Jenkins. Could I borrow your car? — Sure! Here is the k (kind) will always be remembered by her students their parents in Yunnan. 12. More and more foreign (visit) are interested in Nanning City. 13. Two (hour) ride is not so long. 14. Could you cut the pear into two (half)? 15. Several (Frenchman) and (German) visited our school I Friday. — **Q训练* — **, **P** — **,	二、根据首字母提示,	写出各单词的正确	角形式(每空一词)。	
8. The shortest month of the year is F	6. Many foreigners enjoy	Chinese m	on the Mid-autu	ımn Day.
9. Summer is my favourite s	7. It takes us thirty m	to read En	glish or Chinese in th	ne morning.
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A. leaf B. leaves C. leafs D. leafes 3. (2010 附注) I'm going on holiday on the 12th. I have to be back at work on a 26th. So I've got twoholiday. A. weeks B. week's C. weeks' D. week 4. (2010 济南) The PLA man saved three lives in the accident. A. children's B. children C. child D. childs'				
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A. children's B. children C. child D. childs') 4. (2010 济南) The	PLA man saved th	reelives i	
J CO COII GO:) 5. (2010 青岛) Mr. S	Smith always has_	to tell us.	· 18 17
A. some good pieces of news B. some pieces of good news				of good news

C. some good piece of newes D. some piece of good newes

-	二、名	S校预测			
() (6. (2010 黄冈) — W	ould you like to ha	ave a look at some pa	ants? They may fit you
		well.		ohemin'ny sandi.	
		— Well, I'd like to		energe energe energe en	
				C. pant	
() 7	7. (2010 咸宁)			
		A. Jim's and Bob	B. Jim's and Bob	's C. Jim and Bob's	D. Jim and Bob
() 8	. (2010 石家庄)	room is big	and bright. They like	it very much.
		A. Tom and Sam		B. Tom's and Sam	2019
		C. Tom and Sam's		D. Tom's and Sam	's
() 9	. (2010 沧州) — Wo	ould you like some	drinks, boys?	
		— Yes,,			
		A. some oranges		B. two boxes of che	ocolates
				D. two bottles of or	
()10.	. (2010 东阳)I saw r	nanyear	ting grass on the hill.	rest uit
		A. horse	B. cow	C. rabbit	D. sheep
()11.	(2010 内江)	mothers can't	go to the meeting be	cause they have gone
		to New York on busi	iness.		, a bala K
		A. Alice and Lily's		B. Alice's and Lily	's
		C. Alice's and Lily		D. Alice and Lily	
()12.	(2010 泰安) — Taki	ing a walk in the ev	vening is a good	
		— So it is; it keeps u			elen uk
		A. habit	B. hobby	C. rule	D. favor
)13.	(2010孝感) All the	teachers	enjoyed themselves o	on March 8th because
		it was their own holic	lay.		
			3. men		D. women
)14.	(2010 江西) — You	look worried. Wha	t's your ?	
		— I have trouble lear			
		A. name E	3. question	C. problem	D. job
)15.	(2010 绍兴) — I hear	you have to get up	early every morning	t.

— Right. It's one of the and a file in my family.

		A. plans	B. orders	C. rules	D. suggestions
	/m	VII /-			
	二级	训练			
() 1.	— How can I tell o	one tree from another	?	
		— You can mostly	tell them by the	of their leave	s. (+ 1)1(+2)
		A. shape	B. size	C. age	D. color
() 2.	— Oh! There isn't	enoughfo	or us in the bus.	
		- No hurry. Let's	wait for the next.		
		A. place	B. land	C. room	D. floor
) 3.	Thenov	v is that we have lots	of to ask	Amerika 7 j
		A. problem; question	ons	B. question; proble	ms
		C. question; proble	m i you alout au	D. problem; question	on
) 4.	He has been in Tian	njin for ten years. Tia	injin has become her	second
		A. family	B. house	C. home	D. room
c) 5.	Let the children go	away. They're makii	ng too much	here.
		A. noise	B. voice	C. noisy	D. sounds
) 6.	Lily left a(n)	and told us the	date and the place of	the meeting.
		A. message	B. news	C. excuse	D. sentence
) 7.	I have co	ommunicating with n	ny parents.	
		A. name	B. question	C. trouble	D. job
) 8.	Cleaning the room,	watering the flower.	, and taking care of	the baby are her daily
		A. job	B. work	C. jobs	D. works
) 9.	When I hurriedly go	ot to the airport, the l	ady at the window to	old me that there were
		noleft or	n that plane.		
		A. places	B. seats	C. space	D. room
)10.	Lucy is washing her	r, so she c	can't play with me.	
		A. cloth	B. clothing	C. cloths	D. clothes



- ① He is an English boy and I am a Chinese girl. 他是个英国男孩儿,我是个中国女孩儿。
- ② Beijing is the capital of China. 北京是中国的首都。
- ③ Are you going to **play basketball** or football? 你们是打篮球还是踢足球?

淘 金

- 1. an 和 a 为不定冠词。
- 2. the 为定冠词。
- 3. play basketball 两词中间不用冠词,即为零冠词。

取意

- 1. 句①中的 an 和 a 分别用于元音音素和辅音音素开头的可数名词单数形式前,表示泛指。
- 2. 句②中的 the 为定冠词,用在表示"特指"的单数可数名词、复数名词或不可数名词前。
- 3. 句③中的 play basketball 中的 basketball 前面没有冠词,称为零冠词,用在表示球类运动等的名词前。

论证

一、冠词的分类

(不定冠词 (a, an)

冠词 定冠词 (the) 零冠词

二、不定冠词的用法

- 1. 不定冠词分为 a 和 an 两种形式, a 用在以辅音音素开头的单数名词前; an 用在以元音音素开头的单数名词前。
 - an honest boy 一个诚实的男孩 a university 一所大学
- 2. 用于可数名词的单数形式前,指人或事物的某一种类。 A horse is a useful animal. 马是一种有用的动物。

Kate is a student. 凯特是名学生。(student 指一类人)

指某人或某物,但不具体说明何人或何物或首次提到的一方不知道为何人或何事时。

A girl is looking for Lucy. 一个女孩在找露茜。

An old cock is sitting under a tall tree. 大树下有只老公鸡。

- 4. 表示某事物的单位,相当于 every 或 per 意为 "每一"。 Take this medicine three times a day. 这种药每天服三次。
- 5. 序数词前加不定冠词 a/an 表示"另一个"或"又一个"。 Would you like a second cup of tea? 你想再要一杯茶吗?
- 6. 用于某些抽象名词前,使抽象名词具体化。 The party was a failure. 这场晚会失败了。
- 7. 表示"同一", 相当于"the same"。
 The two boys are of an age. 那两个男孩的年龄相同。
- 8. 用于某些固定词组中:

have a swim/walk/talk/dance/look, have a cold, have a good time, keep a diary, in a hurry, once in a while, at a loss (不知所措), for a while, once upon a time, all of a sudden, tell a lie, do sb. a favor, at a distance (隔开一段距离), pay a visit, as a rule, as a whole

三、定冠词的用法

1. 用于可数名词单数前,表示类别。

The telephone was invented by Green Bell. 电话是格林·贝尔发明的。

2. 表示上文提到的人或物。

I saw a little girl. The girl is my uncle's daughter.

我看见一个小女孩。这女孩是我叔叔的女儿。

3. 表示说话者和听话者都知道的人或物。