

中学升学考试实用工具书系列

ZHONGXUE SHENGXUE KAOSHI SHIYONG GONGJUSHU XILIE



# 初中英语

## 基础知识手册

CHUZHONG YINGYU  
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上海大学出版社

SHANGHAI DAXUE CHUBANSHE

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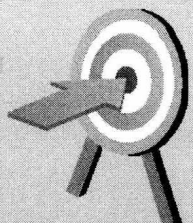
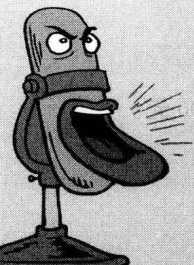
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## 编写说明

为了便于复习、巩固所学知识,掌握必要的基本知识和技能,提高英语运用能力以适应中考制度的深入改革,我们根据九年制义务教育全日制初级中学《英语教学大纲》,结合学生学习中的实际问题编写了这本《初中英语基础知识手册》。

《初中英语基础知识手册》共分三个部分和一个附录,较为系统地覆盖了初中阶段所涉及的英语知识,“学习要求”、“要点精析”紧紧抓住知识点,进行精辟分析,挖掘知识的内在联系,帮助学生对所学内容进行整理、总结,实行知识的系统化、条理化;“典型错误”、“解题指导”,着力讲清解题思路,指明解题方法,点拨关键问题,阐明误答的原因;通过“类比训练”的练习训练,学生一定会在思维方法和解题能力上收到事半功倍的效果。总之,《初中英语基础知识手册》是一本集英语基础知识讲解、基本技能训练、思维方法培养和阅读能力提高为一体的多功能用书。它不仅是初三学生升学考试的必备书,也是教师备课、命题难得的参考材料。

本手册力图博采众家之长,注意突出“分析”、“指导”和“思维训练”。在编写的过程中,参阅了大量的资料,附录部分参考了上海市初级中学《英语学科教学基本要求》的有关内容,在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限,疏漏之处在所难免,恳请读者提出批评和建议,以便再版时进行修订改正。

编者

2011年3月

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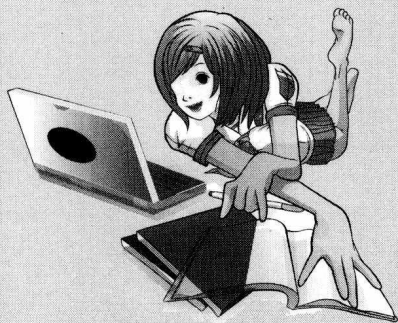
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# 第一部分

## 知识训练篇





## 学习要求

1. 了解名词的意义和种类。
2. 掌握名词复数的构成形式及其用法。
3. 掌握可数名词与不可数名词的用法、名词所有格的构成及其用法。

## 要点精析

## 1. 专有名词和普通名词

名词可分为专有名词和普通名词两大类。

- 1) 专有名词：表示人、地点、国家、机构等的名词。任何时候首字母都须大写。如：**Karl Marx, England, the Great Wall, Asia, Tuesday, January, the People's Republic of China** 等。
- 2) 普通名词：表示某一类人或东西或抽象概念的名词。它又可分为：
  - (1) 个体名词：表示个体的人或事物的名称。如：**student, engineer, pen, tree, photo, computer** 等。
  - (2) 集体名词：表示一群人或一些事物的总称。如：**class, family, people, army, team, police** 等。
  - (3) 物质名词：表示无法分为个体的事物的名称。如：**wood, silk, coal, rice, iron, fire, air** 等。
  - (4) 抽象名词：表示动作、状态、品质、感情等抽象概念。如：**health, progress, pleasure, courage, victory, friendship** 等。

个体名词和集体名词可用数目来计算,属于可数名词;物质名词和抽象名词一般无法用数目来计算,属于不可数名词。

但是,名词的分类并不是一成不变的。有些名词在一种场合下属于这一类,在另一种场合下又属于那一类,但意义又有所不同。如:

#### A. 物质名词

#### 个体名词

paper 纸

papers 报纸,试卷,论文

glass 玻璃

a glass / glasses 玻璃杯 / 眼镜

matter 物质

a matter 一件事

wood 木头

woods 小树林

fire 火

a fire 一堆火

cloth 布

a cloth 桌布,抹布

#### B. 抽象名词

#### 个体名词

beauty 美

a beauty 美人

youth 青春

the youth 青年人

power 力,电力

a power 大国

spirit 精神

a spirit 精灵,妖精

## 2. 名词复数的基本构成规则

### 1) 名词的复数形式的规则变化:

| 情 况                 | 构 成            | 词 例  |
|---------------------|----------------|--|
| 一 般 情 况             | 加 -s           | girl—girls book—books                                |
| 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的词 | 加 -es          | class—classes box—boxes<br>match—matches dish—dishes |
| 以“辅音字母 + y”结尾的词     | 变“y”为“i”再加 -es | city—cities baby—babies<br>country—countries         |

以字母 **f**, **fe** 结尾的名词,多数将 **f** 或 **fe** 改为 **v**,再加 **-es** 构成复数。如: leaf→**leaves**, knife→**knives**, 但也有少数直接加的,如: roof→**roofs**, belief→**beliefs**。以字母 **s**, **x**, **ch**, **sh** 和 部分以 **o** 结尾的名词,在词尾加 **-es** 构成复数。如: tomato→**tomatoes**, potato→**potatoes**。但 stomach→

**stomachs**, photo → **photos**, radio → **radios**, piano → **pianos** 所加-s 在清辅音后读作/s/, 在浊辅音和元音后读作/z/, 所加-es读作/iz/。

2) 有少量名词的复数形式是不规则变化, 需逐个记忆:

(1) 改变名词中的元音字母构成复数。如:

man → **men**, woman → **women**, policeman → **policemen**, tooth → **teeth**, foot → **feet**, goose → **geese**。

(2) 单、复数形式相同。如:

sheep → **sheep**, deer → **deer**, fish → **fish**, means → **means**, Chinese → **Chinese**, Japanese → **Japanese**, Swiss → **Swiss** 等。

(3) 还有少数词两种复数形式都可以。如: scarf → **scarfs/scarves**, handkerchief → **handkerchiefs / handkerchieves**。

(4) 其他形式。如:

child → **children**, mouse → **mice**, grandchild → **grandchildren**, ox → **oxen** 等。

3) 复合名词变复数时, 有以下几种情况:

(1) 如有主体名词则将主体名词变为复数。如:

girl student → **girl students** (许多女同学), fellow worker → **fellow workers** (同事), son-in-law → **two sons-in-law** (女婿), looker-on → **lookers-on** (旁观者), passer-by → **passers-by** (过路人)。

(2) 如找不到主体名词则在该词后加-s。如:

grown-up → **grown-ups** (成年人), go-between → **go-betweens** (中间人)。

(3) man 或 woman 构成的复合名词, 两部分都变为复数。如:

a man driver → **two men drivers**, a woman doctor → **some women doctors**。

### 3. 名词的数量表达

1) 可数名词的数量表达

**many, a few, some, a large number of, hundreds of, a great many** 等可以修饰可数名词, 可数名词与表示计量的名词连用时, 两部分

都要用复数。如：

many times, a few friends, some computers, a large number of books, hundreds of years ago, a group of people, two pairs of sports shoes, three boxes of eggs.

## 2) 不可数名词的数量表达

**much, a little, some, a huge amount of, plenty of, a great deal of** 等可以修饰不可数名词。不可数名词没有复数形式,不能和冠词 a / an 或数词连用,表示数量时要与表示计量的名词连用。如：

much time, a little food, some good news, a huge amount of information, plenty of homework, two bottles of shampoo, a set of furniture, three bowls of rice, bags of money.

## 4. 名词的所有格

名词中表示其“所有”关系的形式叫名词的所有格。名词所有格的构成有以下几种情况：

- 1) 表示有生命的东西(人或动物)的名词所有格,一般在名词后加“s”来表示。如：

the **boy's** mother, my **father's** study, **Mary's** birthday.

- 2) 词尾是-s 或-es 的复数名词,只加“'”来表示。如：

the **teachers'** office, ten **minutes'** walk, the **workers'** tools.

- 3) 词尾没有-s 的复数名词则加“'s”来表示所有格。如：

**Children's** Day, **Women's** Day, the **people's** needs.

- 4) 如果一样东西为两人共有,则在后一个词的词尾加“s”,如果不共有,则两个名词后面都加“s”。如：

This is Lucy and Lily's bedroom. Those are **Bill's** and **Tom's** bikes.

- 5) 有些指时间、距离、世界、国家、星球、城镇等无生命的名词,也可以用“s”来表示所有格。如：

**today's** newspaper, a **mile's** distance, the **world's** population, **China's** education, the **earth's** surface, **Shanghai's** products.

- 6) 如果是复合名词,所有格的词尾要加在后面的名词上。如：

This is her **son-in-law's** photo. It must be somebody **else's** pen.

### 注意:

- (1) 名词所有格后面指地点(如表示店铺、人家时)的名词常常可以省去。如:

the tailor's (**shop**), the butcher's (**shop**), the doctor's (**clinic**), my uncle's (**house**), Mr Green's (**home**), at the barber's (**shop**), at the stationer's (**shop**)

- (2) 名词所有格所修饰的词,如果前面已经提到,往往省略。如:

This **ball-point pen** is not mine. It is my sister's.

- (3) 名词有较长的定语时,不宜使用“'s”,要用 of 短语表示所属关系。如:

I know **the name of the professor** who is standing there.

- (4) 名词前面有冠词、数词、不定代词或指示代词时(a, two, some, any, this, etc.),常用短语加名词所有格来表示。如:

**a book of Xiao Li's** = one of Xiao Li's books, **some students of the teacher's**, **some inventions of Edison's**



### 典型错误

1. 误: The board is about **ten inchs** wide.

正: The board is about **ten inches** wide. 这块木板约 10 英寸宽。

析: 以-s, -x, -ch, -sh 结尾的名词通常在词尾加-es 构成复数形式。

2. 误: There are **three Maries** in our office.

正: There are **three Marys** in our office. 我们办公室有三个叫玛丽的人。

析: 以 y 结尾的专有名词的复数加-s 构成。

3. 误: I enjoy watching English **videoes** in my spare time.

正: I enjoy watching English **videos** in my spare time. 我喜欢在空闲时看英语录像。

析: 以元音字母 + o 结尾的名词构成复数加-s。

4. 误: The disease took away **thousands of lifes**.  
 正: The disease took away **thousands of lives**. 疾病夺走了几千条生命。  
 析: 以-f, -fe 结尾的名词构成复数时, 变-f, -fe 为-ves.
5. 误: In primary schools there are more **woman teachers** than **man teachers**.  
 正: In primary schools there are more **women teachers** than **men teachers**. 小学里女教师比男教师多。  
 析: 以 man 和 woman 所构成的复合名词变复数时, 两个名词都要变成复数形式。
6. 误: He started reading books for **growns-up** at an early age.  
 正: He started reading books for **grown-ups** at an early age. 他从小就开始读成年人的书。  
 析: grown-up (成年人) 无主体名词的复数形式, 应该在该词的词尾加-s 构成。
7. 误: Bees can perform dances. By **this mean** they send message to each other.  
 正: Bees can perform dances. By **this means** they send message to each other. 蜜蜂会舞蹈, 它们用这种方法传递信息。  
 析: means (手段) 的单复数形式是相同的。
8. 误: Beer is **Germen's** favourite drink.  
 正: Beer is **Germans'** favourite drink. 啤酒是德国人最喜爱的饮料。  
 析: German (德国人) 的复数为规则变化。Germans 已是复数, 其所有格只加“'”。
9. 误: **The Smith** are going to France for a holiday.  
 正: **The Smiths** are going to France for a holiday. 史密斯一家打算去法国度假。  
 析: 姓氏的复数与定冠词 the 连用, 表示一家人。
10. 误: — Where's your brother? — At **the Mr Green's**.

正：— Where's your brother? — At Mr Green's. — 你兄弟在哪?  
— 在格林先生家。

析：这里 at Mr Green's 表示 at Mr Green's home, the 和 Mr 不可以一起使用。

## 7 解题指导

1. There are twelve \_\_\_\_\_ in a year.

A. month      B. months      C. monthes      D. mouths

简析：本题答案为 B。以 th 结尾的名词的复数直接加 -s 构成复数形式，不能加-es。

2. These \_\_\_\_\_ are for you. Mary, can I have a look at your \_\_\_\_\_ on the desk?

A. tomatoes; photoes      B. tomatos; photos  
C. tomatoes; photos      D. tomatos; photoes

简析：本题答案为 C。在中学阶段所学的以 o 结尾的名词，只有四个(Negro, hero, tomato, potato)加-es 构成复数，其他以 o 结尾的名词构成复数时，直接加-s。如：pianos, radios, zoos, studios, kilos。

3. He wanted three \_\_\_\_\_.

A. loaf bread      B. loaf of bread  
C. loaves bread      D. loaves of bread

简析：本题答案为 D。不可数名词没有单复数的变化，但与不可数名词连用的表示量的名词有单复数的变化，这里应该用 three loaves of bread。

4. The police \_\_\_\_\_ the suspect at that time.

A. is watching      B. are watching  
C. was watching      D. were watching

简析：本题答案为 D。时间状语为 at that time，必须用过去进行时。police 是集体名词，表示“警察们”，谓语动词要用复数形式。

若表示一个或几个警察时,应说: a policeman, several policemen.

5. The shepherd found that one \_\_\_\_\_ had missed among many \_\_\_\_\_.

A. sheep; sheep                      B. sheep; a sheep  
C. sheep; sheeps                      D. sheeps; sheeps

简析: 本题答案为 A. sheep 的单复数形式是一样的,可以说 a sheep 或 many sheep.

6. There are \_\_\_\_\_ fish sold at this market.

A. a great deal                      B. a great number of  
C. a large amount of                      D. a plenty of

简析: 本题答案为 B. 这里的 fish 是可数名词(鱼)的复数形式,指同一种类鱼时, fish 单复数同形。而 fishes 则指各种各样的鱼。

7. Ten years had passed. I found she had \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a little white hair                      B. much white hair  
C. some white hair                      D. a few white hairs

简析: 本题答案为 D. hair 后面加-s,用复数形式,表示有几根(一些)白头发。

8. Li Lei's handwriting is better than \_\_\_\_\_ in his class.

A. anyone else's                      B. anyone's  
C. anyone else                      D. anyone's else's

简析: 本题答案为 A. anyone else 指除 Li Lei 以外所有的人。这里比较的是书法,所以用 anyone else's,意思相当于 anyone else's handwriting.

9. You should do more \_\_\_\_\_. Don't always sit at the desk busy doing your \_\_\_\_\_.

A. exercise; exercise                      B. exercise; exercises  
C. exercises; exercise                      D. exercises; exercises

简析: 本题答案为 B. do more exercise 意思是“多运动”,

exercise 为抽象名词; do one's exercises 意思是“做练习”, exercise 是可数名词。

10. The teacher gave us \_\_\_\_\_ on how to learn English well.  
A. an advice                                      B. a few advice  
C. some advices                                 D. a piece of advice

简析: 本题答案为 D。advice 为不可数名词, 不能和冠词 a / an 连用, a few 只可以修饰可数名词, a piece of advice 意思是“一个忠告”。

### 类比训练

**I. Choose the best answer:**

- ( ) 1. Here \_\_\_\_\_ a new pair of shoes for you.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. have                      D. has
- ( ) 2. Half of the class \_\_\_\_\_ most of the work. The rest  
\_\_\_\_\_ really difficult.  
A. have done; are                      B. has done; are  
C. has done; is                      D. have done; is
- ( ) 3. The news of the two matches \_\_\_\_\_ spreading far and  
wide.  
A. is                      B. are  
C. have been                      D. were
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ a good enough price for this book.  
A. Two yuans are                      B. Two yuan are  
C. Two yuans is                      D. Two yuan is
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ are a hardworking race (民族).  
A. Chinese                      B. Some Chinese  
C. The Chinese                      D. A Chinese
- ( ) 6. He doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ very much.  
A. fishes                      B. fish

- ( ) 2. Half of the class \_\_\_\_\_ most of the work. The rest \_\_\_\_\_ really difficult.
- A. have done; are                      B. has done; are
- C. has done; is                         D. have done; is

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- A. is                                  B. are
- C. have been                      D. were

- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ a good enough price for this book.  
A. Two yuans are                      B. Two yuan are  
C. Two yuans is                        D. Two yuan is

- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ are a hardworking race (民族).  
A. Chinese                                      B. Some Chinese  
C. The Chinese                                 D. A Chinese

- ( ) 6. He doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ very much.  
A. fishes B. fish

- C. a fish D. the fishes
- ( ) 7. I'll give you \_\_\_\_\_ to finish the work.  
A. two weeks' time B. two week time  
C. two-weeks time D. two week's time
- ( ) 8. In Britain \_\_\_\_\_ are all painted red.  
A. letter boxes B. letters boxes  
C. letter box D. letters box
- ( ) 9. How many \_\_\_\_\_ do you want?  
A. bread B. breads  
C. piece of bread D. pieces of bread
- ( ) 10. Your trousers \_\_\_\_\_ dirty, you must have \_\_\_\_\_ washed.  
A. is; it B. are; is  
C. are; them D. is; them
- ( ) 11. The room looks comfortable with not too \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. many furnitures B. much furniture  
C. many furniture D. much furnitures
- ( ) 12. The children were taken to the refuge by three \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. police B. policeman  
C. policemans D. policemen
- ( ) 13. My husband is a good \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cook B. cooker C. meal D. eater
- ( ) 14. That is \_\_\_\_\_ father.  
A. Jame and Charle's  
B. Jame's and Charles'  
C. Jame's and Charle's  
D. James and Charles
- ( ) 15. I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ oranges.  
A. two kilo of B. two kilos  
C. two kilos of D. two kiloes of