

开创 CREATOR

各版本教材通用

中考英语

陈翔 编著

提分特训

语法

八年级学习、九年级学生备考

外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

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前 言

在历年中考中,对英语语法的考核并不拘泥于四选一的语法题,而是渗透于整个中考英语卷之中。无论是中考英语中的听力、完形填空还是阅读理解,都需要扎实的语法基础来分析句子的结构和整体意思,写作则更需要主动地运用语法规则来遣词造句。因此,学好英语语法是为中考英语考试打基础。

本书根据最新中考英语考试大纲,将中考所需要掌握的语法基础知识总结、专项训练以及中考实战紧密结合。在对语法难点进行讲解的同时,选取典型习题对各专题要点进行深加工,理论与实践相结合,以此帮助考生攻克英语语法类题的各个考点,为中考英语提分。

本书在编写上有以下特色:

清晰的中考透视,让考生及老师做到有的放矢。

突出语法的要点和难点。在考点知识的具体介绍中,力求使各考点知识最大程度地条理化和系统化,用最简明、精练的语言呈现语法考点知识,提高考生的英语语法水平,增强考生备考中考英语的基础能力。

考点的总结与强化训练相结合,精讲多练。在每章知识点总结之后,高质量的补充专项强化训练题。这些强化训练题不是对考题的简单重复,而是对各考点下的考题进行的适当补充和拓展,深化读者对每章重要语法点的理解和运用。

把最新的中考真题直接融合到每个章节,为考生备考提供了丰富、详实、可进行方便快捷检索的真题资源,把原本分散的历年真题系统化和条理化,让考生可以通过中考真题迅速领会中考英语。

希望读者通过认真研读本书,能够系统、细致、彻底地吃透中考英语语法的重点和难点,愿本书能为广大考生备考中考英语提供切实有效的帮助,衷心祝愿广大考生通过扎实、投入的备考,在中考中取得优异的成绩!

编者

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第一章 冠词



一、中考透视

冠词虽小且只有 a, an 和 the 三个, 但却是历年各地中考必考语法点之一。就考查题型而言, 以单项选择为主, 有时在完形填空中出现。从命题意图来看, 以考查不定冠词 a 和 an 的用法区别、不定冠词和定冠词的用法区别为主。

冠词的考查重点包括不定冠词 a 和 an 的用法, 定冠词 the 的用法和零冠词的用法等。其中, 不定冠词与定冠词的用法区别以及在具体语言环境中冠词的应用是历年中考试题考查的热点, 也是今后的考查方向。根据对冠词部分全国各地中考试题的分析可知, 今后该部分考点主要分布在单项选择、完形填空和短文改错三大题型之中。冠词和数词部分主要考查的有:

1. 不定冠词、定冠词和零冠词的基本用法。
2. 冠词常见的习惯搭配用法。
3. 部分物质名词、抽象名词具体化之后的冠词用法。
4. 冠词的位置。
5. 基数词的用法。
6. 序数词的用法。



二、基础语法知识精讲

(一) 不定冠词的主要用法

不定冠词有 a 和 an 两种形式, a 用于辅音(不是辅音字母)开头的词前, an 用于元音(不是元音字母)开头的词前。

1. 泛指某一类人或物中的任何一个。如:

A bird has wings. 鸟有翅膀。

A teacher shouldn't talk like that. 教师不应当这样讲话。

2. 表示数量“一”(但不与 two, three 等相对比)。如:

It took me a year to save up for a new coat. 我用了一年时间才省出钱买一件新大衣。

3. 表示价钱、时间、速度等的“每一”(=per)。

【经典例题】

We have three meals _____ day.

- A. the B. the C. a D. a

【解析】C。这里表示每天吃三顿饭, a day 在这里的意思是每一天。

4. 用于序数词前表示“又一”、“再一”。

【经典例题】

You made the same mistake for _____ second time.

- A. a B. / C. the D. a

【解析】D。序数词前用 a 表示“又一”。

5. 在某些物质名词前表示“一杯 / 罐 / 瓶”。如:

A coffee / tea / beer, please. 请来杯咖啡 / 茶 / 啤酒。

6. 用于具体化了的抽象名词前。

【经典例题】

—How about _____ charity show?

—I should say it was _____ success.

A. the;a B. the;/ C. a;a D. a;/

【解析】A. 第二空 success 为抽象名词,在这里将它具体化,意为成功的演出。

7. 在专有名词前表示“某一个”、“类似的一个”。如:

A Mr. Smith wants to see you. 一位名叫史密斯先生的人想见你。

He thought he was a Zhu Geliang. 他自以为是诸葛亮。

(二) 定冠词的主要用法

1. 表示特指。如:

Where are the other students? 其他同学在哪里?

Pass me the magazine on the desk. 请把桌上的杂志递给我。

2. 表示独一无二的人或事物。

【经典例题】

Beyond _____ stars the astronaut saw nothing but _____ space.

A. the; / B. /;the C. /;/ D. the; the

【解析】A. 太空中的星体或世界上独一无二的东西前应加定冠词。space 作“宇宙空间”解时,也是抽象名词,通常不加冠词。

3. 表示方向或方位。如:

The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东方升起。

4. 用于单数名词前表示类别。如:

I hate the telephone. 我讨厌电话。

The lion is a wild animal. 狮子是一种野生动物。

【名师提示】 the 有时用于形容词前表示类别。如:

The rich are not always happier than the poor. 富人并不总是比穷人过得开心。

The British are very proud of their sense of humor. 英国人为自己的幽默感而自豪。

5. 用于序数词或最高级前。如:

You will be the first to speak. 你将第一个发言。

He was considered to be the best player. 他被公认为是最佳选手。

【名师提示】 表示名次的序数词前的定冠词以及副词最高级前的定冠词通常可以省略。如:

He took (the) first place. 他获得了第一名。

She works (the) hardest. 她工作最努力。

6. 用于乐器名词前。如:He plays the piano very well. 他的钢琴弹得很好。

7. 用于姓氏的复数前,表示一家人。如:

The Greens have no children. 格林夫妇没有小孩。

The Smiths live next to us. 史密斯一家就住在我们隔壁。

8. 用来代替前面已提到的人的身体部位或衣着等的一部分。如:

He hit her on the nose. 他打了她的鼻子。

9. 用于江、河、海、洋、山等前。如:

The Yellow River is China's second longest river. 黄河是中国第二大河。

10. 用于由普通名词构成的专有名词前。如:

The secretary has booked the manager in at the Hilton Hotel. 秘书已经在希尔顿大酒店为经理预定了房间。

(三) 零冠词的用法

1. 非特指的季节、月份、星期及三餐等名称前。

【经典例题】

In _____ winter of 1990, he went abroad on _____ business.
A. /; / B. the; / C. the; the D. the ; a

【解析】B。如果表示季节、月份的名词被一个限制性定语修饰,其前要加定冠词;而 on business 是固定搭配,中间不用冠词。

2. 学科、球类、棋类和游戏以及含 day 的节日前。

【经典例题】

She is _____ newcomer to _____ chemistry, but she has already made some important discoveries.
A. the; the B. the; / C. a; / D. a; the

【解析】C。可数名词泛指一类人或物,使用不定冠词 a。表示学科的名词前不用冠词。如:He likes history, because he can learn the history (特指) of China.

3. 表示“变成”的 turn / go 后作表语的单数名词前。如:

He was a teacher before he turned writer. 他成为作家之前是教师。

4. a kind / sort / type / form / variety of 后的名词前。如:

He is too young for that kind of job. 他太年轻不适合做那工作。

This sort of thing can't go on! 这样的事不能再进行下去了。

5. 某些表示学习、生活、娱乐等的单数名词前,表示相关的活动。如:

go to school (bed, town, class, college, etc) 去上学(睡觉、进城、上课、上大学等)

in bed (school, class, college, hospital, etc) 在睡觉(上学、上课、上大学、住院等)

【名师提示】若不是指活动,而是指具体的实物,则要用冠词。比较:

go to the bed 到床边去(侧重指“床”这个实体)

go to bed 上床睡觉(侧重指与“床”有关的活动,即睡觉)

【经典例题】

Her husband was put into _____ prison, and she had to go to _____ prison once a month to visit him.

A. a; the B. the; the C. /; / D. /; the

【解析】D。比较:put into prison 坐牢;go to the prison 去监狱。

6. 某些用介词 by 构成的表方式的短语中不用冠词。如:

by bus 乘公共汽车

by plane / by air 乘飞机

by land 走陆路

by sea 走海路

by phone 用电话

by letter 用信件

by post 用邮寄

by hand 用手工

7. 在表特定的公园、街道、车站、桥、学校等之前。

【经典例题】

Henry is American, and now he is studying in _____ Beijing University.
A. / B. the C. a D. an

【解析】A。Beijing University 为特定的学校名称,前面不需要用冠词。

8. 某些固定词组中不用冠词。

(1)与 by 连用的交通工具名称前:by bus 乘公共汽车;by car 乘汽车;by bike 骑/坐自行车;by train 乘火车;by

air/plane 乘飞机; by sea/ship 乘船, 但 take a bus, in a boat, on the bike 前需用冠词。

(2) 名词词组: day and night 日日夜夜; brother and sister 兄弟姐妹; hour after hour 时时刻刻; here and there 到处。

(3) 介词词组: at home 在家; in surprise 惊奇地; at noon 在中午; on foot 步行; at night 在晚上; on duty 值日; at work 在工作; on time 准时; for example 例如; in class 在上课; on show 展览; in bed 在床上。

(4) go 短语: go home 回家; go to bed 上床睡觉; go to school 去上学; go to work 去上班; go shopping/swimming/boating/fishing 去买东西/游泳/划船/钓鱼。

(四) 冠词的位置

在通常情况下, 冠词放在名词前, 若名词前带有形容词等修饰语时, 它则放在相应的修饰语前。如:

It's a good chance for you to go. 这是你去的好机会。

但以下几种情况比较特殊, 需注意:

1. 若修饰名词的形容词受 too, so, as, how, however 等副词修饰, 则通常将不定冠词置于形容词与名词之间。如:

She is as good a cook as her mother. 她跟她妈妈一样会做饭。

It is too difficult a book for beginners. 那本书供初学者看太难了。

2. 若单数可数名词前有 such, what, many 等词修饰, 不定冠词应置于它们之后。如:

What a good heart you have! 你的心肠真好!

I have been there many a time. 我去过那儿很多次。

【名师提示】“many a + 单数可数名词”是一种较书面的说法, 在现代英语的口语或非正式文体中, 通常用“many + 复数名词”代之。

3. 不定冠词与副词 quite, rather 连用时, 不定冠词通常置于其后, 但若其后的名词前有形容词修饰, 则不定冠词放在 quite, rather 之前或之后均可。如:

She remained standing for quite a while. 她站了好一会儿。

We had rather a cold welcome. 我们受到了相当冷淡的接待。

4. 与 both, all, half, twice 等连用时, 冠词通常应置于其后。如:

All the children are under twelve. 所有的孩子都不满 12 岁。

We bought the book at half the price. 我们半价买了这本书。

(五) 用与不用冠词的差异

in hospital 住院/in the hospital 在医院里

go to sea 出海/go to the sea 去海边

on earth 究竟/on the earth 在地球上, 在世上

in front of 在……(外部的)前面/in the front of 在……(内部的)前面

take place 发生/take the place(of) 代替

at table 进餐/at the table 在桌子旁

by sea 乘船/by the sea 在海边

in future 从今以后, 将来/in the future 未来

go to school(church...) 上学(做礼拜……)/go to the school(church...) 到学校(教堂……)去

on horseback 骑着马/on the horseback 在马背上

two of us 我们当中的两人/the two of us 我们两人(共计两人)

out of question 毫无疑问/out of the question 不可能的, 办不到的

next year 明年/the next year 第二年

a teacher and writer 一位教师兼作家(一个人)/a teacher and a writer 一位教师和一位作家(两个人)



三、专项强化训练

- What does her uncle do?
—He is a professor of _____ university and he is _____ honest man.
A. the; an B. a; a C. an; an D. a; an
- It's quite obvious that the aging population in China will cause _____ heavy pressure on _____ whole society in the future.
A. a; a B. the; / C. a; the D. /; the
- The poet and _____ writer is going to give us a talk this afternoon.
A. a B. the C. / D. an
- Wu Dong is _____ taller of _____ two brothers.
A. /; the B. the; / C. /; / D. the; the
- The warmth of _____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of _____ wool used.
A. the; the B. the; / C. /; the D. /; /
- As _____ rule, apples are sold by _____ weight and eggs by _____ dozen.
A. a; /; the B. a; the; the C. a; a; the D. the; /; /
- Judging from _____ number of the cars, there are not many people in the club.
—I think so. People would rather stay at home in such _____ bad weather.
A. the; / B. a; / C. the; a D. a; a
- After watching _____ TV, she played _____ violin for an hour.
A. /; / B. the; the C. the; / D. /; the
- Many people are still in _____ habit of writing silly things in _____ public places.
A. the; the B. /; / C. the; / D. /; the
- Paper money was in _____ use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in _____ thirteenth century.
A. the; / B. the; the C. /; the D. /; /
- Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ international trade today.
A. a; / B. the; an C. the; the D. /; the
- Do you know _____ lady in blue?
—Yes. She is a teacher of a university.
A. the B. a C. an D. /
- Mary is from _____ USA.
A. a B. the C. an D. /
- He met _____ friend of his on the road.
A. a B. the C. an D. /
- Yesterday I went to _____ work on _____ foot.
A. /; / B. /; the C. the; / D. the; the
- There is _____ “h” in the word “hour”, but _____ “h” doesn't make a sound.
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; an D. an; the
- I'm going to see my mother. She is ill _____ .
A. in hospital B. in the hospital C. in a hospital D. at a hospital
- This is _____ film I've told you about several times.
—It's great. I've never seen _____ more moving one.
A. a; a B. the; the C. the; a D. a; the

19. —Tina, could you please play _____ piano for me while I'm singing?
—With pleasure.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
20. I want to try again. Please give me _____ third chance again.
A. a B. the C. an D. /
21. —What's the matter with you?
—I caught _____ bad cold and had to stay in _____ bed.
A. a; / B. a; the C. a; a D. the; the
22. _____ sun is shining brightly.
A. A B. An C. The D. /
23. _____ usually go to church every Sunday.
A. The Brown B. A Brown C. Browns D. The Browns
24. The investigators found that more should be done for _____ in India.
A. those poor B. a poor C. poor D. the poor
25. What _____ exciting football match! Our team beat Tom's team at last.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
26. In the United States, Father's Day falls on _____ third Sunday in _____ June.
A. the; / B. the; a C. /; the D. a; /
27. I have two dogs. _____ black one is two years old and _____ yellow one is three years old.
A. A; a B. The; a C. The; the D. A; the
28. _____ new bridge has been built over _____ Huangpu River.
A. The; a B. A; / C. A; the D. An; an
29. _____ people here are very friendly to us.
A. The B. / C. A D. An

四、真题冲刺演练

1. I want to go to Paris where I can learn _____ French language. (2009 沈阳)
A. / B. a C. an D. the
2. The doctor advises me to eat _____ apple a day. (2009 芜湖)
A. a B. an C. the D. /
3. —Excuse me, what's in _____ box?
—There's _____ red apple and _____ orange in it. (2009 朝阳)
A. a; a; an B. a; the; the C. the; the; a D. the; a; an
4. After school we usually play _____ basketball for half an hour on _____ playground. (2009 广州)
A. the; the B. /; / C. /; the D. the; /
5. "Do you want to go to _____ action movie?" "No, I don't want to." (2009 贵阳)
A. a B. an C. /
6. Mary has _____ e-dictionary, she got it from her uncle. (2009 杭州)
A. a B. an C. the D. /
7. I really like _____ book you lent me yesterday. (2009 河北)
A. a B. an C. the D. /
8. Sandy often takes her dog for _____ walk around the lake after supper. (2009 南京)
A. a B. an C. the D. /
9. It's not _____ good idea to drive for hours without _____ break. (2009 无锡)

- A. a;a B. the;the C. a;the D. the;a
10. —Eric, what would you like to be when you grow up?
— _____ actor like Jackie Chan. (2009 连云港)
- A. The B. A C. An D. /
11. Jimmy brought _____ car yesterday. But it's _____ used one. (2009 威海)
- A. a;a B. a;an C. a;the D. the;an
12. On _____ sunny afternoon, my parents and I had a good time on the beach. (2009 陕西)
- A. the B. an C. a D. /
13. I just have _____ cup of milk for _____ breakfast. (2009 成都)
- A. a;a B. the;the C. a;/
14. —Do you play _____ piano in your free time?
—No, I like sports. I often play _____ soccer with my friends. (2009 福州)
- A. /; the B. the; / C. the; the D. a; a
15. Jack likes playing _____ soccer, but he doesn't like playing _____ piano. (2009 锦州)
- A. /;/ B. the;/ C. the;the D. /;the
16. —Are you good at playing _____ basketball or playing _____ piano?
—Both. (2009 深圳)
- A. a;a B. the;the C. the;/ D. /;the
17. Cindy is _____ amazing singer. She has lots of fans. (2010 河北)
- A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
18. —Have you found _____ address that you wanted?
—Yes. It's Mr. Wang 268@163. com. (2010 铜仁)
- A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
19. Avatar is such _____ wonderful science fiction movie that I want to see it _____ second time. (2010 潍坊)
- A. a; a B. a; the C. /; the D. /; a
20. They often take _____ walk after dinner. (2010 定西)
- A. a B. / C. the D. an
21. It's reported that a terrible rainstorm hit _____ south of our country. (2010 宿迁)
- A. a B. the C. / D. an
22. —Lily is coming by _____ plane tomorrow.
—Let's go to _____ airport to meet her. (2010 眉山)
- A. a; a B. /; a C. the; the D. /; the
23. A low-carbon (低碳) lifestyle has _____ effect on our daily life. People are paying more and more attention to saving _____ these days. (2010 哈尔滨)
- A. the; energies B. a; energy C. an; energy
24. —Bob, you look so happy today!
—Well, I got _____ A on my English test. (2010 莱芜)
- A. the B. a C. an D. /
25. —May I have a look at _____ book tonight?
—Of course, you can have _____ old one at home. (2010 菏泽)
- A. the; a B. a; the C. the; an D. the; the
26. We can have _____ bluer sky if we create _____ less polluted world. (2010 苏州)
- A. a;a B. a;the C. the;a D. the;the
27. Beijing is _____ capital of China and it is _____ city with many places of interest. (2010 常州)

- A. a; a B. a; the C. the; a D. the; the
28. My sister can play _____ violin very well. (2010 长沙)
- A. the B. a C. /
29. There is _____ local shop for people to buy daily things in the small village. (2010 南京)
- A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
30. My best friend Neil is _____ honest boy. You can believe him. (2010 连云港)
- A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
31. Look! There is _____ cat in the tree. (2011 重庆)
- A. a B. an C. the D. /
32. —How was _____ dinner at Mike's house?
—It was great. Mike's mum is _____ wonderful cook. (2011 滨州)
- A. a; the B. the; a C. the; the D. a; an
33. Lucy is _____ good girl. She often helps others. (2011 温州)
- A. a B. an C. the D. /
34. —What do you want to be in the future, Nick?
—I want to be _____ pilot. It is _____ exciting job. (2011 河南)
- A. a; a B. a; an C. the; an D. a; the
35. Yao Ming, _____ NBA star, will continue _____ matches this season. (2011 新疆)
- A. an; the B. an; a C. a; the D. the; a
36. There is _____ report in today's newspaper. It's about _____ sports meeting will be held in Weihai. (2011 威海)
- A. a; the B. an; the C. the; the D. a; a
37. It's not _____ good idea to drive for four hours without _____ break. (2011 安徽)
- A. a; a B. a; the C. the; a D. the; the
38. The scientists from _____ United States live in _____ Ninth Street. (2011 上海)
- A. the; the B. /; the C. /; / D. the; /
39. I don't know the city, where can I find _____ good restaurant. (2011 沈阳)
- A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
40. Our Chinese teacher told us _____ interesting story and _____ story was about Thomas Edison. (2011 兰州)
- A. an; a B. the; the C. a; the D. an; the
41. —Who's that lovely girl?
—You mean _____ girl with long hair? That's Kate (2011 舟山)
- A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
42. My mother is _____ English teacher in No. 2 Middle School. (2011 丽水)
- A. a B. the C. an D. /
43. Fred plays _____ piano after _____ supper every day. (2011 德阳)
- A. the; the B. /; the C. the; /
44. I like music, but I don't like _____ music of this film. (2011 济宁)
- A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
45. After school we usually play _____ basketball for half an hour on _____ playground. (2011 广州)
- A. the; the B. 不填; 不填 C. 不填; the D. the; 不填



第二章 名词



一、中考透视

根据近几年全国各地中考试题对名词部分考查的分析可知,今后对名词部分的考查重点为以下几点:

1. 名词的可数与不可数性。
2. 名词单复数在特定情况下的使用。
3. 名词的普通格与所有格作定语的选用。
4. 物质名词、抽象名词具体化。
5. 名词词义的区别与固定搭配。



二、基础语法知识精讲

(一) 名词的数

1. 单数和复数

可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。复数形式通常是在单数形式词尾后加“-s”构成,其主要变法如下:

- (1) 一般在名词词尾加-s,例如:book→books, girl→girls, boy→boys, pen→pens, doctor→doctors, boy→boys。
- (2) 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的名词后加-es, 例如:bus→buses, class→classes, box→boxes, watch→watches, brush→brushes。
- (3) 以 ce, se, ze, (d)ge 结尾的名词后加 s, 例如:orange—oranges。
- (4) 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的名词变“y”为“i”再加-es, 例如:city→cities, factory→factories, country→countries, family→families。但要注意的是以元音字母加 y 结尾的名词的复数形式只加 s, 如:boy→boys, day→days。
- (5) 以 o 结尾的名词多数都加-es。例如:hero→heroes, potato→potatoes, tomato→tomatoes, 但词末为两个元音字母的名词后只加-s。例如:zoo→zoos, radio→radios, 还有某些外来词也只加-s, 例如:photo→photos, piano→pianos。
- (6) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词,多数变 f 和 fe 为 v 再加-es, 例如:knife→knives, leaf→leaves, half→halves。

复数词尾 s(或 es)的读音方法如下表所示。

情况	读法	例词
在[p][t][k][f]等清辅音后	[s]	cups, hats, cakes
在[s][z][t][dʒ][tʃ][ʃ]等音后	[ɪz]	glasses, pages, oranges, buses, watches, faces
在[b][d][g][v]等浊辅音后	[z]	beds, dogs, cities, knives

(7) 少数名词有不规则的复数形式, 例如: man→men, woman→women, tooth→teeth, foot→feet, child→children, mouse→mice。

【名师提示】 与 man 和 woman 构成的合成词, 其复数形式也是-men 和-women。例如: an Englishman, two Englishmen。但 German 不是合成词, 故复数形式为 Germans。man, woman 等作定语时, 它的单复数以其所修饰的名词的单复数而定, 如: men workers, women teachers。

有个别名词单复数一样, 例如: Chinese, Japanese, sheep, deer, fish 等, 但当 fish 表示不同种类的鱼时, 可以加复数词尾。

【经典例题】

These _____ have saved many children's lives.

- A. woman doctors B. women doctor
C. women doctors D. woman doctor

【解析】C。该题考查的是名词作定语时的变化。woman 作定语时要和被修饰的名词保持数的一致。

(8) 单数形式但其意为复数的名词有: people, police 等。

(9) 数词+名词作定语时, 这个名词一般保留单数形式, 中间加连字符。例如: ten-minute walk, an 8-year-old girl, a ten-mile walk。

(10) 还有些名词仅有复数形式, 如: trousers, clothes, chopsticks, glasses, goods, ashes, scissors, compasses。

(11) 只用作单数的复数形式的名词有:

科学名词: physics, mathematics/math

游戏名称: bowls

专有名词: the United States, Niagara Falls

其他名词: news, falls

2. 不可数名词“量”的表示方法:

在英语中, 不可数名词如果要表示“量”的概念, 可以用以下两种方法:

(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.

There is some milk in the bottle.

Is there any water in the glass?

I don't like winter because there's too much snow and ice.

(2) 用 a piece of 这类定语, 例如:

a piece of paper a piece of wood a piece of bread

a bottle of orange a glass of water(milk) a cup of tea

a bag of rice three bags of rice

【名师提示】 如果要表示“两杯茶”、“四张纸”这类概念时, 在容器后加复数, 例如:

two cups of tea four pieces of paper three glasses of water

不可数名词也可用 a lot of, lots of, some, any, much 等来修饰。

(二) 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。

1. 表示有生命的名词的所有格其单数形式是加 's, 其复数形式是 s', 例如: a student's room, students' rooms, father's shoes。
2. 如其结尾不是 s 的复数形式, 仍加 's, 如: Children's Day。
3. 在表示时间、距离、长度、重量、价格、世界、国家等名词的所有格要用 's, 例如: a twenty minutes' walk, ten miles' journey, a boat's length, two pounds' weight, ten dollars' worth。
4. 无生命名词的所有格则必须用 of 结构, 例如: a map of China, the end of this term, the capital of our country,