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# 最新 英语语法 精讲精练

ENGLISH GRAMMAR TRAINING

..... 七年级



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七年级

# 英语语法

ENGLISH GRAMMAR  
TRAINING

## 精讲精练

丛书主编: 周喜凤

本书主编: 秦显贵 崔劲美



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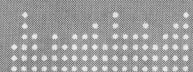
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# 怎一个“精”字了得!



——代前言



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## “精讲精练”——精彩!不容错过!

>>>>>>

本书始终突出“精”字。它不是系统的语法专著,而是针对学生们感到困难、且《大纲》和《考纲》要求掌握的语法项目进行精讲精练。它不求面面俱到、穷尽语法条目,而是完全针对考试,将语法知识与考试题相结合,直击考点,让同学们在有限的时间内,快速把握英语考试语法考点,洞察考试命题方向,提高应试能力。

枯燥的语法学习过程中,“精讲精练”将是一道美丽的风景。“精讲精练”——精彩!不容错过!“精讲精练”——怎一个精字了得!

编者

2011年3月



And every year more and more people start a stamp collection of their own and discover an interest which can even last lifetime. And every year more and more people start a stamp collection of their own and discover an interest which can even last lifetime.

let's go



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And every year more and more people start a stamp collection of their own and discover an interest which can even  
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stamp collection of their own and  
discover an interest which can even last lifetime.

01

第一部分  
精讲精练

专题一 名词

基础优化

知识清单

一、名词的分类

英语名词可以分为两大类，即“普通名词”和“专有名词”。

“普通名词”又可以分成四类。即个体名词、集体名词、物质名词和抽象名词。

“专有名词”是表示个别的人物、地点、事物等所特有的名称，包括人名，地名，时间名，报刊名，单位、团体等名称。

英语名词分类表

类别			定义	例词
普通名词	可数名词	个体名词	表示单个的人或事物	boy; cup; hat
		集体名词	表示一群人或一些事物的总称	family; people; class
	不可数名词	物质名词	表示无法分为个体的实物	water; air; paper
		抽象名词	表示动作、状态、品质、感情等抽象概念	love; peace; danger
专有名词 (第一个字母要大写)	表示人名、地名、国名			Shanghai
	表示机构			the WTO
	表示时间			August
	表示节日			Teachers' Day
	其他			H1N1

二、名词的数

名词有单数和复数两种形式。一般情况下，只有个体名词和集体名词(也称可数名词)有复数形式，其他名词为不可数名词，没有复数形式。

可数名词的复数构成多数有规律可循，规则的变化一般是在词尾加-s 或-es，如下表：

名词复数规则变化一览表

情况	构成方式	读音	例词
一般情况	加-s	清辅音后读 /s/	map→maps /mæps/ 地图
		浊辅音和元音后读 /z/	tree→trees /tri:z/ 树

情况	构成方式	读音	例词
以 s, sh, ch, x 等结尾的词	加-es	读 /ɪz/	bus→buses /'bʌsɪz/ 公共汽车 watch→watches /'wɒtʃɪz/ 手表 box→boxes /'bɒksɪz/ 盒子
以 ce, se, ze, (d)ge 等结尾的词	加-s	读 /ɪz/	licence→licences /'laɪsənsɪz/ 执照 blouse→blouses /'blauzɪz/ 女衬衫 orange→oranges /'ɒrɪndʒɪz/ 橘子, 橙子
以辅音字母+y 结尾的词(元音字母 + y, 词尾直接加 s)	变 y 为 i 再加-es	读 /z/	family→families /'fæmɪlɪz/ 家庭 baby→babies /'beɪbɪz/ 婴儿 day→days /deɪz/ 天
以 f 或 fe 结尾的词	变 f 或 fe 为 v, 再加-es	读 /vz/	wife→wives /waɪvz/ 妻子 half→halves /hɔːvz/ 一半 (特例: roof 屋顶, safe 保险箱, chief 首长; 族长等词后直接加-s)
以元音加 o 结尾的词	词尾加-s	读 /z/	zoo→zoos /zuːz/ 动物园 radio→radios /'reɪdɪəʊz/ 收音机 (特例: photo→photos /'fəʊtəʊz/ 照片)
以辅音加 o 结尾的词	词尾加-es	读 /z/	potato→potatoes /'pəteɪtəʊz/ 土豆 tomato→tomatoes /tə'mɑːtəʊz/ 西红柿 (特例: piano→pianos /prɪ'ænəʊz/ 钢琴)
以 th 结尾的词	词尾加-s	ths 在长元音后读 /ðz/; 在短元音或辅音后读 /θz/	mouth→mouths /maʊðz/ 嘴 month→months /mʌnθz/ 月

少数名词的复数形式是不规则的,大致可以分为以下几种情况:

名词复数不规则变化一览表

情况	例词
变化元音	foot /fʊt/→feet /fi:t/ 脚      tooth /tu:θ/→teeth /ti:θ/ 牙齿 man /mæn/→men /men/ 男人      woman /'wʊmən/→women /'wɪmɪn/ 女人, 妇女 goose /guːs/→geese /giːs/ 鹅      mouse /maʊs/→mice /maɪs/ 老鼠
变化词尾	child /tʃaɪld/→children /'tʃɪldrən/ 孩子      ox /ɒks/→oxen /'ɒksən/ 公牛
单、复数形式相同	sheep→sheep 绵羊      deer→deer 鹿      fish→fish 鱼      Chinese→Chinese 中国人 Japanese→Japanese 日本人      yuan→yuan 元
有些只有复数形式	clothes 衣服      trousers 裤子      socks 袜子      glasses 眼镜      compasses 圆规      scissors 剪刀
有些以-s 结尾的名词, 只表示单数意义	maths 数学      physics 物理      politics 政治      means 方法
以 man 结尾的名词, 将 man 变为 men	policeman→policemen 男警察      Frenchwoman→Frenchwomen 法国女人 (特例: German→Germans 德国人)
含 man, woman 的合成 名词, 变为复数时, 两个 词都要变	man doctor→men doctors 男医生      woman nurse→women nurses 女护士



名词所有格用于表示“所有”等关系。主要有两种形式,一种是“'s”所有格,由名词末尾加“'s”(有-s或-es的复数名词末尾只加“'”)构成;另一种是“of”所有格,由介词“of”加名词构成。前者多用于表示有生命的东西,后者多用于表示无生命的东西。

“s”所有格用于表示有生命的东西,具体构成方式如下表:

情况	构成方式	读音	例词
单数名词	加“'s”	清辅音后读/s/ 浊辅音和元音后读/z/	Mike's father /maɪks/ 迈克的爸爸 Jim's cat /dʒɪmz/ 吉姆的猫 Lily's dress /'lɪlɪz/ 莉莉的连衣裙
以 s 结尾的复数名词	加“'”	读音不变	teachers' office /'ti:tʃəz/ 老师们的办公室 my parents' clothes /'peərənts/ 我父母的衣服
不以 s 结尾的复数名词	加“'s”	与名词复数词尾-s 的读音相同	men's shoes /menz/ 男人们的鞋子 women's clothes /'wɪmɪnz/ 女人们的衣服

① 表示时间、国家、城市、距离等的所有格一般也要用“s”形式。如：

② “s”所有格所修饰的名词如果前面已经出现过,或“s”后的名词是商店、家宅等地点时,“s”后的名词往往省略。如: This book is not mine, but it is Mike's. 这本书不是我的,它是迈克的。

to my aunt's 到我婶婶家

of 所有格用于表示无生命东西的所有关系。由“名词 + of + 名词”构成。如：

the leg of the table 桌子的腿; the door of the classroom 教室的门;

the hands of the clock 钟的指针; the name of the animal 动物的名字



## 小试牛刀

[illegible]

1. window                      2. country

3. class \_\_\_\_\_ 4. knife \_\_\_\_\_  
5. potato \_\_\_\_\_ 6. photo \_\_\_\_\_  
7. man \_\_\_\_\_ 8. tooth \_\_\_\_\_  
9. sheep \_\_\_\_\_ 10. man doctor \_\_\_\_\_

1. Can you give me \_\_\_\_\_ (一张纸)?
2. I bought \_\_\_\_\_ (一幅新眼镜) yesterday.
3. I'd like to drink \_\_\_\_\_ (一杯水).
4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ (五瓶橙汁) on the table.

table.

5. I have put \_\_\_\_\_ (两箱苹果) in my car.
6. 明天是教师节。  
It is \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.
7. 这是陈梅的英语书。  
This is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. 今天的报纸上有一条重要新闻。  
There is a piece of important news in \_\_\_\_\_.
9. 墙上有一张中国地图。  
There is \_\_\_\_\_ on the wall.
10. 那把椅子的腿断了。  
The \_\_\_\_\_ was broken.



## 疑难拓展



### 疑难点讲解

I. 集体名词 family, people, class 等一般只有复数形式,但用作其他意义时也可用作个体名词。如: a small family 一个小家庭; two peoples 两个民族; two classes 两节课。

#### 题解考点

Next Monday Class 3 and Class 4 will have four \_\_\_\_\_ together, and they are very friendly to each other, which seems to be \_\_\_\_\_ big family.

- A. class; a      B. classes; a  
C. classes; 不填      D. class; 不填

#### 解题点悟

B 本题考查集体名词的特殊用法。class, family 两个词都是集体名词,此处却有别的含义,变成了个体名词。句意为:下周一 3 班和 4 班将在一起上 4 堂课,他们彼此非常友好,就像一个大家庭一样。

II. 不可数名词前一般不用数词,但有时需要表示数量时,必须借助表示“量”的名词和“of”。数量大于“一”时,要在数量名词后加-s。如: a piece of paper(一张纸); two cups of tea(两杯茶)等。

#### 题解考点

—Would you like some drinks, boys?  
—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ please. (2010 年山东滨州)

- A. some oranges  
B. two boxes of chocolates  
C. some cakes  
D. two bottles of orange

#### 解题点悟

D 本题考查不可数名词前数量词的用法。本题句意为:“孩子们,你们想喝点饮料吗?”“是的,请给我们两瓶橙汁。”orange 可作可数名词,表示“橙子”;也可用作不可数名词,表示“橙汁”。本题问的是“饮料”,因此 orange 作“橙汁”时,须是单数。

III. 表示几个人共有一样东西时,只在最后一个人的名字后面加“s”;但如果表示为各自所有,则在每个人的名字后都加“s”。如:

This is Tom and Jim's room.

这是汤姆和吉姆的房间。(二人共用一个房间)

They are Jack's and Dick's bikes.

它们是杰克和迪克的自行车。(两人各有一辆自行车)

#### 题解考点

This is \_\_\_\_\_ room. The twin sisters like it very much.

- A. Lucy's and Lily's  
B. Lucy's and Lily  
C. Lucy and Lily's

#### 解题点悟

C 根据句意,“This”和“it”都表明指的是“一个房间”,是两个孪生姐妹共用的。因此,两个并列的名词后只用一个“s”。句意是:这是露西和莉莉的房间。这对孪生姐妹非常喜欢它。

IV. 当“s”所有格(或 one's own)后的名词前需用冠词、指示代词等修饰时,则需用双重所有格形式,即,含有“s”和“of”两种形式(of + -'s)。如: this lovely child of your sister's 你姐姐的这个可爱的孩子; that big nose of Tom's 汤姆的那个鼻子。

#### 题解考点

Mrs. Black is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Mary's mother's  
B. Mary's mother  
C. mother's of Mary  
D. Mary mother's

#### 解题点悟

A 本题的考点是“双重所有格”。句意是:布莱克太太是玛莉妈妈的一个朋友。表示“众多朋友中的一个”。



### 疑难突破

#### I. 单项选择。

- What is your favorite \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Football.  
A. sport      B. subject  
C. food      D. music
- Please write down the telephone number.  
—Sorry, but I have no \_\_\_\_\_ to write on.  
A. pen      B. ink  
C. paper      D. pencil

3. —I'm going camping this weekend. What should I take?  
—You can take a \_\_\_\_\_ to read.  
A. radio B. suitcase  
C. magazine D. knife
4. If you work hard, you'll get good \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. grades B. notes  
C. lessons D. answers
5. The restaurant is so popular here. Look, there are so many \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
A. food B. dish  
C. people D. water
6. My brother hurt his \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday. He can't walk now.  
A. arm B. leg  
C. hand D. eye
7. You can get much \_\_\_\_\_ about the World Expo on the Internet.  
A. map B. picture  
C. ticket D. information
8. Something is wrong with my \_\_\_\_\_. I can't see anything around me.  
A. nose B. ears  
C. eyes D. mouth
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ of an air ticket from Dalian to Guangzhou is about 1,800 yuan.  
A. price B. money  
C. pay D. use
10. —Bob, I know your pen pal is from Canada. But what language does he speak?  
—He speaks \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. France B. England  
C. French D. Japan
11. What's \_\_\_\_\_ bike number?  
A. Li Lei B. Li Lei's  
C. Li Leis' D. the Li Lei's
12. —Whose room is this?  
—It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Ann and Mary's  
B. Ann's and Mary's  
C. Ann's and Mary  
D. Ann and Mary
13. —What can I do for you?  
—I'd like to buy \_\_\_\_\_ for my twin sons.  
A. two pair of shoe  
B. two pairs of shoes  
C. two pairs of shoe

- D. two pair of shoes
14. —I find a \_\_\_\_\_ in a TV station as a reporter.  
—Oh, you will be busy and have a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ to do.  
A. work; jobs B. work; work  
C. job; jobs D. job; work
15. —How far is it from here to the hospital?  
—It's about \_\_\_\_\_ drive.  
A. twenty minute  
B. twenty minutes  
C. twenty minutes'  
D. twenty-minutes

## II. 改错。下列句子画线部分有一处错误,找出并改正。

1. Smith Paul is my English teacher.  
A B C D
2. Tom comes from Japanese, but he speaks English very well.  
A B C D
3. He'd like a bowl of tomatoes and eggs noodles.  
A B C D
4. I don't think looking after children is just woman's work.  
A B C D
5. The bookshop isn't far from here. It's only half an hour bicycle ride.  
A B C D

## III. 根据首字母提示完成句子。

1. Why do you ask these q \_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. The last day of the week is S \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. New York is a city of the United S \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. He is good at swimming in r \_\_\_\_\_ and lakes.
5. Do you have enough m \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a new computer?
6. If you want to have dinner, you will go to a r \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. —Where are you going for your summer h \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
—Los Angeles.
8. There is little f \_\_\_\_\_ and drinks in the fridge. Let's go shopping.
9. There is a small b \_\_\_\_\_ over the river in front of our village.
10. On the night of Mid-autumn Festival, we can see the full round m \_\_\_\_\_ .

## IV. 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。

1. I have two \_\_\_\_\_ (knife).
2. Whose \_\_\_\_\_ (child) are these?

3. My father likes \_\_\_\_\_ (tomato) very much.
4. How many \_\_\_\_\_ (man) can you see in the room?
5. —How many \_\_\_\_\_ (tooth) does a dog have?  
—Sorry, I have no idea. Let's search on the Internet.
6. Have you read \_\_\_\_\_ (today) newspaper?
7. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ (leaf) on the tree in summer.

8. Some \_\_\_\_\_ (boy) are flying \_\_\_\_\_ (kite) on the playground.
9. Catherine lives in Tokyo, and she can speak \_\_\_\_\_ (Japan) and English.
10. —Mum, today is your day, the Women's Day. Here are some \_\_\_\_\_ (flower) for you.  
—It's very thoughtful of you. Thanks, Kitty.

## 专题达标



1. —How many \_\_\_\_\_ are there in the box?  
—There's only one.  
A. potato                      B. potatoes  
C. tomatos                    D. radioes
2. Where are our \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. watch                      B. watches  
C. watchs                      D. watchess
3. Lucy's \_\_\_\_\_ often go to Bondi Beach on vacation.  
A. friends'                    B. friendly  
C. friends                      D. friend's
4. It's about \_\_\_\_\_ walk from here to the school.  
A. five minute  
B. five minute's  
C. five minutes'  
D. five minutes's
5. —Whose handbags are these?  
—They're the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. twin                        B. twins  
C. twin's                       D. twins'
6. Do you have two \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. tennis racket  
B. tennis rackets  
C. tennis' racket  
D. tennis' rackets
7. What is \_\_\_\_\_ name?  
A. his teachers  
B. her teachers  
C. his teacher's  
D. her teachers'
8. I saw many \_\_\_\_\_ eating grass on the hill.  
A. horse                       B. cow  
C. rabbit                       D. sheep
9. —I hear you have to run for half an hour every day.  
—Right. It is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ in my school.  
A. choices                      B. plans

- C. hobbies                    D. rules
10. —With whom did you watch 2010 World Cup Opening Ceremony?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. A friend of mine  
B. A friend of me  
C. A friend of my sister  
D. A friend of you
11. All the \_\_\_\_\_ teachers enjoyed themselves on March 8th, because it was their own holiday.  
A. man                        B. men  
C. woman                      D. women
12. How many \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ would you like?  
A. bottle ; milk  
B. bottles; milk  
C. bottles; milks  
D. bottle; milks
13. I often eat some \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast.  
A. eggs; bread  
B. egg; bread  
C. eggs; breads  
D. breads; eggs
14. —Good news. We will have a \_\_\_\_\_ holiday.  
—I've heard of it. But it's coming in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. three days; three days' time  
B. three days'; three days'  
C. three-day; three days  
D. three days; three-day time
15. There are four \_\_\_\_\_ and two \_\_\_\_\_ at the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Johns; Marys; doctors  
B. Johns; Marys; doctor's  
C. John's; Mary's; doctor's  
D. John; Mary; doctor's



## 专题二 代词

## 基础优化



## 知识清单

## 一、代词的分类

代词是用来代替名词的一种词类,有人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、疑问代词、相互代词、不定代词、关系代词八种(不定代词、关系代词本书暂不作介绍)。有些代词有人称、数和格的变化。多数代词在句子中可以用作主语、宾语和表语,有的起形容词作用,可以用作定语。

## 1. 人称代词

人称代词用于表示“我,你,他,我们,你们,他们”等意思,有“主格”和“宾格”两种形式。还有人称、数的不同形式。如下表:

人称代词一览表

数	单数			复数		
人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
主格	I	you	she; he; it	we	you	they
宾格	me	you	her; him; it	us	you	them

主格代词在句子中用作主语;宾格代词用作句子的宾语或表语。it 可以指物,也可以指人。指人时,可以指双方都知道的人,也可以用于指婴儿或小孩。人称代词的主格和宾格形式除“you”和“it”一样外,其余各不相同。

## 2. 物主代词

物主代词用于表示“所有关系”,有“形容词性”和“名词性”两种形式。也有人称和数的区别。如下表:

物主代词一览表

数	单数			复数		
人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
形容词性	my	your	her; his; its	our	your	their
名词性	mine	yours	hers; his; its	ours	yours	theirs

形容词性物主代词相当于形容词,在句子中用作定语;名词性物主代词相当于一个“s”的名词所有格(或一个形容词性的物主代词 + 名词),在句中可用作主语、宾语、表语。两种物主代词除 mine 特殊, his, its 相同外,其他名词性物主代词都是在形容词性物主代词后加 s 构成。

注意:(1) his 兼作两种物主代词,形式一样; her 则兼作人称代词宾格和形容词性物主代词,使用时不要混淆或用错。(2) 名词性物主代词可以同 of 连用,构成双重所有格。如: He is a friend of mine. (他是我的一一个好朋友。) Is he a classmate of yours? (他是你的一个同班同学吗?)

## 3. 反身代词

反身代词用于表示“反射”或“强调”,也有人称和数的变化。单数词尾为 self, 复数词尾为 selves。第一、二人称是“形容词性物主代词 + self (selves)”,第三人称用“人称代词宾格 + self (selves)”。如下表:

反身代词一览表

人称 数	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
单数	myself	yourself	herself; himself; itself
复数	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

反身代词主要表示强调,把谓语动作反射到主语或宾语上。在句中主要用作宾语或同位语。

(1) 作宾语,用作动词的宾语和介词的宾语。但它需要与句子的主语或宾语相一致。

如: I'm teaching myself Japanese now. myself 同主语 I 保持一致。



再如:I will go to the park with you yourself. 我和你本人一起去公园。yourself 同 with 后的宾语 you 保持一致。  
反身代词作宾语时大部分是惯用法。在这种句子中,不用反身代词意义往往不清楚。如 teach myself 表示“自学”;help oneself 表示“随便吃(用)”;enjoy oneself = have a good time (玩得愉快);by oneself = alone(独自)。  
(2)作同位语,反身代词作主语的同位语主要表示强调,表示“亲自,某人自己”,反身代词放在主语后或句尾。  
如:She herself made a big cake today. 今天她亲自做了一个大蛋糕。  
You may go and ask him yourself. 你可以自己去问他。

4. 指示代词

指示代词用于表示“这个,那个,这些,那些”等指示概念。有 this, that, these, those 四个单词。

指示代词一览表

数	词汇	意义
单数	this	这个
	that	那个
复数	these	这些
	those	那些

this 和 that 用于指代单数的人或事物,在同一个句子中再出现时一般用 it 代替;these 和 those 用于指代复数的人或事物,在同一个句子中再出现时一般用 they 代替。this, these 指较近处的人或事物,还可指下面将要讲到的事物;that, those 指较远处的人或事物,还可指前面讲到过的事物或代替前面提到过名词。如:

This is an apple, and those are pears. 这是一个苹果,那些是梨。  
The weather of Dalian is just as good as that of Beijing. 大连的天气和北京的一样好。

5. 疑问代词

疑问代词有 who, whom, whose, what 和 which。有主格、宾格和所有格的区别。

疑问代词一览表

类别	指人	指事物	指人或事物
主格	who 谁	what 什么	which 哪个,哪些
宾格	whom 谁		
所有格	whose 谁的		

疑问代词主要用于构成特殊疑问句,具体用法如下:

- (1)who 是主格,指人,在句中用作主语。如:  
Who is that girl in white? 穿白衣服的那个女孩是谁?
- (2)whom 是宾格,指人,在句中用作宾语。如:  
Whom will you help to repair the car? 你将帮谁修车?  
Whom did you go to the library with yesterday? 昨天你同谁一起去的图书馆?
- (3)whose 是所有格,指人,表示“谁的”,可以单独使用,也可以修饰其他名词。如:  
Whose bag is this? 这是谁的包?  
Whose do you like, Mary's or Lucy's? 你喜欢谁的,玛丽的还是露西的?
- (4)what 用于指事物。可以单独使用,也可以修饰其他名词。如:  
What's this in English? 用英语说这是什么?  
What season is it now? 现在是什么季节?
- (5)which 可以用于指事物,也可以指人。可以单独使用,也可以修饰其他名词。如:  
Which picture do you like, this one or that one? 你喜欢哪一幅画,这幅还是那幅?  
Which is your monitor among those boys? 那些男孩子中哪个是你们的班长?

6. 相互代词

相互代词用于表示“相互关系”。



- A. this      B. it's      C. that      D. it

### ► 解题点悟 ◀

D 本题考查 it 的用法。it 是形式宾语,真正的宾语是后面的不定式短语 to play Yo-Yo。

II. 当名词前既有形容词性物主代词, 又有冠词或指示代词等词时, 须把形容词性物主代词改为名词性物主代词, 同 of 一起放在名词之后。如: a friend of mine (我的一位朋友)。

### 题解考点

That is a dictionary of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. his      B. him      C. my      D. me

### ► 解题点悟 ◀

A 本题考查物主代词的用法。of 后接名词性物主代词,表示所属关系。注意:复数的代词宾格(us, you, them)也可以同 of 连用,意思是“……中的”,如:many of us(我们中很多人),most of them(他们中的大多数)等。

Ⅲ. *this* 和 *that* 常用于“打电话”的交际场合。打电话的人称自己这一方用 *this*, 称对方用 *that*。如: Hello, *this* is Tom, who's *that*? (你好! 我是汤姆, 你是哪位?)

### 题解考点

— speaking?

— Mary.

- A. Who's that; This is  
B. Who are; I am  
C. Who's this; That is

### ► 解题点悟 ◀

A 根据对话的语境,玛丽在接对方打来的电话。问对方用 *that*,称自己用 *this*。

IV. 疑问代词 **whom** 是宾格形式, 在句子中作动词或介词的宾语, 作动词或介词的宾语时, 可以用 **who** 代替 **whom**, 但当 **whom** 前有介词时, 不能用 **who** 代替。如:

Whom (Who) are you teaching English?

你在教谁英语？

Whom (Who) did you go to the library with yesterday?

With whom did you go to the library yesterday?

昨天你同谁一起去的图书馆？

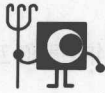
### 题解考点

With \_\_\_\_\_ did you play table tennis just now?

- A. who      B. whom      C. whose      D. which

### ► 解题点悟 ◀

B 考查 whom 的用法。句意:刚才你同谁打乒乓球了?介词 with 后用宾格形式,且不能用 who 代替。whose 是所有格,不能同介词 with 连用。which(哪个)后面没有具体的中心词时,多指物体。



# 疑难突破

[illegible]

### I. 单项选择。

1. Kate is a kind girl. \_\_\_\_\_ often helps us learn English.  
A. I B. You  
C. She D. We
2. —Where are Tom and Betty from?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ from the U. S.  
A. She's B. He's  
C. They're D. It's
3. —What color \_\_\_\_\_ Jim's shoes?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ black.  
A. is; It's B. are; They're  
C. is; Its D. are; They looks
4. These are my coats. Please put \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
A. It B. they  
C. their D. them
5. Though \_\_\_\_\_ was raining heavily, \_\_\_\_\_ were still playing in the playground.  
A. it; they B. it; he  
C. the sky; they D. the sky; it
6. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Ann. What's \_\_\_\_\_ name?  
A. I; you B. My; your  
C. My; you D. I; your
7. We are doing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. our homeworks  
B. us homework  
C. we homework  
D. our homework
8. They have a TV set. It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. them B. their  
C. theirs D. they
9. —Is it your dress?  
—No. It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hers B. her  
C. my D. him
10. Millie lost \_\_\_\_\_ bicycle, so she uses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. her; my B. his; mine  
C. his; my D. her; mine



11. Jim can't find \_\_\_\_\_ pen. Can you lend \_\_\_\_\_ to him?  
A. his; your      B. her; yours  
C. my; your      D. his; yours
12. —Did you have a good time during your summer holiday?  
—Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are enjoying ourselves  
B. enjoyed themselves  
C. enjoy myself  
D. enjoyed ourselves
13. —Are these your bikes?  
—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. these are      B. they are  
C. those are      D. they're
14. —\_\_\_\_\_ language does your pen pal speak?  
—Japanese.  
A. What      B. Which  
C. Where      D. Why
15. —What's \_\_\_\_\_ hobby? Are these model planes \_\_\_\_\_?  
—No. They are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Ann's; her; me  
B. Ann; her; mine  
C. Ann's; hers; mine  
D. Ann's; her; my

## II. 根据汉语提示填写单词。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (你) must stay here and wait for \_\_\_\_\_ (我们).
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (这) book is \_\_\_\_\_ (我的), and

- \_\_\_\_\_ (那) book is \_\_\_\_\_ (你的).
3. Did she do anything to keep \_\_\_\_\_ (她自己) safe?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (多少) ice do they need in the factory everyday?

## III. 改错。下列句子画线部分有一处错误,找出并改正。

1. They call me Tina, in fact, mine name is Gina.  
A      B      C      D
2. You should tell I everything about your sister.  
A      B      C      D
3. With who do you usually go to the cinema?  
A      B      C      D
4. I didn't do it for them. They did it ourselves.  
A      B      C      D
5. I have two pen pals. They families are in London.  
A      B      C      D

## IV. 根据汉语提示完成句子。

1. 她教我们英语。  
\_\_\_\_\_ teaches \_\_\_\_\_ English.
2. 你们互相认识吗?  
Do \_\_\_\_\_ know \_\_\_\_\_?
3. 不要帮助他,他自己能做。  
Don't help \_\_\_\_\_. He can do it \_\_\_\_\_.
4. 我病了的时候,我的老师亲自来看了我。  
The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ came to see \_\_\_\_\_ when I was ill.
5. 这是我的书。那本地理书不是你的吗?  
\_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ book. Isn't \_\_\_\_\_ geography book \_\_\_\_\_?
6. 妈妈,这个生日蛋糕是你亲手做的吗?  
Did \_\_\_\_\_ make the birthday cake \_\_\_\_\_, Mum?

## 专题达标



1. —Look, that's Mike, your classmate.

(2010 年湖北荆州)

—Yes, Let's go and say hello to \_\_\_\_\_.

(2010 年吉林通化)

- A. him      B. he  
C. her      D. hers
2. —Look! Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ man under the tree?  
—Sorry. It's too far to see \_\_\_\_\_ clearly.

(2010 年湖北黄冈)

- A. this; him      B. that; his  
C. this; her      D. that; him
3. —Is the woman a teacher?  
—Yes. She teaches \_\_\_\_\_ English.

- A. you      B. us  
C. our      D. your

4. His name is Thomas, but usually calls \_\_\_\_\_ Tom.  
(2010 年浙江衢州)

- A. him      B. himself  
C. her      D. herself

5. —Help \_\_\_\_\_ to some cakes, Jim.

—Thank you.

(2010 年宁夏)

- A. you      B. your  
C. yourself      D. yourselves

6. This is Miss Yang. \_\_\_\_\_ is an English teacher.



- A. Her                      B. He  
C. She                      D. His
7. What's \_\_\_\_\_ name?  
A. you                      B. she  
C. your                      D. hers
8. — \_\_\_\_\_ is the weather in Shanghai?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ windy.  
A. What; It's              B. How; It's  
C. How; Its                D. What; Its
9. \_\_\_\_\_ has a big nose, but \_\_\_\_\_ mouth is small.  
A. She; her                B. He; her  
C. She; his                D. Her; her
10. \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher, \_\_\_\_\_ name is Grace.  
A. She's; she's            B. She's; her  
C. Her's; she's            D. His; him
11. \_\_\_\_\_ bikes are red. \_\_\_\_\_ are blue.  
A. We; They               B. Our; Their
- C. Our; Theirs            D. We; Their
12. \_\_\_\_\_ season do you like best, spring, summer, fall or winter?  
A. What                    B. Which  
C. When                    D. Whose
13. — \_\_\_\_\_ jacket is this?  
— I think it's Mike's.  
A. Who                    B. Who's  
C. Whose                   D. What
14. — Who taught \_\_\_\_\_ French?  
— Nobody. She learnt all by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. herself; her            B. she; herself  
C. her; herself            D. her; she
15. The kids enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ when swimming in the river.  
A. ourselves              B. yourselves  
C. themselves             D. himself

## 专题三 冠词

### 基础优化



### 知识清单

#### 一、冠词的分类

冠词是用在名词前,用以说明名词所表示的人或事物特点的一种虚词。

冠词一览表

类别	写法	基本用法
定冠词	the	表示特指。可用于各类名词之前。
不定冠词	a	表示泛指。用在以辅音开头的单数可数名词前。
	an	表示泛指。用在以元音开头的单数可数名词前。

#### 二、冠词的基本用法

##### 1. 不定冠词的基本用法

(1)表示“一”的数量,相当于“one”。多见于表示重量、长度、时间等的词组中。如:

It took me an hour to finish today's homework. 完成今天的作业花了我一个小时的时间。

(2)表示某一类人或事物中的“一个”,相当于汉语的“一”,但不强调数目概念。如:

She is an English teacher. 她是个英语老师。

(3)表示泛指某一类人或物。如:

An elephant is much bigger than a tiger. 大象比老虎大得多。

(4)相当于 a certain,意为“某一”。如:

A Japanese would like to see you. 有个日本人想见你。

##### 2. 定冠词的基本用法

(1)用在名词前,表示某个(或某些)特定的人或物。如: