

高中英语全程教与学

专项突破

丛书



技能 知识 态度 策略 意识

主编 / 钟豫

最新修订

语法训练

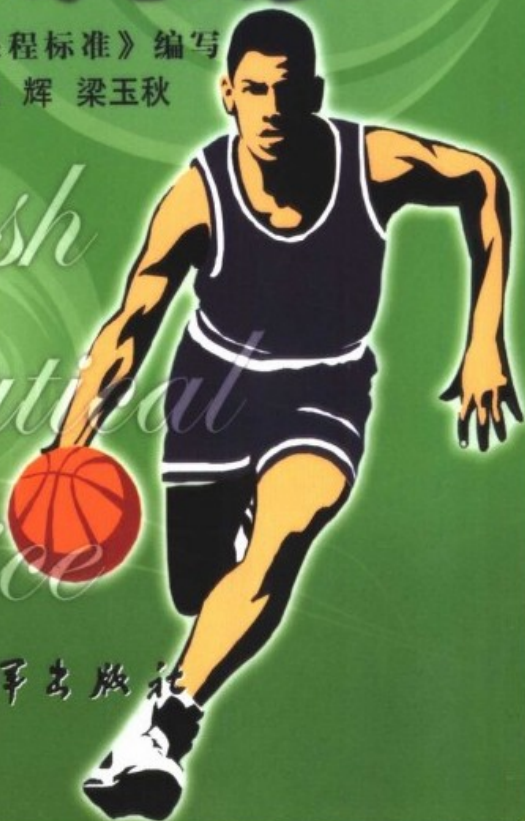
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本册主编 / 赵辉 梁玉秋

English
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高中

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前 言

为了进一步推动高中英语课堂教学改革,探究新的语法学习模式,提高高三年级学生语法学习的效率,以期达到“培养学生的创新精神和实践能力”的目的,我们组织具有多年高三年级英语教学经验的一线教师编写了《语法训练》一书。该书是其教学经验的总结再现,是体现最新高考大纲内容和精神的难得的实践性资料。

该书体例鲜明,知识点简明扼要,突出高考特点;例证语境化、生活化,贴近高中生课堂实际,易于被学生接受。

本册内容分为上、下两篇:语法知识讲解和综合训练。后附参考答案,方便学生查对。

“语法知识讲解”对英语语法所涉及的名词、动词等各类词法知识以及并列句、复合句、省略句等句法知识都给予了介绍。其中所使用的语言体现了一种新视角,并且具有通俗易懂记的特点。该篇包括知识讲解、练习巩固和看看高考三部分。练习巩固部分结合知识点讲解,采取完成句子、单项选择和单句改错三种题型对所学知识进行消化巩固。

“综合训练”按照高考试题的考查特点和难度,全面、综合地组合了35套单选试题。几乎所有试题都出自编者自己的智慧,保证了试题内容新颖、角度独特。

因此,本书不仅能对高三应届毕业生参加高考有较大帮助,对其他年级学有余力者也大有裨益。

由于编者水平所限,错误之处在所难免,望读者不吝批评指正。

编 者

2004年6月

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语法知识讲解

第一章 名 词

第一节 知识讲解

一、名词概述

1. 定义：名词是表明人或事、物名称的词，例如：Tom, cat, book, room, water, coffee, pity, surprise 等。

2. 句法功能：可作主语、宾语、表语、定语、同位语。

Sunday comes before Monday.

All of us love our country.

His mother used to be a doctor.

The stone wall fell down last week.

We students should of course obey the school rules.

3. 分类：（按照词汇意义）

个体名词：表示人或物的个体的名称，例如：desk, flower, cup, woman, student, box, horse, necklace 等。

集体名词：表示由若干个体组成的集合体的名称，例如：group, class, village, forest, party, police, team, crowd, cattle, family, furniture, clothing 等。

物质名词：表示不能分为个体的物质的名称，例如：cloth, air, water, wind, snow, fog, rain, glass, rubber, soap, gold, corn, coffee, tea, drink 等。

抽象名词：表示情感、行为、状态、性质等抽象概念的名词，例如：

surprise, pity, worry, happiness, sadness, love, difficulty, work, socialism, communism, failure, success, youth, height, strength, illness 等。

以上四种名词均表示一类人或物的共同的名称,所以统称为普通名词。那么名词中剩下的一些词表示具体人、地方、机构、组织等专门拥有的名称,我们称之为专有名词,例如: Mary, Jordan, Luxun, Marx, the USA, India, Paris, the Great Wall, the World Health Organization, Aids 等。

二、名词的数

根据名词本身是否可以数计,名词又可以分为可数名词和不可数名词。

1. 可数名词: 就是可以数计的名词。一般说来,个体名词和大部分集合名词为可数名词。

可数名词拥有单数和复数两种形式。例如:

room—rooms	watch—watches	woman—women
worker—workers	brush—brushes	foot—feet
table—tables	box—boxes	mouse—mice
ball—balls	bus—buses	photo—photos
mouth—mouths	potato—potatoes	deer—deer
stomach—stomachs	party—parties	means—means
house—houses	class—classes	Chinese—Chinese
knife—knives	leaf—leaves	roof—roofs

一般说来,可数名词在句子中根据句意的需要,以如下两种形式出现: (1) a(n)/the/one's/this/that/another/any/each/every/one 等 + 单数名词; (2) the/one's/these/those/three/enough/some/other/many/a number of/ a lot of 等 + 复数名词。例如:

These books belong to one of my classmates.

Has Elizabeth finished her article?

A stone hit me on the nose on my way home yesterday.

The baby has got its first tooth.

Can the child walk with his legs now?

He stood there, with his hands in his pockets.

可数名词前零修饰现象只适用于个别词如 word(消息), man(人类)或特别结构以及习语如 go to bed, in hospital, at school 等。例如:

When did man have his own history?

Word has arrived that he has been put in prison.

The girl always passes others, head held high.

She's in hospital, because she's caught a bad cold.

I have a basketball in my room, but I often play football.

Ask Cook to prepare the meal for Mother.

My head hurts badly, doctor!

Child as he is, he can describe many things using excellent words.

2. 不可数名词: 即为不可以数计的名词。一般说来, 物质名词、抽象名词和少数集合名词为不可数名词。因此, 不可数名词在句子中经常以零修饰形式出现来表达概念, 或根据句意被物主代词以及表示不定数量的词或短语等修饰。例如:

The English prefer coffee to tea.

Glass can be made into various kinds of things.

Water is a must to human beings.

Much clothing and food is needed in the flooded areas.

Are you fond of music?

They've bought plenty of furniture and moved into their new flat.

Her gray hair suggests that youth has left him.

To his great surprise, he's been deserted by all his friends.

There was much snow last winter here.

但是, 当物质名词表示“(一)份; (一)阵, (一)场; (若干)种类”时, 该名词变成可数名词。例如:

I'd like three cold drinks and a black coffee.

It was a heavy rain and then a big wind that destroyed the crops.

The coach made a list of foods that were useful to keep fit.

当抽象名词表示“有具体行为的人或事;(若干)种类”时,该名词变成可数名词。例如:

As a scientist, she is a great success; while, as a wife, a big failure.

Physics is a science.

In spite of all these difficulties, they reached their goal.

It was a great surprise that he was able to escape from the fire.

He has done me two or three personal kindnesses(善行).

After a swim, she felt a bit relaxed.

At midnight I heard three knocks at the front door.

It is fun to have a cold bath after having sports.

另外,很多名词因为有多个意义而兼备可数和不可数双重特点,而且类别也可能随之改变。

What fruits(多种水果) are in season now? I like fruit very much.

The worker is making a glass(玻璃杯) out of glass.

He wears long hair and we can see the few gray hairs(一根根头发).

He's the manager of several businesses(店铺). He does much business with others.

Though there are many rooms in the building, yet there's really little room(空间) for these pianos.

The desert was all sand. They were crossing the burning sands(沙滩).

The newcomer lacked experience(经验). This adventure was quite an experience(经历) to her.

3. 专有名词的数

一般情况下,专有名词没有复数的说法,但有时可以复数形式出现,表达特定含义。例如:

The Salons(沙龙一家人) are all football fans.

Have the Nikons gone to New York for Martha's wedding?

There are two Roberts (两个罗伯特) and two Marys in our school.

三、名词的格

名词的格表示名词与其他词(主要是名词)之间的所有关系采用的形式,也称所属格形式。

1. 's 属格

's 属格一般用于有生命或被视为有生命的名词之后。例如:

Ex-president Nixon's visit to China began the connection between the two countries.

This is Mr. Johnson's mother's friend's car. It was parked here just now.

We citizens must stick to the government's decision.

This is our team's first victory.

It was a dog's bark that woke me up this morning.

Mr. Engels' works and Mr. Dickens' works are of different styles.

Tom's and Peter's rooms (分别所有的房间) are downstairs, while Mary and Betty's room (共同拥有的房间) is upstairs.

Which is Miss Jail, our English teacher's office, do you know?

I first went to Dr. Malone's (office/shop), and then stayed at my uncle's (home) for at least half an hour.

's 属格也可用在表示天体、区域、国家、城市、时间、度量及价值等词后。例如:

It is reported that the world's population is still growing fast.

China's economic growth is a great surprise to the world.

Is there any news about SARS on today's newspaper?

There's much dust, you know, on the moon's surface.

The fire caused a million dollars' worth of loss to the company.

There's five thousand meters' distance between the two villages.

We needn't take a taxi there. It's only about ten minutes' walk.

2. of 属格

主要用于表示无生命的名词之后。例如：

The windows of the room need repairing.

Where's the cover of the magazine?

The city of New York attracts many tourists every year.

The study of SARS helps people reduce fear of it.

在很多种情况下也可以与's 属格通用。例如：

her family's experience	the experience of her family
-------------------------	------------------------------

Einstein's theory	the theory of Einstein
-------------------	------------------------

the group's design	the design of the group
--------------------	-------------------------

a horse's tail	the tail of a horse
----------------	---------------------

animals' life	the life of animals
---------------	---------------------

Iraq's future	the future of Iraq
---------------	--------------------

the car's engine	the engine of the car
------------------	-----------------------

3. 双重属格

双重属格指兼用两种属格结构的后置修饰语。

当名词前有不定冠词、指示代词、不定代词、数词或疑问代词等，一般用双重属格结构。例如：

He is a close friend of Tim's. They have no secrets between each other.

Another two works of Qiongyao's are said to be filmed soon.

The rich lady finally deserted that old house of hers and moved away.

Most songs of the singer's are popular among the youths.

Which experiment of the Curies' led to their discovery of Radium?

比较下面两个句子：

These two pictures of Tom were taken when he was only three months.

(照片上就是 Tom)

These scenic pictures of Tom's often made him think of his