



HUANGGANG

MINGSHIDIANBO

黄网名师

点拨

主 编 · 洪鸣远

初二英语 (下)

 新蕾出版社

主 编：洪鸣远



# 黄冈名师 点拨

## 初二英语 (下)

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# 前言

## 03 年畅销书与百万读者共贺修订!

“全国高考看黄冈”，黄冈之所以被誉为“高考状元之乡”，关键在于拥有一批年富力强、在教学第一线不断探索的优秀教师。他们广博的知识、丰富的课堂经验和先进的教学理念，是全国千百万学子共同期待的。为此，我们组织了数十名来自黄冈地区教学一线的骨干教师，潜心钻研，在充分吸收近一年教学、课改最新成果的基础上，重新修订了这套“点拨”丛书。本丛书依据教育部教改的最新精神，立足学科体系，着眼思维整合，充分体现了探索性学习的精神，具有鲜明的特色。

学法导引 □ 点拨学生，指导学生怎样学才能“事半功倍”!

思维整合 □ 梳理知识结构，讲清重点，解析难点。

精典例题再现 □ 精彩经典好题，帮你提高实战能力。

能力升级平台 □ 培养综合思维、应用思维，考高分不再难。

三层解读“解题思维”“解题依据”“答题要点”

中(高)考链接 □ 中(高)考在平时，培养中(高)考意识和应试技巧。

练测精选 □ A 卷：教材跟踪训练，夯实基础。

B 卷：综合应用创新题，题题精彩，培养综合能力，体现“能力”和“素质”的统一。

想一想：精彩一笔，一题多变多解，启迪学生多向思维!

答案点拨 □ 更注重解题指导，在给出答案的同时，详尽的点拨体现了对学生的关心和呵护!

呕心沥血，始成《黄冈名师点拨》。我们衷心地希望此书能给同学们带来学习上的进步。不妥之处，谨请批评指正!

主编：洪鸣远

2004 年 10 月·北京

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## Unit 15

## What do people eat?

## Lesson 57

## 学 法 导 引

1. Part 1, 看课本前面的彩图, 学习与“饮食”有关的一些词汇和活动。
2. Part 2, 通过对“什么国家的人吃什么”的讨论, 对相关食品进行分类。请继续在表中补充已学各类相关词汇。
3. Part 3, 通过配对练习, 复习有关邀请用餐与用餐礼貌用语。

## 知 识 要 点 精 讲

## 1. —What's in the cupboard? 碗橱里有什么?

—There is some salt in it. 里面有些盐。

salt 为不可数名词, 本课还有 sugar, pepper, oil, wine, beer, butter, cheese, beef, pork, bread 等。不可数名词后面不能加-s 或-es 变为复数。表示“许多”时, 用 much, a lot of 来修饰。如: much sugar, a lot of salt 等。表示少量时, 用 a little, little, a bit of 来修饰。如: a little oil, a bit of pepper。如果要用数量表示, 需加量词来表达。如: a spoon of oil, three glasses of beer, four pieces of beef 等。

## 2. —What's in the fridge? 冰箱里有什么?

—There's a little cheese in it. 有点乳酪。

—What's on the table? 桌子上有什么?

—There are a few forks on it. 上面有几把叉子。

a little, little 修饰不可数名词, a little 表肯定“有一点”, little 表否定意义“几乎没有”。

eg. There is a little time left. Don't worry. 不要急, 还有一点时间。

Hurry up, there is little time left. 快点, 所剩时间不多了。

a few, few 修饰可数名词, a few 表示肯定意义, 意为“有几个”, few 表否定意义, 意为“没有几个”。

eg. There are a few spoons on the table. 桌子上有几把汤匙。

Sally often stays at home. She has few friends. 萨莉经常呆在家里, 她没有几个朋友。

3. **They eat a lot of potatoes. So do we.** 他们吃许多土豆。我们也是。

回答语 So do we. 为倒装句, 意指与上句所说事情一致, 即上句应是肯定句。

注意: “So + 助动词/be 动词/情态动词 + 另一主语”表示“另一主语也一样”。“So + 同一主语 + 助动词/be 动词/情态动词”表示“主语的确如此”。两种结构在使用时要注意上下句的时态一致。

eg. —Kate likes yellow very much. 凯特非常喜欢黄色。

—So do I. 我也是。

—He finished all his homework yesterday. 他昨天完成了所有的家庭作业。

—So he did. So did I. 他的确如此。我也是。

—Jim can ride a bike. 吉姆会骑自行车。

—So can Tom. 汤姆也是。

4. **Help yourself to some soup, please.** 请随便喝点汤。

help oneself to... 请随便……

eg. Help yourself to some fish, please. 请随便吃点鱼。

注意: 当所称呼人为单数时用 yourself, 但所称呼人为复数时应用 yourselves.

eg. Help yourselves to some beef, children. 孩子们, 请随便吃点牛肉。



精典例题再现

**例 1** —Would you like to have supper with us?

—\_\_\_\_\_, but I'm afraid I can't.

A. OK

B. No

C. I'd love to

D. Yes

**解析** 此句为邀请用语, 肯定回答时多用 I'd love to, 也可用 I'd like to, I'd glad to. 否定回答时用 Sorry, I can't, 但此句用 but 转折, 所以前面应用肯定回答。

**答案** C

**例 2** —What are you doing here?

—I don't like this skirt. I'm trying to find \_\_\_\_\_ to wear.

A. else anything

B. everything

C. something else

D. new something

**解析** 此题考查形容词与不定代词的位置关系。题意为“——你在这儿做什么? ——我不喜欢这条裙子。我正试图找别的什么穿上。”选项 A 可排除, 此句为肯定句, 不用 anything; 选项 B 不合题意; 选项 D 中两词的位置有错, 形容词修饰不定代词应放在不定代词之后。

**答案** C

**例 3** There \_\_\_\_\_ some pieces of beef on the table, and there \_\_\_\_\_ a few

chopsticks on it, too.

A. is, are                      B. are, is                      C. is, is                      D. are, are

**[解析]** there be 结构中, be 常根据后面所接名词的单复数形式变化而变化, 尽管 beef 为不可数名词, 但前面有 pieces 量词修饰。不可数名词有量词时, 单复数由量词决定。

**[答案]** D

**例 1**

—Would you like some milk in your tea?

—Yes, just \_\_\_\_\_.

A. much                      B. a little                      C. a few                      D. little

**[解析]** 此题考查可数名词与不可数名词的修饰。milk 为不可数名词, 可用 A、B、D, 但回答时有 just 修饰, 根据语气应选 a little。

**[答案]** B

**例 2**

(黄冈)—Lucy can drive a car.

—\_\_\_\_\_

A. So does she. So do you.                      B. So she does. So do you.  
C. So she can. So you can.                      D. So she can. So can you.

**[解析]** 此题考查“某某的确如此”, “和……也一样”两种句型的用法区分。“So + 助/情态/be 动词 + 主语”表示“另一主语也一样”, “So + 主语 + 助/情态/be 动词”表示“(同一)主语的确如此”。题意为“Lucy 会驾车, 她的确如此, 你也一样”, 所以第一句用 So she can, 第二句用 So can you. 正确答案为 D。

**[答案]** D



## 教材跟踪训练

### 一、选择填空。

( ) 1. Could you pass me \_\_\_\_\_, please?

A. two beer                      B. two beers  
C. two glasses of beer                      D. two glasses of beers

( ) 2. —Li Xin thinks Yao Ming is becoming the most famous basketball player in the world.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. So am I                      B. So do I                      C. So I do                      D. So I am

( ) 3. —May I borrow your ruler?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

—Oh, it doesn't matter.  
A. Yes, it's on my desk                      B. Sure, you can use it  
C. Certainly, here you are                      D. Sorry, I'm using it myself



- ( ) 4. There is a little \_\_\_\_\_ in the bowl, and there are a few \_\_\_\_\_ in the bowl, too.  
A. butter, cake    B. cake, butter    C. butter, cakes    D. butters, cakes
- ( ) 5. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ a walk with us?  
A. have    B. having    C. to have    D. are having
- ( ) 6. What would you like, wine \_\_\_\_\_ beer?  
A. or    B. and    C. with    D. for
- ( ) 7. Last October, the farmers needed to help \_\_\_\_\_ the orange harvest.  
A. on    B. with    C. for    D. in
- ( ) 8. Is this the message for me to \_\_\_\_\_ for Kate?  
A. make    B. take    C. carry    D. give
- ( ) 9. Could you ask her \_\_\_\_\_ me, please?  
A. call    B. ring    C. to ring up    D. to call
- ( ) 10. —Do the twins like to eat pepper? —\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Good idea    B. Yes, please    C. I'd love to    D. I've no idea

## 二、根据首字母填写单词。

11. I'd like some b \_\_\_\_\_ with my bread.  
12. My mother is cooking in the k \_\_\_\_\_.  
13. There are many plates and chopsticks in the c \_\_\_\_\_.  
14. Help yourself to some c \_\_\_\_\_.  
15. Many children like to have s \_\_\_\_\_.

## 三、用 little, a little, few, a few 填空。

16. I am a new student. So I have \_\_\_\_\_ friends in my class.  
17. —Can you speak English? —Yes, but I can only speak \_\_\_\_\_ English.  
18. Let's hurry, Mum. There's \_\_\_\_\_ time to go.  
19. Please give me \_\_\_\_\_ money.

## 四、用 some 或 any 填空。

20. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the glass?  
21. Give me \_\_\_\_\_ if there is \_\_\_\_\_.  
22. Help yourself to \_\_\_\_\_ fish.  
23. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ meat on the plate.  
24. Will you pass me \_\_\_\_\_ apples?



## 参考答案与点拨

- 一、1. C 点拨: beer 为不可数名词, 无复数形式。  
2. B 点拨: 题意为“我也这样认为”。

3. D 点拨:根据下文的“没关系”反推用否定回答。

4. C 点拨:a little + 不可数名词;a few + 可数名词复数。

5. C 点拨:would like + to do

6. A

7. B 点拨:help with...在……方面帮助。

8. B

9. D 点拨:打电话可用 call 或用 ring up,用 ring up 时,up 为副词。

10. D 点拨:I've no idea. = I don't know.

二、11. butter 12. kitchen 13. cupboard 14. cabbages 15. sugar

三、16. few 点拨:刚来,当然没什么朋友。

17. a little

18. little 点拨:赶快,意味着几乎没时间了。

19. a little

四、20. any

21. some, any 点拨:条件状语从句后面用 any。

22. some 23. any

24. some 点拨:尽管是提问,但对方希望得到肯定回答,故用 some,而不用 any。

## Lesson 58

### 学 法 导 引

1. 本课为阅读课,是一篇介绍各国大众食品的说明文,生词不多,在阅读讨论 Pre-read 三个问题时,可多接触一些新的词汇。这三个问题,根据自己的不同经历,可有不同的回答。

2. 讨论和阅读课文时,利用 Part 3,根据课文内容对自己的看法进行验证,以学习和巩固“同意”,“不同意”句型。

### 知 识 要 点 精 讲

1. In England, one of the most popular kinds of food is fish and chips. People usually buy it in a fish and chip shop.

在英国,最受欢迎的食品之一,就是炸鱼和油炸土豆条。人们通常去炸鱼和炸土豆条食品店购买。

①“one of the + 形容词最高级 + 名词复数”表示“最……之一”。

eg. Wuhan is one of the biggest cities in China. 武汉是中国最大的城市之一。

Tian Liang is one of the most famous players in our country.

田亮是我国最有名的运动员之一。

② fish and chips 一种西方食品, 尽管句末有 -s, 但仍作单数用。

eg. They put fish and chips in a paper bag, and take it home.

(用 it 代替 fish and chips)

③ a fish and chip shop 这一词组中, chip 不可加 -s。

## 2. It seems that American fast food is the most popular in the world.

美国快餐好像是世界上最流行的。

① It seems that... 看起来好像……

eg. It seems that he is leaving home. 他看起来要离开家。

[延伸拓展] seem 后接动词不定式

eg. They seemed not to do it. 他们好像没有去做。

He seemed to go shopping. 他好像要去购物。

② American fast food 美国快餐

美国快餐主要有: hamburgers and chips, fried chicken 等。

[延伸拓展] 各国主要快餐:

Japanese fast food - raw fish flakes 生鱼片

French fast food - bullfrog 大头鱼

Chinese fast food - dumplings 饺子

## 3. In New York, Moscow, Paris, London, and even in some big cities in China, you can find people eating hamburgers and chips.

在纽约、莫斯科、巴黎、伦敦, 甚至在中国的一些大城市里, 你都会看到人们在吃汉堡包和薯条。

① even 甚至, 即使

eg. Even a child can understand the book.

即使小孩子也能看懂那本书。

It was cold there even in July.

那地方即使在七月也是冷的。

② find sb. doing sth. 看到(发现)某人正在做某事

eg. I found him reading in the sitting-room.

我发现他正在客厅看书。

Lucy found her parents watching TV in the next room.

露茜看到她父母正在隔壁房间看电视。

[延伸拓展] 类似 find 这样使用的动词还有 see, hear, watch 等。

eg. I heard a baby crying outside the house.

我听到有个婴儿在房子外哭。

The mother watches her son playing happily.

那位母亲看着他的儿子快乐地玩着。

4. **People enjoy Chinese food because it has different tastes and is usually very delicious.**

人们喜欢中国食品,因为它味道丰富而且可口。

different tastes 不同味道,味道各种各样

taste 此处为名词,还可作动词。

eg. They taste a little like our pies. 它们尝起来有点像我们的派。(连系动词)

May I have a taste? 我可以尝一下吗?(名词)

5. **Chocolate is good for your health. Do you agree?**

巧克力对你的健康有益。你同意吗?

be good for 对……有益

eg. Reading many books is good for your study. 多读书对学习有益。

[延伸拓展] be bad for 对……有害

eg. Reading in bed is bad for your eyes. 躺在床上看书对眼睛有害。

agree 作动词,“同意;愿意”。作及物动词时,后接不定式和从句,表示意见一致,意为“赞同、同意、答应”等。

eg. He agrees to do the work. 他同意做这项工作。

We agree that she would go to Beijing. 我们答应她去北京。

agree 作不及物动词时,后面常接介词 with, to, on, in, about, 表示不同的含义。

注意: agree with “同意某人(的意见)”,后跟某人或某人的意见。

agree to “同意……”、“赞同……”,后跟某事 sth.。

agree in “在……(方面)一致”,后跟名词或 doing sth.。

agree about “对某事或某个问题同意”,后面一般接名词。

agree on “就某事的意见取得一致”,后接名词。

6. **—Do you think pizza is very popular in Italy?**

你认为比萨饼在意大利很流行吗?

—Yes, I think so. / No, I don't think so.

是的,我认为很流行。/不,我不这么认为。

think 后可用 so 代替前面内容,以避免重复。

eg. —Do you think the film is a good one?

你认为那是一部好影片吗?

—Yes, I think so. / No, I don't think so.

是的,我同意。/不,我不同意。



## 精典例题再现

**例 1** (湖南) \_\_\_\_\_ is the most popular food in China?

- A. Who                      B. Which                      C. What                      D. Whose

**[解析]** 此句主要考点为 what 和 which 的区别。what 和 which 作为疑问代词,都指代事或物。what 指一种不限制,非特指的选择的对象,which 则说明一种限定的,特指范围的选择对象。此题在食品范围内进行选择。

**[比较]** What would you like? 你要点什么?

Which is your pen, the red one or the black one?

哪支笔是你的? 是红色的那支还是黑色的那支?

**[答案]** B

**例 2** (大连) The more exercise you take, the \_\_\_\_\_ you will be.

- A. weaker                      B. healthier                      C. luckier                      D. worse

**[解析]** 此题考查结合语境选用形容词。题意为“你运动越多,你将越……”,根据语境,应用“更健康”才符合常理。

**[答案]** B

**例 3** (福建) My uncle enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ TV after supper.

- A. watching                      B. watches                      C. watched                      D. to watch

**[解析]** enjoy“喜欢”,表示喜欢做某事时应用 enjoy doing sth.,如 enjoy living in the country, enjoy reading 等。

**[答案]** A

**例 4** (天津) She always thinks of \_\_\_\_\_ more than herself.

- A. other                      B. others                      C. the other                      D. the others

**[解析]** 此处 think of 意为“想到”,“考虑”。此题意为“他总是考虑别人多,考虑自己少。”“别的人”指别的很多人,为泛指不是指某些特定人群。

**[答案]** B

**例 5** (黄石) —This shirt is nice. Would you like to \_\_\_\_\_?

—Sure. I'd like to.

- A. try out it                      B. try it out                      C. try on it                      D. try it on

**[解析]** “试穿”应用 try on, on 在此处为副词,接名词可放于前,也可接后,如: try the coat on, try on the coat。如接代词,只能放在中间,同类词组还有 put them on, take it off 等。

**[答案]** D



## 教材跟踪训练

## 一、选择填空。

- ( ) 1. People often buy fish and chips in a \_\_\_\_\_ shop.  
A. fish and chip    B. fish and chips    C. chips    D. fishes and chips
- ( ) 2. I like English. I \_\_\_\_\_ like Chinese.  
A. too    B. also    C. but    D. and
- ( ) 3. There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ trees on the hill.  
A. apple    B. the apple    C. apples    D. the apples
- ( ) 4. You can find a girl \_\_\_\_\_ English under the tree when you go out.  
A. read    B. reading    C. reads    D. to reading
- ( ) 5. I think spring is the best season. Do you agree \_\_\_\_\_ me?  
A. to    B. at    C. of    D. with
- ( ) 6. The ruler is under your chair. Could you \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. pick up it    B. pick up them  
C. pick it up    D. pick them up
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ is your favourite sport?  
A. What    B. Which    C. Where    D. When
- ( ) 8. I'm very busy these days. There is \_\_\_\_\_ time to watch TV.  
A. enough    B. much    C. little    D. a little
- ( ) 9. They had a class meeting yesterday morning, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. didn't they    B. did they    C. had they    D. hadn't they
- ( ) 10. —People often eat a lot of beef in England.  
—So \_\_\_\_\_ the Chinese.  
A. do    B. does    C. did    D. will do

## 二、用所给单词的适当形式填空。

11. \_\_\_\_\_ (Japan) fast food is my favourite.
12. I think the bookshop is \_\_\_\_\_ (close) at this time of day.
13. It is quite \_\_\_\_\_ (sun) today.
14. I often help my mother do the \_\_\_\_\_ (shop) at home.
15. Cheng Hui likes \_\_\_\_\_ (tomato) very much.
16. —Is there \_\_\_\_\_ (something) in the box? —No, it's empty.
17. In China, Beijing is one of \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) cities.
18. In North China, dumplings are \_\_\_\_\_ (popular) food.
19. Who is \_\_\_\_\_ (short) of the four?
20. —There was a \_\_\_\_\_ (strong) wind yesterday.

—Yes, but it is blowing \_\_\_\_\_ (strong) now.



## 参考答案与点拨

- 一、1. A 点拨: chip 此处不能加-s。  
 2. B 点拨: also 用于肯定句动词前。  
 3. A 点拨: 名词作定语修饰名词时, 常用单数。  
 4. B 点拨: find... doing “发现……正在做”结构。  
 5. D 点拨: agree with sb. 同意某人。  
 6. C 点拨: “动词 + 副词”结构中, 人称代词作宾语应放在动词与副词之间。  
 7. A  
 8. C 点拨: time 不可数, little 表明时间几乎没有。  
 9. A  
 10. A 点拨: Chinese 单复数同形, 此处为复数。
- 二、11. Japanese 点拨: 此处需用形容词修饰名词。  
 12. closed 点拨: 表明状态, be + 形容词。  
 13. sunny 点拨: 表天气状况, be + 形容词。  
 14. shopping 点拨: do the shopping 此为习惯用语, 必记。  
 15. tomatoes  
 16. anything 点拨: 否定句, 疑问句用 anything。  
 17. the most beautiful 点拨: one of + 形容词最高级。  
 18. the most popular 点拨: “in + 地点”短语表示的范围多用最高级, 多音节形容词最高级加 most 构成。  
 19. the shortest 点拨: “of + 两者以上”, 用最高级。  
 20. strong, strongly 点拨: 修饰名词用形容词; 修饰行为动词用副词。

## Lesson 59

## 学 法 导 引

英语简单句的五种基本类型:

(1) 主语 + 不及物动词 (S + Vi)

eg. I am eating.

He comes.

(2) 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 (S + Vt + O)

eg. He is carrying a box.

He bought a pen.

(3) 主语 + 连系动词 + 表语 (S + V + P)

eg. They are happy.

The weather gets colder and colder.

使用最多的连系动词为 be, 但有些行为动词也可作连系动词, 除了上面的 get, 还有 look, turn, seem, feel, become 等。

(4) 主语 + 及物动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语 (S + V + Ino + Do)

eg. My brother gave me a radio.

She passed me the chopsticks.

间接宾语与直接宾语可互换位置, 间接宾语后置时, 需在前加 to 或 for。可接双宾语的动词还有 buy, bring, tell 等。

(5) 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语 (S + Vt + O + C)

eg. We keep the table clean.

He made us laugh.

宾语补足语由动词、名词或形容词来充当。

## 知 识 要 点 精 讲

**In my family everyone helps because my parents both work.**

在我们家, 因为父母亲都工作, 所以每个人都帮忙。

**Either my father or my mother cooks dinner on weekdays.**

在平时, 要么是我父亲, 要么是我母亲做饭。

**Neither Dad nor my brother helps.**

父亲和哥哥都不帮忙。

在这三句中, 注意 both, either, neither 三个词的用法。它们都表示“两者”, 但意义上



有区别。

① both 表示“两个都”，只用于两个人或两件事物。用在复数名词前，动词用复数形式，可与 and 连接，构成 both...and...，动词仍用复数。

eg. Both answers are right. 两个答案都对。

I gave both of the books to him. 两本书我都给了他。

Both Kate and Mary are going to Beijing.

凯特和玛丽都要去北京。

② either 作连词时，常构成 either...or...“或者……或者……”，所接的成分必须一致。当连接的是主语时，动词与最近一个主语相呼应。

eg. You can either come with me or walk home. 要么跟我一起去，要么走回家。

连接主语时：Either my sister or my parents cook supper.

Either my parents or my sister cooks supper. (用单数)

either 作代词时，常构成“either + of”短语，of 后的宾语如果是名词，须用限定词；either of 短语作主语时，谓语动词用单数。

eg. You can have either of two cakes. (错误)

You can have either of the two cakes. (正确)

Either of your parents was at home yesterday.

昨天你的父母有一个在家。

either 作形容词时，只作定语，修饰单数名词。

eg. There are a lot of shops on either side of the street.

在街道的任何一边都有许多商店。

③ neither 用作形容词或代词，表示“两者都不”，动词一般用单数。作连词时，常构成词组 neither...nor...“既不……也不……”，连接成分也应一致。当它连接的成分为主语时，动词也必须和临近的一个主语相呼应。

eg. Neither of them drinks tea. 他们两个都不喝茶。

I neither play football nor play basketball. 我既不打篮球，也不踢足球。

连接主语时：

Neither the twins nor Li Lei is in the room. (用单数 is)

Neither Li Lei nor the twins are in the room. (用复数 are)



### 精典例题再现

**例 1** (大连) The students were all tired, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them stopped to have a rest.

A. none

B. each

C. either

D. neither