

北京核心教育文化研究中心《核心英语》课题组

# 核心英语

*Kernel  
English*

语法初中版

Grammar

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东北师范大学出版社

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# 核心英语

Kernel English

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## KERNEL ENGLISH

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# UNIT 1 词 法

## 第一章 名 词

### 第一节 名词的种类

#### ♥核心目标:

了解名词分类的标准及相关概念。

#### ♥核心解读:

名词分类表

类 别	概 念	例 词	备注
普通名词	个体 表示人或事物的个体	teacher worker pen desk	可数
	集体 表示一群人或一类事物的总称	police family	
	物质 表示无法分为个体的物质	water bread rice air	不可数
	抽象 表示动作、状态、品质等抽象概念	happiness goodness	
专有名词	表示个别的人、团体、地方、机构或事物	China Tom	

### 第二节 名词的数

#### ♥核心目标:

1. 了解名词的数的概念。
2. 了解可数名词单数变复数的一些规则。
3. 掌握常见的不规则变化的名词。
4. 名词做主语时如何和谓语在数上保持一致。



## ♥核心解读:

可数名词:可直接以数字表示基数量的名词。如 one book, two pens 等。可数名词有数的变化,即每个名词都有单数和复数两种形式。可数名词可以用两种方式表示具体数量:①直接在其前加数词;②在其前加 of 短语 (of+ 可以用做计量的名词)。如 one egg, two eggs, one basket of eggs, two baskets of eggs 等。

不可数名词:不可直接以数字表示其数量的名词。不可数名词要表示具体数量,必须借助 of 短语。如不能说 one bread, 但是可以说 one piece of bread 和 two pieces of bread。

## ♥核心点拨:

1. 一般情况直接加-s,
2. 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的,变 y 为 i, 再加-es,
3. 以 s, x, sh, ch 结尾的加-es,
4. 以 f 或 fe 结尾的变 f 或 fe 为 v, 然后再加-es,
5. 以 o 结尾的加-es 或-s.

名词单数变复数的规则

序号	单 数	复 数
1	book student apple	books students apples
2	baby city factory	babies cities factories
3	bus box brush inch	buses boxes brushes inches
4	knife life shelf	knives lives shelves
5	hero tomato potato	heroes tomatoes potatoes
6	radio zoo piano kilo	radios zoos pianos kilos

例外单词 stomach 胃: stomachs

roof 屋顶: roofs

belief 信仰: beliefs

handkerchief 手帕: handkerchiefs

## 点拨 1

常见不规则变化的名词:

man men, woman women, foot feet, tooth teeth, child children, fish fish/fishes, sheep sheep, ox oxen, mouse mice, deer deer, Chinese Chinese, Japanese Japanese.

## 点拨 2

名词做定语时, 当它所修饰的名词由单数变成复数时, 它本身不必变化, 但 man 和 woman 做定语时除外。如:

an orange tree two orange trees 橘子树

a bus driver two bus drivers 公共汽车司机

a man teacher two men teachers 男教师

## 点拨 3

只能用来修饰可数名词的表示数量的一些词或短语:

few 很少的 (表示否定), a few 一些 (表示肯定), many (许多), how many (多少), a number of (许多的)。

只能用来修饰不可数名词的表示数量的一些词或短语:

little 很少的 (表示否定), a little 一些 (表示肯定), much (许多), how much (多少), a bit of (一些)。

既能用来修饰可数名词又能用来修饰不可数名词的表示数量的一些词或短语:

some (一些, 用于肯定句), any (一些, 用于否定和疑问句), a lot of (许多), lots of (许多)。

## ♥核心探索:

名词做主语时, 确定它的数 (主、谓语如何保持数的一致) 有以下规则。

1. 单数名词和不可数名词当单数看待, 如在一般现在时里, 当谓语动词为 be 时, 应该用 is。

That boy is tall.

The water in this lake is clean.

2. 把集体名词看成整体时, 谓语动词用单数; 把集体名词看成其成员或组成部分时, 谓语动词用复数。

My family is a big one. 我的家庭是个大家庭。

My family are all watching TV. 我的全家人都在看电视。

3. 下列名词表面看似复数形式, 但实际是单数意义, 谓语动词要用单数, 请同学们牢记:

news 消息, politics 政治, physics 物理, maths 数学。

Physics is very hard to learn well for me. 物理对我来说非常难学好。

4. 像“裤子”、“剪刀”、“眼镜”这样的词总是以复数形式出现, 谓语动词要用复数。

Your glasses are on the desk. 你的眼镜在课桌上。

His trousers are blue. 他的裤子是蓝色的。

5. 用 and 连接的名词通常是指不同的人或物，谓语动词用复数；但有时用 and 连接的名词表示同一个人或物，谓语动词就应用单数。

His brother and sister are both workers.

他的哥哥和姐姐都是工人。

The composer and singer is very famous.

这位作曲家和歌唱家非常著名。

6. “there be” 句型中谓语动词的数要由离它最近的名词决定。

There is a pen and two books on the desk.

There are two books and a pen on the desk.

7. 用 either...or..., neither...nor..., not only...but also... 等连接的名词（或代词）充当主语时，谓语动词的数也是由离它最近的名词（或代词）决定。

Neither Tom nor his classmates are from England.

Neither Tom's classmates nor Kate is from England.

8. 复数名词用做书名时，谓语动词用单数。

The *Arabian Nights* is one of my favourite books.

《天方夜谭》是我喜欢的书之一。

### 第三节 名词的所有格

#### ♥ 核心目标：

1. 什么是名词的所有格。
2. 如何表示名词的所有关系。

#### ♥ 核心解读：

1. 名词的所有格是表示名词所有关系的一种形式。
2. 英语中有三种方法表示名词所有格：
  - ① 在名词后加 's（当该名词以-s 结尾时只加 '），如：Tom's friends, Jim's watch.
  - ② 用 of 构成所有格，如：the size of the shirt, 衬衫的尺寸。
  - ③ 上述两种所有格形式的混合，如：a friend of Tom's, these pictures of his father's.

#### ♥ 核心点拨：

两种所有格形式的具体用法：

1. 通常有生命的名词通常在其后加 's（如该词以字母 s 结尾，直接加 '）；表示没有生命

的事物名词用 of 短语。

(有生命) Tom's bag a teachers' college 师范学院

(无生命) the colour of the desk 桌子的颜色

a picture of our school 一张我们学校的照片

2. 在表示所属物的名词前有冠词、数词、指示代词、不定代词时, 通常也借助 of+名词所有格或名词性物主代词表示, 以表示部分概念或带有感情色彩。

This friend of Jim's is from America.

吉姆的这位朋友来自美国。

Some works of Lao She's are written in English.

老舍的一些著作是用英语写成的。

3. 如名词的定语较长, 只能用 of 短语来表示其所有格。如: Do you know the name of the boy in Class Two? 你知道二班的那个男孩的名字吗?

#### 点拨 1

Lucy 和 Lily 是双胞胎, 她们的父亲应该表示成 Lucy and Lily's father; 假如她们有各自的房间, 在谈到她们的房间时应该表示成 Lucy's and Lily's rooms; 假如她们共有一间房子时, 应该说 Lucy and Lily's room.

#### 点拨 2

在表示某人的家或店铺时(或有上下文对比时), 名词所有格后面常常省略它修饰的名词。如: John's=John's home, the doctor's=the doctor's office 这个医生的诊所, My book is new. but Tom's is old. 我的书是新的, 但是汤姆的书是旧的。

#### 点拨 3

有些表示时间、距离、国家、城镇等无生命的名词, 也可用加 "s" 或 "' 的方法构成所有格。如: today's news, two hours' walk, China's capital.

#### ♥ 核心测试:

#### 中考试题选——名词的数 (一)

根据句意用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

- Wei Hua gave me two \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday. (book) (1999 年北京市)
- There are three \_\_\_\_\_ in the tree. (bird) (1999 年北京市海淀区)
- Two \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) have just arrived. (1999 年辽宁省)
- How many \_\_\_\_\_ are there in a year? (month) (1999 年吉林省)
- Congratulations to all the \_\_\_\_\_ (获胜者). (1999 年黑龙江省)
- Both of them are \_\_\_\_\_ (成员) of that football team. (1999 年河北省)

7. Are they building any \_\_\_\_\_ (图书馆) in the new city? (1999 年哈尔滨市)
8. We should give our \_\_\_\_\_ (生命) for our country. (1999 年哈尔滨市)
9. How many \_\_\_\_\_ (双) of shoes can you guess in the big box? (1999 年  
南昌市)
10. There are two \_\_\_\_\_ on the back wall, aren't there? (map) (1999 年  
济南市)
11. How many \_\_\_\_\_ are there in your class? (girl) (2000 年北京市海淀区)
12. I can see three \_\_\_\_\_ on the desk. (pen) (2000 年北京市西城区)
13. We need to have some fruit and \_\_\_\_\_ (蔬菜) every day to keep healthy.  
(2000 年内蒙古自治区)
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ from Class 1 run very fast. (run) (2000 年内蒙古自治区)
15. We must look at the traffic \_\_\_\_\_ (灯) at a crossing. (2000 年黑龙江省)
16. Liu Guoliang is one of the best pingpong \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the world.  
(2000 年河南省)
17. The \_\_\_\_\_ (boy) all sat in the garden \_\_\_\_\_ (quiet). (2000 年四川  
省)
18. Tom has two \_\_\_\_\_ (sister). (2000 年广西壮族自治区)
19. There have been many more modern \_\_\_\_\_ (build) in Guangzhou these  
years. (2000 年广州市)
20. There are seven \_\_\_\_\_ (天) in a week. (2000 年杭州市)
21. Please give me two \_\_\_\_\_. (tomato) (2000 年哈尔滨市)
22. Come on, Mary! You've spent one and a half \_\_\_\_\_ (小时) in such a  
small shop. (2001 年河北省)
23. These English \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) have visited many cities in China, and they  
will go to Guilin next week. (2001 年广西壮族自治区)
24. More and more \_\_\_\_\_ (foreign) have come to visit China these years.  
(2001 年河南省)
25. Make sure to wear \_\_\_\_\_ (太阳镜) to keep your eyes from the sunshine  
when you go out in summer. (2001 年南昌市)
26. As \_\_\_\_\_ (月) passed by, they were sure that Mr King's words were

right. (2001 年南昌市)

27. Would you like eat more \_\_\_\_\_ (egg)? (2001 年济南市)
28. He has brought us all the \_\_\_\_\_ (photo) we took when we were in Shanghai. (2002 年北京市东城区)
29. How many \_\_\_\_\_ (sister) does your mother have? (2002 年北京市西城区)
30. we should brush our \_\_\_\_\_ (牙) after meals every day. (2002 年黑龙江省)
31. Most of the \_\_\_\_\_ (Australia) speak English, too. (2002 年河南省)
32. These \_\_\_\_\_ (士兵) often help others. (2002 年山西省)
33. If you take more \_\_\_\_\_ (锻炼), you will be much healthier than before. (2002 年山西省)
34. Children, it's not polite to talk when your \_\_\_\_\_ (嘴) are full of food. (2002 年大连市)
35. All the \_\_\_\_\_ are standing at the starting line. (run) (2002 年哈尔滨市)
36. The \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) clean the roads early in the morning. (2002 年济南市)
37. There are many books about music on those \_\_\_\_\_ (shelf). (2002 年南京市)
38. Nearly all the \_\_\_\_\_ (panda) in the world live in China. (2002 年桂林市)
39. Beijing and Shanghai are two of the largest \_\_\_\_\_ in China. (city) (2003 年江苏省南通市)
40. In the country we can hear many \_\_\_\_\_ (鸟) singing and sheep bleating. (2003 年浙江省宁波市)
41. I can see a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (树) on the hill. (2003 年浙江省舟山市)
42. Look! There are a lot of horses, cows, and \_\_\_\_\_ over there. (sheep) (2003 年新疆维吾尔自治区)
43. Great \_\_\_\_\_ (hope) make great man. (2003 年昆明市)
44. Those doctors and nurses saved many \_\_\_\_\_ (life) in Xiaotang-shan Hospital. (2003 年贵阳市)

45. There are fifty-two \_\_\_\_\_ (周) in a year. (2003 年桂林市)

♥ 参考答案:

1. books 2. birds 3. visitors 4. months 5. winners 6. members 7. libraries  
8. lives 9. pairs 10. maps 11. girls 12. pens 13. vegetables 14. runners  
15. lights 16. players 17. boys, quietly 18. sisters 19. buildings 20. days  
21. tomatoes 22. hours 23. travelers 24. foreigners 25. sunglasses 26. months  
27. eggs 28. photos 29. sisters 30. teeth 31. Australians 32. soldiers 33. exercise  
34. mouths 35. runners 36. cleaners 37. shelves 38. pandas 39. cities  
40. birds 41. trees 42. sheep 43. hopes 44. lives 45. weeks

中考试题选——名词的数 (二)

选择填空。

( ) 1. Please pass me \_\_\_\_\_. (1999 年北京市海淀区)

- A. two glass of water B. two glasses of waters  
C. two glasses of water D. two glass water

( ) 2. They got much \_\_\_\_\_ form those new books. (1999 年上海市)

- A. ideas B. photos C. information D. stories

( ) 3. There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ down there but hardly any \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1999 年辽宁省)

- A. sheeps people B. sheep people  
C. sheeps peoples D. sheep peoples

( ) 4. This table is made of \_\_\_\_\_. (1999 年广州市)

- A. many glass B. glasses C. some glasses D. glass

( ) 5. I'd like some water, but he wants \_\_\_\_\_. (1999 年福州市)

- A. two bottle orange B. two bottles of orange  
C. two bottle of oranges D. two bottles of oranges

( ) 6. Look at the \_\_\_\_\_. You can see \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1999 年呼和浩特市)

- A. photos potatoes tomatoes radioes  
B. photoes potatoes tomatoes radios  
C. photos potatoes tomatoes radios

D. photos   potatoes   tomatos   radioes

- ( ) 7. Cut the apple into \_\_\_\_\_. Give the bigger part to your little brother and the other is \_\_\_\_\_. (1999 年辽宁省大连市)
- A. halves   yourself                      B. halves   you  
C. halves   your                              D. halves   yours
- ( ) 8. Mr. Lin often give us \_\_\_\_\_ by E-mail. (2000 年上海市)
- A. some good information                  B. some good informations  
C. good informations                        D. a good information
- ( ) 9. There are \_\_\_\_\_ in the fields. They're eating grass. (2000 年河北省)
- A. a horse    B. much horses    C. many horse    D. many horses
- ( ) 10. They got much \_\_\_\_\_ from those new books. (1999 年上海市)
- A. several papers                              B. several paper  
C. a piece of paper                            D. a paper
- ( ) 11. Lucy put a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ of tea. (2000 年西安市)
- A. sugar   the two cup                        B. sugars   the two cups  
C. sugar   the two cups                        D. sugars   two cups
- ( ) 12. How great \_\_\_\_\_ Dalian Radio and TV center looks! (2000 年大连市)
- A. building    B. build    C. buildings    D. builds
- ( ) 13. How many \_\_\_\_\_ has the old farmer got? (2000 年大连市)
- A. field    B. sheep    C. mutton    D. cow
- ( ) 14. The little baby has two \_\_\_\_\_ already. (2000 年天津市)
- A. tooth    B. tooths    C. teeth    D. teeths
- ( ) 15. This is an old photo of mine when I \_\_\_\_\_. (2001 年吉林省)
- A. have short hairs                            B. had short hairs  
C. have short hair                              D. had short hair
- ( ) 16. The \_\_\_\_\_ are going to fly to Beijing. (2001 年广西壮族自治区)
- A. Germen    B. Germany    C. Germanys    D. Germans
- ( ) 17. The \_\_\_\_\_ has two \_\_\_\_\_. (2001 年广西壮族自治区)
- A. boys   watches                              B. boy   watch



- C. boy watches                      D. boys watch
- ( ) 18. The boy always stays there for \_\_\_\_\_. (2001 年哈尔滨市)
- A. one and half hour                      B. one and a half hour
- C. one and half hours                      D. one and a half hours
- ( ) 19. They are thirsty. Will you please give them \_\_\_\_\_? Certainly.  
(2001 年福州市)
- A. some bottles of waters                      B. some bottles of water
- C. some bottle of water                      D. some bottle of waters
- ( ) 20. Don't you think Dalian is one of the most beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ in  
China? (2000 年大连市)
- A. cities                      B. city                      C. place                      D. towns
- ( ) 21. What can I do for you?  
I'm looking for \_\_\_\_\_. (2001 年湖北省黄冈市)
- A. a pair of shoes                      B. a pair of T-shirt
- C. two pairs of hat                      D. two pair of trousers
- ( ) 22. Twelve \_\_\_\_\_ were hurt, but no \_\_\_\_\_ were lost in that  
accident. (2001 年广州市)
- A. person life                      B. people lives
- C. peoples lives                      D. persons life
- ( ) 23. There are \_\_\_\_\_ on the table. (2001 年长沙市)
- A. a glass of water                      B. a glass of mile
- C. two glasses of water                      D. a glass of orange
- ( ) 24. There are few \_\_\_\_\_ in the ridge. Let's go and buy some peas,  
carrots and cabbages. (2002 年河南省)
- A. vegetables                      B. fruit                      C. meat                      D. eggs
- ( ) 25. Mr Smith always has \_\_\_\_\_ to tell us. (2002 年河南省)
- A. some good pieces of news                      B. some pieces of good news
- C. some good piece of news                      D. some piece of good news
- ( ) 26. There is a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in the box. (2002 年桂林市)
- A. cake                      B. bags of cakes                      C. milk                      D. bags of milk