



世图英语直通车 高凌 编著

中考英语

必考
语法

失分陷阱

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世界图书出版公司

本书的特点在于：

- 1.全面梳理中考必考知识点。
- 2.细致分析中考易考、易错部分。
- 3.帮你发现盲区，排除干扰，跳出陷阱。
- 4.适合八、九年级学生全面复习时使用。



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前 言

有人说,英语学习的过程,就是不断出错,不断改错,最后达到少错直至不错的过程。此言极是。英语和汉语分属不同语系,思维方式不同,语言习惯不同,文化背景不同,加之中国英语学习者多数缺少良好的英语语言环境,学习英语怎么能不出错?问题的关键不是出不出错,而是能否在使用英语中意识到错误并进行适当地纠正。为此,我们把平日教学和中考阅卷中发现和收集的典型错误加以整理分析,从语义、语法、语用等层面多角度、全方位探究出错的规律和改正的方法,编写了这本《中考英语必考语法失分陷阱》,以帮助广大中学生增强防错改错意识,从而达到准确理解和正确使用英语的目的。

本书的特点在于:

1. 内容丰富,涉及面广,具有极强的针对性和实用性。全书共收典型错误 854 条,涉及《英语课程标准》1—5 级要求掌握的全部语法知识。而在错误的形式上,则主要表现在名词的单复数、可数与不可数、与冠词的搭配;形容词用作表语时的句型;动词时态的使用与呼应、主动语态与被动语态的混淆、虚拟语气的用法、非谓语动词的用法、助动词与情态动词的用法;动词短语和介词短语的误用;副词的意义与位置;连词的误用;主语和谓语的一致;代词与名词的一致;句子结构与词序;以及意思表达不符合习惯用法等。

2. 体例简明。每条典型正误均先给出一个句子,然后以() () ()的形式加以解析。()句译文反映典型错误,()句译文指出正确用法,两句仅在“误”“正”之处有所差异,泾渭分明。()则力求清晰易懂,一语中的。“类例”则进一步提供例证,以求举一反三,加深理解,强化记忆。

3. 版式明晰,检索方便。

需要说明的一点是:本书在正误判定的标准上以常见、规范、定论为原则。尽管有些用法已很常见,甚至已被少数辞书认可,然而国内外各类测试中却仍判为错误。对此类语言现象,我们在解析中常注明“学生慎用”或“应试时应避免使用”。

限于水平,本书疏漏缺憾之处在所难免,诚望读者诸君多提宝贵意见,以便再版时加以修订完善。

编著者 谨识
2004 年·北京

目 录

第一章 名词	(1—11)
第二章 代词	(12—22)
第三章 数词	(23—29)
第四章 介词和介词短语	(30—34)
第五章 连词	(35—37)
第六章 形容词	(38—52)
第七章 副词	(53—62)
第八章 冠词	(63—77)
第九章 动词时态	(78—86)
第十章 被动语态	(87—93)
第十一章 助动词和情态动词	(94—103)
第十二章 动词不定式	(104—111)
第十三章 祈使句与感叹句	(112—114)
第十四章 疑问句	(115—126)
第十五章 There be 句型	(127—129)
第十六章 并列与并列句	(130—132)
第十七章 宾语从句	(133—134)
第十八章 状语从句	(135—142)
第十九章 间接引语	(143—150)

第一章 名词

① 我们昨天参观了颐和园。

错 We visited the summer palace yesterday.

正 We visited the Summer Palace yesterday.

析 专有名词的首字母必须大写。

① 典例

The Great Wall is one of the most breath-taking sights in the world. 长城是世界上最惊人的壮观之一。

They have gone to San Francisco. 他们已经去旧金山了。

② 我们准备去拜访李教授。

错 We are going to visit professor Li.

正 We are going to visit Professor Li.

析 当表示称号、头衔的普通名词与表示人名的专有名词连用时,该普通名词亦专有化,其首字母须大写。

① 典例

This is Judge Steven. 这位是史蒂文法官。

They went to England with Premier Zhu. 他们和朱总理去了英国。

She went to see Doctor White. 她去怀特医生那儿看病了。

③ 你参观过比萨斜塔吗?

错 Have you visited The Leaning Tower Of Pisa?

正 Have you visited the Leaning tower of Pisa?

中华人民共和国是个发展中国家。

错 The People's Republic Of China is a developing country.

正 The People's Republic of China is a developing country.

析 在复合专有名词中,不属于专有名词的部分应该小写,但用于句首第一个字母须大写。

① 典例

The Gulf of Mexico is very beautiful. 墨西哥湾非常美丽。

Barbara is a member of the Royal College of Nurses. 巴巴拉是皇家护士学会会员。

④ 史密斯全家人都看电影去了。

错 The Smith has gone to the cinema.

正 The Smiths have gone to the cinema.

我们公司有三个姓史密斯的。

错 There are three Smith in our company.

正 There are three Smiths in our company.

这个队有两个迈克。

错 There are two Mike in this team.

正 There are two Mikes in this team.

析 表示姓氏或人名的专有名词通常不可数。但若表示该姓的一家人或夫妇,或者表示该姓或该名的两个以上的人时,需用其复数形式。

① 典例

The Whites were missed last night. 昨晚怀特一家失踪了。

There are six Huangs in our class. 我们班上有六个姓黄的。

⑤ 他们住在一间大房子里。

错 They live in big house.

正 They live in a big house.

析 house 是个体名词,通常个体名词均为可数名词,需与冠词、不定代词、指示代词或其他限定词连用,或使用其复数形式。

① 典例

An old friend of his called upon him yesterday afternoon. 昨天下午,他的一位老朋友来看他。

My room is just above. 我的房间就在楼上。

- ⑥ 在搬进新房子之前,他们买了许多家具。

☐ Before they moved into the new house they bought many furnitures.

☐ Before they moved into the new house they bought many pieces of furniture.

☒ furniture 是不可数名词,不可与不定冠词连用,也没有复数形式。

⑦ 类例

They have no work to do. 他们无事可做。

- ⑦ 她宁要幸福而舍弃财富。

☐ She chose happinesses instead of wealths.

☐ She chose happiness instead of wealth.

☒ happiness 和 wealth 是抽象名词,不可数,没有复数形式。

⑧ 类例

They expressed their love and loyalty to the Party. 他们表达了对党的热爱和忠诚。

- ⑧ 你不能违背自然(规律)。

☐ You cannot go against the nature.

☐ You cannot go against nature.

☒ nature 作“自然”解时是抽象名词,不可数,不与冠词连用。

- ⑨ 他是一个大腕作家。

☐ He is a writer of a great skill.

☐ He is a writer of great skill.

阅读和写作是两种不同的技能。

☐ Reading and writing are two different skill.

☐ Reading and writing are two different skills.

☒ 有些抽象名词既可用作不可数名词,又可用作可数名词。用作不可数名词时可不加冠词,用作可数名词时可加不定冠词或数词。

- ⑩ 她在非洲旅行期间有过许多有趣的经历。

☐ She had much interesting experience while travelling in Africa.

☐ She had many interesting experiences while travelling in Africa.

☒ experience 作“经验”解时为抽象名词,但作“经历”解时为可数名词。

- ⑪ 她的女儿们学了不同的手艺。

☐ Her daughters all followed different trade.

☐ Her daughters all followed different trades.

☒ 本句中的 trade 已经由抽象名词转化为个体名词,表示一种特定的意义,可数。可以和不定冠词连用,也有复数形式。

⑫ 类例

He is the manager of four different businesses. 他是四家商店的经理。

Public speaking is an art. 演说是一门艺术。

- ⑫ 这两家公司密切合作。

☐ The two company are working in close collaboration each other.

☐ The two company is working in close collaboration each other.

☐ The two companies are working in close collaboration each other.

☒ 本句中的 company 含义具体,已变为个体名词,表示复数概念时可用复数形式。

⑬ 类例

The audiences aggregated a million people. 观众总数达 100 万人。

- ⑬ 她治愈的希望很渺茫。

☐ There is little hope that she may be cured.

☐ There is a faint hope that she may be cured.

和平解决希望越来越小了。

☐ Hope of a peace settlement are now fading.

☐ Hopes of a peace settlement are now fading.

☒ 本句中的 hope 虽为抽象名词,但却可数。

- ⑭ 他手头拮据。

☐ He is having financial difficulty.

☐ He is having financial difficulties.

有些抽象名词可有复数形式,但不能计数。

① 类例

My researches are directed towards finding a cure for headaches. 我在研究治疗头疼的方法。

15 用餐时常喝牛奶吗?

② Is it usual to have milks with meals?

③ Is it usual to have milk with meals?

析 milk 是物质名词,不可数,不与冠词连用,也没有复数形式。

① 类例

Honey is very sweet. 蜂蜜很甜。

She submerged her hands in warm water. 她把手浸在温水中。

16 桌子上有多种水果。

② There are much fruit on the table.

③ There are fruits on the table.

析 fruit 是物质名词,通常不可数。但当某些物质名词表示比原义范围更加广泛或表示该物质的不同种类时,也可用其复数形式。

① 类例

Bring me two coffees, please. 请来两份咖啡。

17 妈妈叫我去买一块肥皂。

② Mother told me to buy a soap.

③ Mother told me to buy a cake of soap.

你能给我三张纸吗?

② Could you give me three papers?

③ Could you give me three pieces of paper?

析 soap, paper 等物质名词有时借助某些特定的单位词则可与 a 或 an 连用,其单复数意义可通过单位词的单复数形式体现出来。

① 类例

There is only a piece of chalk on the desk. 桌子上只有一根粉笔。

He has drunk three bottles of milk. 他已经喝了三瓶牛奶。

18 她不喜欢吃鸡肉。

② She doesn't like a chicken.

③ She doesn't like chickens.

④ She doesn't like chicken.

析 当表示动物名称的个体名词用来指该类动物的肉时就变成了物质名词,不可数,不可与不定冠词连用,也没有复数形式。

① 类例

I prefer duck to goose. 我喜欢吃鸭肉胜过吃鹅肉。

19 你的零钱中有铜币吗?

② Have you any copper in your change?

③ Have you any coppers in your change?

析 少数物质名词也可用作个体名词,这时意义上有所转变,可根据具体情况与冠词等限定词连用,或使用复数形式。

① 类例

I need an electric iron. 我需要一个电熨斗。

We used yellow bricks to build the house. 我们用黄颜色的砖修建房子。

20 农场里养了很多牲畜。

② Much cattle is kept on the farm.

③ Many cattles are kept on the farm.

④ Many cattle are kept on the farm.

析 有些具有生命意义的集合名词多以单数形式出现,但表示复数意义,其谓语动词要用复数形式。

① 类例

The police were investigating the murder case. 警方正在调查这起谋杀案。

21 她家在该城是名门望族。

② Her family were well known in this town.

☒ Her family was well known in this town.

他家里人正等着他。

☒ His family is waiting for him.

☐ His family are waiting for him.

☒ 本句中的 family 是集合名词,强调整体时,谓语动词用单数形式;强调该集体中的各个成员时,谓语动词用复数形式。

☒ 类例

The football team is winning the game. 那支足球队要赢了。

The football team are having baths now. 足球队员们正在洗澡。

22 她是位出色的演员。

☒ She is an excellent actor.

☐ She is an excellent actress.

☒ 英语中有些阴性名词是通过“阳性名词+后缀-ess”构成的。例如:author-authoress, citizen-citizeness, conductor-conductress, emperor-empress, giant-giantess, god-goddess, host-hostess, master-mistress, manager-manageress, prince-princess, tailor-tailoress, tiger-tigeress, waiter-waitress 等。

☒ 类例

Conductors are less than conductresses. 男售票员比女售票员少。

He acted as host to his father's friends. 他做东招待了父亲的朋友们。

The hostess is very kind to us. 女主人对我们非常友好。

23 他妻子是位女教师。

☒ His wife is a girl teacher.

☐ His wife is a woman teacher.

☒ 英语中多数名词是通性名词,既可用作阳性名词,又可用作阴性名词,如要明确表示其性别,须在其前或其后加上一个表性别的修饰词。这些修饰词有 girl-boy, man-woman, male-female 和 his-her 等。

☒ 类例

Mary's boy friend is very generous. 玛丽的男朋友很大方。

24 爸爸昨天买了两把刷子刷墙。

☒ Father bought two brushes to brush the wall.

☐ Father bought two brushs to brush the wall.

☒ 本句中的 brushes 是以-sh 结尾的可数名词。以-s, -x, -z, -ch, -sh 结尾的可数名词,其复数形式须在其后面加-es,而不是加-s。

☒ 类例

There stopped five buses. 那儿停着五辆公共汽车。

Buzzes come from the tree. 树上传来嗡嗡声。

25 衣食足然后知礼仪。

☒ Sharp stomachs make short graces.

☐ Sharp stomachs make short graces.

☒ stomach 虽以-ch 结尾,但-ch 读作[-k],其复数形式应加-s。

26 大部分人口集中在城市里。

☒ The bulk of the population concentrates in the citys.

☐ The bulk of the population concentrates in the cities.

☒ 本句中的 city 是以“辅音字母+y”结尾的可数名词,其复数形式是把 y 改为 i,再加上-es,而不是直接加-s。

☒ 类例

Universities are centres of culture. 大学是文化中心。

27 艾德已经离家三天了。

☒ Ade hasn't been at home for three daies.

☐ Ade hasn't been at home for three days.

☒ 本句中的 day 是以“元音字母+y”结尾的可数名词,其复数形式是直接在末尾加上-s,而不必把 y 改为 i,再加-es。

☒ 类例

Clear away your toys now, children! 孩子们,现在把玩具拿走!

- 28 已经是秋天了,树叶变黄了。

❌ It was autumn and the leafs were yellow.

✅ It was autumn and the leaves were yellow.

有些以-f 结尾的可数名词,其复数形式必须把 f 改为 v,再加上-es,而不是直接加-s。

① 类例

Cut the apple into halves.把这个苹果切成两半。

- 29 她对自己的政治信仰很忠心。

❌ She is sincere in her political believes.

✅ She is sincere in her political beliefs.

有些以-f 结尾的可数名词,其复数形式直接在末尾加上-s,而不能把 f 改为 v,再加上-es。

① 类例

We read a story about some Indian chiefs.我们读了一篇关于几个印第安酋长的故事。

- 30 破坏公物者用刀划破了那些绘画作品。

❌ The vandals slashed the paintings with knives.

✅ The vandals slashed the paintings with knives.

本句中的 knife 是以-fe 结尾的可数名词,其复数形式必须把 f 改为 v,再在 e 后加上-s。

① 类例

During the earthquake many lives were lost.地震中死了许多人。

- 31 把贵重物品放入保险箱里。

❌ Put your valuables in the saves.

✅ Put your valuables in the safes.

本句中的 safe 是以-fe 结尾的可数名词,其复数形式直接在末尾加上-s。这样变化的名词很少。

- 32 人们夹道欢迎凯旋归来的英雄们。

❌ The people lined the streets to hail the returning heros.

✅ The people lined the streets to hail the returning heroes.

本句中的 hero 是以“辅音字母+o”结尾的可数名词,其复数形式必须在末尾加-es,而不是加-s。

① 类例

I could hear the echoes in this temple.我在这座庙里能听到回声。

Most tomatoes are red, but some kinds are yellow.多数西红柿是红的,但有一些是黄的。

- 33 我们学校有三架钢琴。

❌ There are three pianoes in our school.

✅ There are three pianos in our school.

本句中的 piano 是以“辅音字母+o”结尾的可数名词,其复数形式是在末尾直接加-s,而不是加-es。

① 类例

Please give me two kilos of lamb's kidney.请给我两公斤羊腰子。

It's getting too dark to take photos.对相机来说天太暗了。

- 34 杰斯林有三台收音机。

❌ Jacelin has three radioes.

✅ Jacelin has three radios.

本句中的 radio 是以“元音字母+o”结尾的可数名词,其复数形式必须在末尾加-s,而不是加-es。

① 类例

Bamboos are widely grown in southern parts of China.竹子在中国南部种植很广。

They spent the summer visiting zoos and parks.夏天他们游览了动物园和公园。

- 35 牙科医生给我治牙。

❌ The dentist is treating my tooths.

✅ The dentist is treating my teeth.

本句中的 tooth 是可数名词,其复数形式要改变元音字母,而不是直接在末尾加-s。

① 类例

He ran away with his flying feet.他飞快地逃走了。

The water in the river has fallen two feet.河水水位下降了两英尺。

- 36 他们都是成年人。

❌ They are all grown-up.

✅ They are all grown-ups.

☑ They are all grown-ups.

析 grown-up 是由两个词组成的无主体词的复合名词,其复数形式通常直接在末尾加上-s。

① 类例

The go-betweens have run away. 那些中间人已经跑了。

③7 这条道上过路人很少。

☒ There are few passer-bys through the path.

☑ There are few passers-by through the path.

析 本句中的 passer-by 是由两个词组成的有主体词的复合名词,passer 为主体词,其复数形式只要将该主体词变为复数形式即可,其他部分维持不变。

① 类例

There're many lookers-on round the place. 在那个地方围着许多旁观者。

③8 这家公司准备雇用一些女工程师。

☒ The company is going to hire some woman engineers.

☒ The company is going to hire some women engineer.

☑ The company is going to hire some women engineers.

析 本句中的 woman engineer 是由两个主体词组成的复合名词,其复数形式要将这两个主体词都变为复数形式,这类名词多由 man 或 woman 与另一名词构成。

① 类例

There are more men teachers than women teachers in this school. 这个学校男教师比女教师多。

They had fifteen men servants. 他们雇有 15 个男佣人。

③9 “off”一词中有两个“f”。

☒ There are two “f” in the word “off”.

☑ There are two “f’s” in the word “off”.

析 一般说来,字母的复数形式是在该字母后加-s。

① 类例

Mr Smith has only three A's in his class. 史密斯老师的班里只有三个得 A 的。

④0 把这几个 6 改成 8。

☒ Change these 6 to 8.

☑ Change these 6's to 8.

该事件发生在 20 世纪 20 年代。

☒ It happened in the 1920.

☑ It happened in the 1920's.

☑ It happened in the 1920s.

析 表示数字的复数意义时须在其末尾加-s。在表示世纪中整十的年代的数字后可加-s,也可加-s。

① 类例

There are three “7's” in “777”. 777 里有三个 7。

These kinds of cars were produced in the 1980s/1980's. 这些是 20 世纪 80 年代产的汽车。

④1 我们都是职业高尔夫球员。

☒ We are all golf pro.

☑ We are all golf pros.

析 本句中的 pro 是 professional 的缩略词,其复数形式在词尾加-s。

① 类例

She's forty-eight kilos. 她重 48 公斤。

There're many VIPs in the hall. 大厅有许多重要人物。

④2 巴巴拉吃了四碗米饭。

☒ Barbara ate four bowl of rice.

☑ Barbara ate four bowls of rice.

爸爸今天给我买了两双新鞋。

☒ Father bought two pair of shoes for me today.

☑ Father bought two pairs of shoes for me today.

析 “单位词+of+不可数名词”结构要表示其复数意义时,只需把单位词变为复数形式;“单位词+of+可数名词”结构要表示其复数意义时,则须将该名词和单位词一同变为复数形式。

① 类例

She wears several articles of clothing. 她穿着好几件衣服。

Gavin drank two bottles of wine. 加文喝了两瓶酒。

I have three couples of rabbits. 我有三对兔子。

43 她看书时必须戴眼镜。

☒ She has to wear glass for reading.

☐ She has to wear glasses for reading.

☒ 诸如本句中 glasses 这类由两部分构成的物体的名词,通常以其复数形式出现。

☒ 类例

This sport jacket will match those pants nicely. 这件运动服与那条裤子会很相配的。

He had sent his shoes there to be mended. 他把鞋子送那里修补了。

My new trousers are torn. 我的新裤子破了。

44 The teacher demands that students should turn in their test papers within two hours.

☒ 老师要求学生两小时内交纸。

☐ 老师要求学生两小时内交卷。

☒ 有些名词的单数形式和复数形式所表示的意义不同,注意不可望文生义。

☒ 类例

The navy is one of the armed forces. 海军是武装部队之一。

The 1984 Olympic Games was held in Los Angeles. 1984 年奥林匹克运动会在洛杉矶举行。

There're a large variety of goods in the shops. 商店里有各种各样的货物。

The lost man yelled, hoping someone in the woods would hear him. 迷路的人大声喊着,希望林子里的人听见。

45 他们都是数学天才。

☒ They are all genii in mathematics.

☐ They are all geniuses in mathematics.

☒ 英语中有些名词具有两种复数形式,其意义并不相同,需注意分辨。例如:cloth (cloths 布块; clothes 衣服), index (indexes 索引; indices 指数), staff (staffs 工作人员; staves 拐杖)等。

☒ 类例

You can use the indexes available in the reading room. 你可以使用阅览室里的索引。

In 4^3 and 6^5 , the figures 3 and 5 are the indices. 在 4^3 和 6^5 中,数字 3 和 5 是指数。

46 He lost all his personal effects in the fire.

☒ 在那次火灾中,他失去了全部个人效果。

☐ 在那次火灾中,他失去了全部个人财产。

☒ 有些名词的单数形式只有一种意思,而复数名词却有多种意思,翻译时务必注意。

☒ 类例

You should salute the colours. 你应当向军旗敬礼。

Plenty of cigarettes were bonded by the Customs. 大量的香烟被海关扣留了。

She has good manners. 她很有礼貌。

On the end of his nose was a pair of thick spectacles. 他的鼻尖上架着一副厚厚的眼镜。

47 It's not legal to drive without lights on at night.

☒ 夜间行车没有光是违法的。

☐ 夜间行车不开灯是违法的。

☒ 有些名词的单数形式有多种意思,而复数名词只有一种意思,翻译时要注意。

☒ 类例

The peoples of Southeast Asian countries all denounced the treaty between these two countries. 东南亚各国人民一致声讨这两个国家签订的条约。

48 物理是一门很深奥的学科。

☒ Physics are a profound subject.

☐ Physics is a profound subject.

☒ 本句中的 physics 是表示“学科”的名词,虽以-s 结尾,但它却是不可数名词。

☒ 类例

Mathematics is a difficult subject for me to study. 数学对我来说是一门很难学的学科。

49 那个中国人很聪明。

☒ The Chinese are very clever.

☐ The Chinese is very clever.

中国人特别重视个人面子。

☒ Chinese makes a point of their personal honour.

☒ Chinesees make a point of their personal honour.

☐ Chinese make a point of their personal honour.

☐以 -ese 结尾的表示民族名称的名词,其单复数同形。

① 类例

Japanese often eat raw fish. 日本人常吃生鱼。

50 两只羊在山脚下吃草。

☒ Two sheeps are eating the grass at the foot of the hill.

☐ Two sheep are eating the grass at the foot of the hill.

☐ sheep 是表示动物名称的名词,其单复数同形。

① 类例

There are lots of fish in the lake. 湖里有许多鱼。

51 他在农场养了 50 头牛。

☒ He has fifty heads of cattle on the farm.

☐ He has fifty head of cattle on the farm.

☐ 本句中的 head 单复数同形,与二以上数词连用时仍用 head。

52 敌军有 300 名轻骑兵。

☒ The enemy had three hundreds light horse.

☐ The enemy had three hundred light horse.

☐ hundred 这类表示数量的词与二以上表示具体数量的词连用时,仍用其单数形式。

① 类例

He bought three dozen bottles of wine. 他买了 36 瓶酒。

The job was cost by the builder at about five thousand yuan. 据营造者估算,此事约花费 5000 元。

53 这本字典定价为 90 元。

☒ This dictionary is priced at 90 yuans.

☐ This dictionary is priced at 90 yuan.

☐ 诸如本句中 yuan 这类中国的计量词,一般用零复数。

① 类例

It is about 10 li between the company and my house. 从公司到我家大约 10 里地。

We have topped our planting plan by 50 mu. 我们超额 50 亩完成了种植计划。

I bought 100 jin of rice yesterday. 我昨天买了 100 斤大米。

54 咱们去工人俱乐部吧。

☒ Let's go to the workers' club.

☐ Let's go to the workers' club.

他和他的同学们去少年宫了。

☒ He went to the children's palace with his classmates.

☐ He went to the children's palace with his classmates.

☐ 规则复数名词所有格在 -s 词尾加 "'"; 不规则复数名词所有格采用 -s 形式。

① 类例

This is the teachers' dining-room. 这就是教师食堂。

They should exercise the women's rights. 她们应该行使妇女的权利。

55 他们想找出杰克的汽车与艾德的汽车的不同之处。

☒ They try to find what the difference between Jack and Ade's car.

☐ They try to find what the difference between Jack's and Ade's cars.

☐ 表示并列名词的所属关系时,若是各自的所有关系,每个名词后均需加 -s,且中心词为复数形式。

① 类例

Jane's and June's rooms are both clean. 简的房间和琼的房间都很干净。

Zhou's and Li's bikes are now being repaired. 周的自行车和李的自行车正在修理。

56 这是约翰和玛丽的房子。

☒ This is John's and Mary's house.

☐ This is John and Mary's house.

表示并列名词的所属关系时,若是共同的所有关系,只需在最后的名词后加-'s,且中心词为单数形式。

① 类例

This is Peter and Mike's desk. 这是彼得和迈克的书桌。

Mr Brown is my father and mother's friend. 布朗先生是我父母的朋友。

57 这是我妹妹凯尔的自行车。

✖ It is my younger sister's, Kehr's bike.

☑ It is my younger sister, Kehr's bike.

析 名词含同位语,通常作同位语的名词用所有格形式。

58 这是别人的钥匙,不是我的。

✖ It is someone else key, not mine.

✖ It is someone's else's key, not mine.

☑ It is someone else's key, not mine.

析 else 修饰 some-, any-, no- 与 one 或 body 合成的不定代词时,只在 else 后加-'s 构成其所有格。

① 类例

Your words carry more weight than anybody else's. 你的话比其他任何人的都有分量。

That must be somebody else's coat; it isn't mine. 那一定是别人的外衣,不是我的。

59 这还可能是其他什么人的伞呢?

✖ Who else umbrella can this be?

✖ Who's else umbrella can this be?

☑ Who else's umbrella can this be?

析 else 修饰疑问代词 who 时,在 else 后加-'s 构成其所有格。

60 我妈妈的包被贼偷走了。

✖ The bag of my mother was stolen by a thief.

☑ My mother's bag was stolen by a thief.

析 表示有生命名词的所属关系多用-'s 所有格。

① 类例

This is Tom's computer. 这是汤姆的电脑。

Have you read the *Lei Feng's Diary*? 你看过《雷锋日记》吗?

A cat's claws can move in and out of its pads. 猫爪在其肉趾中伸缩。

The dog's tail is very short. 这只狗的尾巴很短。

It is made from cow's milk. 它是用牛奶做成的。

There you can get a bird's-eye view of the city. 在那里你可以俯瞰全城。

61 他需要休息一个月。

✖ He needs a rest of a month.

☑ He needs a month's rest.

析 表示时间的词组修饰名词通常用-'s 所有格。

① 类例

Where is today's newspapers? 今天的报纸在哪里?

It's about an hour's drive from here. 坐汽车到那里只要一小时。

After that we had a good night's sleep. 之后我们好好睡了一夜。

Alfred accepted the invitation without a moment's hesitation. 阿尔弗雷德一点儿也没犹豫就接受了邀请。

62 她有博士学位。

✖ She has the degree of a doctor.

☑ She has a doctor's degree.

析 表示类别须用-'s 所有格。

① 类例

She works in the children's department in the stores. 她在这家商店的儿童用品部工作。

Many moving comments have been recorded in the visitor's books. 留言簿上记下了许多感人的评语。

It is a women's college. 这是一所女子学院。

63 25 磅的重量

☒ twenty-five pounds weight

☐ twenty-five pound's weight

☐ 表示度量的词组修饰名词通常用-'s 所有格。

☐ 美例

The garden is about one mile's distance from the railway station. 公园离火车站大约一英里。

64 30 美元的价值

☒ thirty dollars value

☐ thirty dollar's value

☐ 表示价值须用-'s 所有格。

65 他们正在享受大自然的乐趣。

☒ They're enjoying the pleasures of nature.

☐ They're enjoying the nature's pleasures.

☐ 表示拟人须用-'s 所有格。

66 这些是杰克的书,那些是简的书。

☒ These are Jack's books and those are Jane's books.

☐ These are Jack's books and those are Jane's.

☐ 若-'s 所有格所修饰的名词在前面已出现过,则该名词可省略。

☐ 美例

The dictionary is not mine, but Mr White's. 那本字典不是我的,是怀特先生的。

Elton had views quite different from his teacher's. 埃尔顿有着和他老师完全不同的看法。

67 我要去牙医诊所。

☒ I'm going to the dentist.

☐ I'm going to the dentist's.

☐ 表示诊所、理发店、店铺、教堂或某人的家等时,一般用-'s 所有格的省略式。

☐ 美例

My uncle's is not far from here. 我叔叔家离这儿不远。

Carl has gone to the barber's. 卡尔去理发了。

Richardson's has a lot of imported goods to sell. 理查森店铺有许多进口货物出售。

68 该句子的主语太长了。

☒ The sentence's subject is too long.

☐ The subject of the sentence is too long.

☐ 表示无生命名词的所属关系多用 of 所有格。

☐ 美例

The capital of America is Washington. 美国的首都是华盛顿。

The legs of the table are all broken. 桌子腿都断了。

Does anybody know the title of the song? 有谁知道这首歌曲的名称?

69 老黑猫又长又美的尾巴

☒ the old black cat's long and graceful tail

☐ the very long and graceful tail of the old black cat

☐ 修饰语较多时,表示所属关系须用 of 所有格。

70 政府对穷人的生计问题十分关注。

☒ The government is playing a good deal of attention to the poor's livelihood.

☐ The government is playing a good deal of attention to the livelihood of the poor.

☐ 名词化的形容词须用 of 所有格。

71 她是我妈妈的一个朋友。

☒ She is a friend of my mother.

☐ She is a friend of my mother's.

☐ 当 of 所有格所修饰的名词前有不定冠词、不定代词、数词、指示代词或疑问代词时,of 所有格中的名词后还须加-'s,以构成双重所有格形式。

☐ 美例

Here is a copybook of your friend's. 这儿有一本你朋友的抄写本。

Louise went to the cinema with two classmates of Kehr's yesterday. 路易斯昨天和凯尔的两个同学一起去看电影了。

Those dictionaries of my father's are very useful. 我父亲的那些词典非常有用。

Which novel of Mark Twain's are you referring to? 你指的是马克·吐温的哪一部小说?

72 不止一个学生取得进步。

❶ More than one student have made rapid progress.

❷ More than one student has made rapid progress.

迟到的不止一人。

❶ More persons than one has been late.

❷ More persons than one have been late.

❸ “more than one + 单数名词”作主语时,谓语动词要用单数形式;“more + 复数名词 + than one”作主语时,谓语动词要用复数形式。

73 桌上还有一根半香蕉。

❶ One and a half bananas is left on the table.

❷ One and a half bananas are left on the table.

❸ “one and a half + 复数名词”作主语时,谓语动词要用复数形式。

74 父子受邀出席了会议。

❶ Father and son was invited to attend the meeting.

❷ Father and son were invited to attend the meeting.

❸ 当 and 连接的两个名词指同一个人或同一个概念时,谓语动词用单数形式;当 and 连接的两个名词指不同的人或不同的概念时,谓语动词用复数形式。

❹ 类例

When she plays the piano, her heart and soul is in it. 她弹钢琴时,投注了整个身心。

Her carriage and diction were always faultless. 她的风度举止、遣词用字总是无可挑剔。

Lions and tigers are both cats. 狮和虎都是猫科动物。

75 连云港是个非常美丽的城市。

❶ Lian Yun Gang is a very beautiful city.

❷ LianYunGang is a very beautiful city.

❸ Lianyungang is a very beautiful city.

❹ 中国地名用汉语拼音者,首字母大写,无论汉语是多少字,一般连在一起而不分开。

❹ 类例

Have you been to Panzhihua? 你去过攀枝花吗?

76 焦裕禄是个好领导。

❶ Jiao Yu Lu is a good leader.

❷ JiaoYuLu is a good leader.

❸ Jiao Yulu is a good leader.

❹ 中国人名用汉语拼音者,首字母大写,姓和名字要分开,但名字之间不可分开。

❹ 类例

Have you heard of Kong Fansen? 你听说过孔繁森吗?

The young actor played Zhuge Liang in the *Strategy of the Unguarded City*. 那青年演员在“空城计”中扮演诸葛亮。

77 知识的海洋深而广。

❶ The knowledge sea is deep and broad.

❷ The sea of knowledge is deep and broad.

❸ 虽然有些名词可用来说修饰其他名词,但“知识的海洋”却不可说成 the knowledge sea,而要说 the sea of knowledge.