中考英语语法全能手册

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针对初中英语教学改革和中考改革的现状与发展趋势,我们组织高级教师精心编写了《中考英语系列》。该丛书根据《初中教学指导纲要》和中考要求,从听、说、读、写四个方面分《中考英语听力口语全能手册》《中考英语阅读全能手册》《中考英语写作全能手册》《中考英语语法全能手册》四册编写。内容系统、丰富、全面,重点难点突出,例题典型,习题精当,是一套适合考生在考前进行全面系统复习的参考用书。

　　《中考英语语法全能手册》包括词法和句法两大块,每块内容根据考试大纲和考生在语法方面的薄弱环节, 详细列出各部分的重点难点,并举例加以分析,同时提供相应的习题供考生进行巩固性训练,每一道习题都给出了详细的参考答案,便于考生彻底弄懂每一个语法知识点,避免犯同类错误。

<div align="right">编　者</div>

目　录

词　法

一、名　词

重点难点

　　名词有专有名词和普通名词两大类。普通名词又可分为可数名词和不可数名词。可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。名词还有所有格形式。

　　1. 可数名词。

　　1）可数名词的单数形式在名词前加a或an，以辅音开头的名词前加a，以元音开头的名词前加an。当名词有形容词修饰时，要看形容词开头字母的发音，而不是看名词，如：an interesting book。

　　2）可数名词复数形式的规则变化通常在名词后加-s或-es，以元音字母o结尾的名词，除tomato和potato要加-es，其余加-s。

　　3）有的名词只有复数形式，如：trousers，glasses。

　　4）clothes无单数形式，并且不能与数词连用。

　　5）表示"几个人"要用person，而不能用people，如：a person，two persons。people 作"民族"解时，有单复数，如：a people，two peoples；作"人们"解时，用作复数，无单数形式，如：many people。

　　6）复合名词复数形式的构成，若第一个名词是man或woman，则构成复合名词的两个名词都要变成复数，如：woman doctor → women doctors，但boy student → boy students。

7）掌握可数名词复数形式的规则变化及不规则变化，特别要注意单复数相同的名词，如：sheep → sheep，man → men，tooth → teeth。

2. 不可数名词。

1）不可数名词一般只以单数形式出现，没有复数形式，且名词前不能直接加a或an。

2）不可数名词的数量要通过一些带有容器的词组来表示，并在容器上体现单复数，如：a piece of bread，two glasses of water。

3）用much，a little，little，a lot of，some等表示多少，如：some food，a little money，a lot of work。

3. 名词的所有格。

1）表示有生命事物的名词的所有格，一般用"名词 + 's"形式。以s结尾的名词，不管是单数还是复数形式，一律加'，如：the boys' football，Dickens' book，boss' shop。其他名词后加's，如：Lucy's dress，men's shop。若表示几个人共有一样东西，只需在最后一个人的名字后加's，如：This is Tom and Bob's room. 若表示各自所有，则需在各个名字后加's，如：These are Tom's and Bob's rooms.

2）表示无生命事物的名词的所有格，用"名词+of+名词"的形式来表示所有关系，如：the door of the house。

3）名词的双重所有格，表示整体中的一个或一部分，用"of + 's"形式，如：a friend of my brother's。

4）部分表示时间、距离、国家、城市等无生命东西的名词，其所有格也可以加's，如：three hours' walk。

5）名词所有格若表示店铺、处所时，则常省略所有格所修饰的名词，如：at the baker's(在理发店)。

实例点击

例1：— Is it the best one of _____ in your family?

— Yes，it is.

A. photoes　　B. photos　　C. photo　　D. photos'

分析："one of" 是 "其中之一" 的意思，后跟复数名词；photo的复数形式是直接加-s。答案：B。

例2：— When did these _____ come to visit our village?

— Last October.

A. Americans　　　　　B. American

C. Americen　　　　　D. Americas

分析：表示某国人，除 Chinese，Japanese 单复数不变，以及与man或woman构成的复合词，其复数形式将man或woman改成men或women外（如Englishman→Englishmen），其余都直接加-s。答案：A。

例3：— What did Jack do yesterday?

— He went to a _____ to buy a pair of new_____.

A. shoes' shop；shoe　　B. shoe shop；shoe

C. shoes shop；shoes　　D. shoe shop；shoes

分析：有些名词没有含有相同意义的形容词形式，因此常常直接以该名词作为其形容词形式修饰另一个名词，故表示"鞋店"用shoe shop，而shoe只有复数形式shoes。答案：D。

例4：As soon as I saw him, I knew the news _____ good.

A. are　　B. were　　C. was　　D. is

分析：news是不可数名词，谓语动词用单数形式；主句动词knew是过去时，则从句也用过去时。答案：C。

例5：Football was once _____ game，but now many

girls are playing it.

    A. boy   B. boys   C. a boy's   D. a boys'

分析：足球是集体运动，故用复数名词的所有格修饰 game。 答案：D。

专项训练

1. — Did you go shopping yesterday?

    — Yes. I bought several _____ in the market.

    A. meat   B. fish   C. duck   D. rice

2. — How far is your home from here?

    — Only _____ walk.

    A. twenty-minutes'   B. twenty-minutes

    C. twenty-minute's   D. twenty-minute

3. I have worn out my trousers. I want to buy a new _____.

    A. pair   B. one   C. ones   D. trousers

4. Spring is coming. The _____ turn green.

    A. leaf   B. leafs   C. leaves   D. leave

5. — I have lost my book.

    — What's _____?

    A. the book's name   B. the name of the book

    C. the book name   D. the name's book

6. China is a great country. There are fifty-six _____ in it.

    A. peoples   B. people   C. persons   D. person

7. — Would you like some _____ ?

    — Yes, please.

    A. breads   B. piece of bread

    C. pieces of breads   D. pieces of bread

8. When you meet English people, they often talk about one

thing—_____. So when you meet someone in England, you can say, "It's fine, isn't it?"

A. health   B. sports   C. the weather   D. shopping

9. — What's the date today?

— It's March 8th — _____.

A. Woman's Day   B. Women's day

C. woman's day   D. Women's Day

10. — Where do Lucy and Lily live?

— Look, these are _____ bedrooms.

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

C. Lucy and Lily   D. Lucy's and Lily

11. — Have you finished doing your exercises?

— Yes.

— OK. Please hand in your _____.

A. papers   B. paper

C. a paper   D. pieces of paper

12. — Which subject do you like best?

— Maths _____ my favourite.

A. are   B. is   C. were   D. was

13. Mum, I want to buy some school things. Would you please give me _____ money?

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

14. — Who is this girl?   — She is _____.

A. a daughter of my teacher

B. my teacher daughter

C. my teacher daughter's

D. a daughter of my teacher's

15. — How long do you need to finish your work?

— Two hours _____ enough, I think.

    A. are   B. is   C. were   D. was

16. — Where is _____? — Here, it is.

    A. today newspaper   B. today's newspaper

    C. newspaper today   D. today of newspaper

17. — Can I help you? — I'd like a kilo of _____.

    A. tomatoes   B. tomato   C. tomatos   D. tomatose

18. We can see with _____, and walk with _____.

    A. eye; foot   B. eyes; foots

    C. eyes; feet   D. eye; feet

19. There is an accident in the street. The police _____ driving the crowd.

    A. was   B. were   C. is   D. are

20. There is still a lot of_____in the fridge.

    A. apple   B. meat   C. eggs   D. breads

参考答案

1. several 修饰可数名词的复数形式。 fish 作"鱼"解时，是可数名词，而且单复数形式相同；表示各种各样的鱼时也可以加-es。 答案：B。

2. 二十分钟作形容词修饰walk，有两种形式：twenty minutes' 或twenty-minute。 答案：D。

3. trousers只有复数形式，若表示一条裤子，用 a pair of trousers，故用a new pair，而不能用a new one。答案：A。

4. leaf的复数形式是leaves。 答案：C。

5. 无生命东西的所有格形式，用"名词 + of + 名词"的形式来表示。 答案：B。

6. people作"民族"解时，有单复数变化。 答案：A。

7. bread是不可数名词，没有复数形式，但可用表示数量的词组来表示，并在量上体现单复数。　答案：D。

8. 根据英国人的风俗可以得知他们经常谈论天气。　答案：C。

9. 节日是专有名词，要大写；women是复数，其所有格形式加's。　答案：D。

10. 表示各自所有，需要在各个名词后都加's。　答案：B。

11. paper是普通名词，既可作可数名词，又可作不可数名词。根据题意，可以排除选项B和D，又人称代词后不跟冠词，故选项C也不正确。　paper作"报纸"或"试卷"解时是可数名词，作不可数名词时，表示的是"纸"。　答案：A。

12. maths虽是复数形式，但用作单数，故谓语动词用单数。答案：B。

13. money是不可数名词，不能用选项A、D修饰，little表示否定。答案：C。

14. 双重所有格，表示整体中的一个或一部分，用"of + 's"形式。　答案：D。

15. 表示"时间"、"金钱"等名词的复数作主语时，在概念上是一个整体，因此谓语动词用单数。　答案：B。

16. 有些表示时间的无生命的名词，其所有格形式也可以加's。答案：B。

17. 以元音字母o结尾的名词，只有tomato，potato后要加-es。答案：A。

18. 名词eye的复数形式是直接加-s，foot是属不规则变化，复数是feet。　答案：C。

19. 集体名词作为一个整体时，谓语动词用单数；作为一个个成员来考虑，谓语动词用复数。　答案：D。

20. a lot of 既可修饰可数名词，又可修饰不可数名词，因本句的谓语动词是单数，故其修饰的是不可数名词。　答案：B。

二、代 词

重点难点

代词是用来代替名词和名词短语的。代词的使用必须和它所代替的、前面提到的名词在人称、数、格上一致。代词可分为人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词和不定代词。

1. 人称代词。

1）it表示人以外的事物，是单数名词的代词，还可以表示天气、时间、距离等，如：It's 100 meters between your home and your school.

2）形容词性物主代词起形容词作用，只能作定语，且后面一定要跟上一个名词，如：You can use my bike.

3）名词性物主代词作名词用，后面不能再跟名词，在句中可用作主语、表语或宾语，如：I can't find my dictionary. Can you lend me yours? (yours = your dictionary)

4）多个人称代词作为并列主语时的次序，其单数的顺序是：第二、第三、第一人称，I总是放在最后，如：You, she and I are all students. 其复数的顺序是：第一、第二、第三人称，如：We, you and they all went to the zoo yesterday. 如果是做错事、承担责任时，则说话人把 I 放在第一位，如：Who broke the glass? I and Li Lei.

2. 指示代词。

1）为了避免重复，可用that, those 代替前面提到过的名词，但不可用this, these 代替，如：The weather today is warmer than that yesterday.

2）在打电话或其他场合，指代看到的一方用this，看不到的另一方用that，如：This is Tom speaking. Who is that?

3. 反身代词。

1）反身代词有单复数的变化，第一、第二人称：形容词性物主代词 + self/selves；第三人称：人称代词宾格 + self/selves。

2）反身代词用作同位语时，表示亲自或本人，主要是加强语气，如：He can mend the radio himself.

4. 不定代词。

掌握几组不定代词的区别：it和one；everyone和each；some和any；both和all；other和another；either和neither；many和much；few和a few；little和a little；none和no。

实例点击

例1：— My father drives carefully. What about _____?

— He drives carefully, too.

　　A. you　　　B. him　　　C. her　　　D. yours

分析：根据句意，很明显是问"你父亲怎么样"。答案：D。

例2：— By the way, do your parents smoke?

— Well, one does, _____doesn't.

　　A. another　　B. the other　C. some　　　D. other

分析：因父母亲是两人，不能用选项A或C；the other表示特指，指两个中的另一个，常与one连用，构成"one...the other..."的结构。答案：B。

例3：I don't have _____ water here. Would you please go and get _____ for me?

　　A. any; some　　　　　　B. some; any

　　C. any; much　　　　　　D. much; some

分析：any用在否定句、疑问句和条件句中；some一般情况下用于肯定句中，有时也用于疑问句中，表示邀请、建议、反问或期待一个肯定的回答。答案：A。

例 4：This shirt is too big for me. Would you show me
_____ one?

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

分析：another表示"另一个"，泛指众多(至少三个)中的一个，后面一般接单数名词，前面不能加定冠词。答案：C。

例 5：There are two buses waiting over there. You may take _____ of them.

A. each   B. either   C. all   D. both

分析：either指"两者中的任意一个"，如后接of结构，of后的名词或代词要用复数形式。答案：B。

专项训练

1. Lucy went to Jack's birthday party and enjoyed _____ very much.

   A. them   B. her   C. himself   D. herself

2. Jim is the tallest, so he's taller than _____ in his class.

   A. any other boy   B. all the boys
   C. any boys   D. some of the boys

3. I have two good friends here. _____ of them is from a worker's family.

   A. Both   B. All   C. Neither   D. No one

4. Are you free now? I have _____ to tell you.

   A. important something   B. something important
   C. important anything   D. anything important

5. I have _____ friends, so I often feel lonely.

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

6. Little Tom can hardly answer the question, _____?

A. can Tom   B. can't Tom

C. can he   D. can't he

7. "Boys and girls, you can have one book _____," the teacher said.

A. one   B. both   C. every   D. each

8. _____ often help _____ with _____ English.

A. Lucy, Mary and I; them; them

B. I, Lucy and Mary; they; their

C. Lucy, Mary and I; them; theirs

D. Lucy, Mary and I; them; their

9. We were all very tired, but _____ of us would stop to take a break.

A. any   B. some   C. none   D. neither

10. I found _____ very important to eat less meat and more vegetables.

A. that   B. this   C. it   D. it is

11. Take your time. There is _____ time left.

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

12. — _____ book is yours?

— The red one.

A. Who   B. What   C. Which   D. What colour

13. The radio doesn't work, but I can mend it _____.

A. itself   B. yourself   C. ourselves   D. myself

14. There are a lot of places of interest. I will stay here for _____ ten days.

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

15. _____ handwriting is much better than _____.

A. Hers; my   B. Hers; mine

中
考
英
语
语
法
全
能
手
册

C. Her; mine   D. Her; me

16. You have a ruler, can I use _____? It's very nice. I'll have _____.

     A. it; it   B. it; one

     C. one; one   D. one; it

17. The weather today is a little colder than _____ yesterday.

     A. it   B. /   C. this   D. that

18. _____ is nearly 3 kilometres from school to my home.

     A. That   B. This   C. It   D. One

19. — Does _____ of you know what Mr Li's telephone number is?

     — I do.

     A. both   B. some   C. any   D. anyone

20. The children all fell asleep. _____ of them heard the noise.

     A. None   B. All   C. No one   D. Many

参考答案

1. enjoy oneself 是个词组，表示"玩得愉快"。 答案：D。

2. 表示"其他任何一个男孩"有两种形式："any other boy"和 "the other boys"。 答案：A。

3. 如选A、B，谓语动词都要用复数形式，neither 指"两者中没有一个"或"两者都不"。 答案：C。

4. 形容词修饰不定代词时需后置；此句是肯定句，不用any-thing。 答案：B。

5. friends是可数名词，用选项A或B来修饰，根据后半句的意思,前一句表示否定。 答案：A。

6. 反意疑问句中的反问部分，要用人称代词代替前半句中的