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中学英语新教材辅导用书

# 英语基础语法指南

## Guidebook for Basic English Grammar

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## 前 言

随着中学英语教学的发展和改革,中考及高考难度逐步加大。为了使考生在新的形势下能够快速掌握英语基本功,在中学新教材突出交际功能的情况下,及时系统地补充基础语法知识,南开大学出版社约请天津市部分重点中学(市一中和耀华中学)英语毕业班把关教师,结合新教程当中学生常碰到的语法难点,编写了这本中学英语新教材辅导用书《英语基础语法指南》。

本书的特点是:1. 内容系统全面,涵盖从初一到高三所需掌握的各类语法项目;2. 对症下药,针对性强。对教学中的语法重点、难点、语言点进行了精到的讲解,并对中学生英语学习中常见的语法概念及应用错误进行了深入透彻的分析;3. 讲练结合。本书精选了数量适中的练习题目,可使学生通过实例应用,将基础语法与日常语言交际融会贯通。

在本书编写过程中,部分经验丰富的老教师不吝赐教,在此我们深表感谢。书中如有不妥之处望读者批评指正。

编 者

1999年10月

# 第一章 概 说

## 1.1 词类(Parts of Speech)

英语中的词可以根据词形、词义及其在句子中的语法功能,将词分为若干类,这就叫词类。

英语的词通常分为 10 大类:

名称	汉译	缩写式	例词	汉译
noun	名词	n.	book	书
pronoun	代词	pron.	they	他们
adjective	形容词	adj.	great	伟大的
numeral	数词	num.	three	三
verb	动词	v.	run	跑
adverb	副词	adv.	clearly	清楚地
article	冠词	art.	a	一个
			the	这,那
preposition	介词	prep.	from	从
conjunction	连词	conj.	because	因为
interjection	感叹词	int.	alas	天呀

**注**①属于前 6 类(名、代、形、数、动、副等词)的词都有实义,能在句子中独立担任成分,故称为实词(notional word)。属于后 4 类(冠、介、连、感等词)的词没有实义,不能在句子中独立担任成分,故称为虚词(form word)。

②英语里有不少词可以属于几个不同词类,如:work 既可属于动词,亦可属于名词;before 既可属于介词,亦可属于连词;but 则既可是连词与介词,又可是副词。

## 1.2 句子成分(Members of the Sentence)

英语的句子成分主要有 6 种:

A. 主语(subject) 它是句子所要说明的人或事物,是一句的主体,常由名词或相当于名词的词担任,置于句首,如:

The train leaves at seven o'clock.

列车 7 点钟开出。(名词 train 作主语)

B. 谓语(predicate) 它是说明主语的情况(动作或状态),常由动词担任,置于主语之后,如:

The bell rings.

铃响了。(动词 ring 作谓语)

C. 表语(predicative) 它是表述主语的身份或特征的,常由名词或形容词担任,置于连系动词之后(英语里主要的连系动词是“be”),如:

Li Hong and Wang Hua are classmates.

李红和王华是同班同学。(名词 classmates 作表语)

They are very brave.

他们很勇敢。(形容词 brave 作表语)

D. 宾语(object) 它是表示及物动词的动作对象,常由名词或相当于名词的词担任,置于及物动词之后,如:

I study English.

我学习英语。(名词 English 作宾语)

**[注]** 介词后面的名词或代词,叫做介词宾语,如:

I study English for the work.

我为了工作而学习英语。(名词 work 作介词 for 的宾语)

E. 定语(attribute) 它是用来修饰或限制名词或代词的,常由形容词或相当于形容词的短语或从句担任。单词作定语,一般放在被修饰语的前面,短语和从句作定语则放在被修饰语的后面,如:

He is an old peasant.

他是一位老农。(形容词 old 作定语)

There are many books on agriculture in the school library.

校图书馆有许多关于农业的书。(on agriculture 短语作定语)

F. 状语(adverbial) 它是修饰动词、形容词、副词以及全句的, 常由副词或相当于副词的短语或从句担任。修饰动词时, 可置于动词之前, 亦可置于动词之后; 修饰形容词或副词时, 常置于它们之前, 如:

Wang Xin is working hard.

王新很努力。(副词 hard 作状语, 修饰动词)

The nurse quickly left the room.

护士很快地离开了房间。(副词 quickly 作状语, 修饰动词)

She works extremely hard.

她极用功。(副词 extremely 作状语, 修饰副词 hard)

**[注]**除上述 6 种句子成分外, 我们在学习英语过程中还会遇到另一种句子成分, 即补语(complement)。补语是用来补充主语和宾语的意义的, 一般都着重于说明主语或宾语的身份和特征, 如:

She made her children wash their hands before eating.

她要孩子们在吃东西前洗手。(wash their hands 作 her children 的补足语, 即宾语补足语)

Her children were made to wash their hands before eating.

孩子们在吃东西之前要洗手。(to wash their hands 作 her children 的补足语, 即主语补足语)

### 1.3 练习 (Exercises)

A. 根据每句括号内的要求选词:

1. It was a successful party. (选出名词)

---

2. His children are big now. (选出形容词)

---

3. I usually have lunch at school. (选出副词)

---

4. Did you notice her new dress? (选出动词)

---

5. Leaves are moving in the wind. (选出冠词)

---

6. There are ten people in the room. (选出数词)

---

7. Let's meet at the station. (选出介词)

---

8. They are students. (选出代词)

---

9. My father is a doctor. (选出冠词)

---

10. When I came home, my mother was cooking dinner. (选出连词)

---

11. Oh, what are you doing? (选出感叹词)

---

12. I must get the work finished before Sunday. (选出代词)

---

13. John is a brave boy. (选出形容词)

---

14. Li Fang went to the zoo yesterday. (选出动词)

---

15. We are going to the cinema. (选出名词)

---

B. 写出每句划线部分在句子中的成分：

16. That classroom is ours.

17. I run five miles every day.

18. He is quite young.

19. She did not see us.

20. Jane is a beautiful and honest girl.

21. China is the largest country in Asia.

22. We love labour.

23. Our monitor studies well.

24. Li Feng always thought of others.

25. He is fond of sports.

26. I heard her play the piano.

27. Did you watch the tennis match?

28. He was seen crossing the road.

29. The Summer Palace is very beautiful.

30. Children who live by the sea usually begin to swim at an early age.

#### 1.4 答案与指导(Answers and Instructions)

A. 1. party

2. big

3. usually

4. notice

5. the

6. ten

7. at

8. They



9. a	10. When	11. Oh	12. I
13. brave	14. went	15. cinema	
B. 16. 表语	17. 谓语	18. 表语	19. 宾语
20. 主语	21. 定语	22. 宾语	23. 状语
24. 宾语	25. 主语	26. 宾语补足语	27. 谓语
28. 主语补足语	29. 状语	30. 定语	

## 第二章 名 词

### 2.1 名词(noun)的种类

英语名词可分为两大类:专有名词和普通名词。专有名词指某人、地方、机构等专有的名称。其中实词的第一个字母须大写。如:the People's Republic of China, Shanghai, America 等;普通名词指同一类人或事物的名称。普通名词又可分为:

个体名词,如:doctor, table, man, etc.

集体名词,如:family, team, group, etc.

物质名词,如:rice, steel, air, etc.

抽象名词,如:happiness, health, beauty, etc.

### 2.2 名词的数

#### 2.2.1 可数名词

可数名词指所表示的人或事物可以用数来计算,有单、复数两种形式。个体名词和集体名词属于可数名词。绝大多数名词的复数形式是在单数名词的后面加-s 或-es 构成。其构成及读音规则如下:

构 成	读 音	例 词
词尾加-s	(1)清辅音后发[s]  (2)浊辅音和元音后发[z]  (3)[s][z][dʒ]等音后发 [ɪz]	bike~bikes cup~cups bag~bags girl~girls bridge~bridges rose~roses
词尾为 s,x,ch,sh, 其后加-es	[ɪz]	class~classes box~boxes brush~brushes
词尾为 f,fe 则变为 -ves	[z]	wolf~wolves wife~wives
词尾为辅音+y 则 将 y 改成 i 再加-es	[ɪz]	city~cities factory~factories
词尾为 o 则加-es	[z]	hero~heroes potato~potatoes tomato~tomatoes

**注**①下面几个以 o 结尾的词直接加-s 构成复数:

radio, zoo, bamboo, photo, piano

②下面几个以 f 结尾的词直接加-s 构成复数:

roof, proof, chief, belief, gulf

③有少数名词有不规则的复数形式

单复数形式不同:

man~men

woman~women

child~children

tooth~teeth

foot~feet

ox~oxen

单复数形式一样:

Chinese          sheep          deer

合成名词,将主体词变为复数形式:

son-in-law~sons-in-law

passer-by~passers-by

合成名词,若没有主体词就在词尾加-s:

grown-up~grown-ups

由 man, woman 构成的合成名词,两个构成部分都要变复数:

man-doctor~men-doctors

woman-teacher~women-teachers

有些名词通常只有复数形式:

trousers 裤子      goods 货物      glasses 眼镜

### 2.2.2 不可数名词

不可数名词指所表示的事物不能用数来计算。抽象名词和物质名词一般为不可数名词。不可数名词没有词形变化,需要计量时,要加表示量的单位词。如:

a piece of news          一条新闻

a piece of bread          一块面包

a bottle of ink          一瓶墨水

a piece of paper          一张纸

## 2.3 名词的格

在英语中有些名词可以加 's 来表示所有关系,带这种词尾的名词形式称为该名词的所有格。

### 2.3.1 名词所有格的构成:

一般是由词尾加 's, 如:

Mary's room      玛丽的房间

my sister's friend 我姐姐的朋友

如原词已有复数词尾-s,则只加“'”,如:

the students' reading-room 学生的阅览室

如原词为复数,但不带词尾-s,则仍加's,如:

a women's college 女子学院

### 2.3.2 's 所有格的用法:

表示有生命东西的名词,如:

Lei Feng's Diary 雷锋日记

Tom's telephone number 汤姆的电话号码

表示时间和距离的名词,如:

two weeks' holiday 两星期的假期

today's newspaper 今天的报纸

表示国家、城市等地方的名词,如:

China's capital 中国的首都

the country's plans 国家计划

's 所有格还可用来表示类别,如:

children's books 儿童读物

a doctor's degree 博士学位

### 2.3.3 of 所有格的用法

表示无生命东西的名词一般与 of 构成短语,表示所有关系,

如:

the name of the book 这本书的名字

表示有生命东西的名词,如这名词有较长的定语时;也可用

of 表示所有关系,如:

the name of the boy playing football

踢足球的那个小男孩的名字

### 2.3.4 双重所有格的用法

名词所有格有时可与 of 构成短语,即:of+所有格的形式,这种结构主要特点是:

它所修饰的词前面有一个表示数量的词

a friend of my brother's 我哥哥的一个朋友

several students of Mr. Smith's 史密斯先生的几个学生

它所修饰的词前面有一个指示代词使句子表示赞赏或厌恶等情绪,如:

that pride of Mary's 玛丽的那种骄傲的样子

### 2.4 名词在句子中的作用

作主语:

My mother is a teacher. 我母亲是教师。

作表语:

He is a clever boy. 他是个聪明的孩子。

作宾语或复合宾语:

Have you finished your homework?

你写完作业了吗?

We elected him monitor.

我们选他为班长。

作定语或同位语:

He bought a color TV.

他买了一台彩色。

We students should work hard.

我们学生应努力学习。

作状语:

The operation lasted four hours.

手术进行了 4 个小时。

## 2.5 练习 (Exercises)

1. This desk is made of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a wood    B. some wood    C. the wood    D. wood
2. If these trousers are too big, buy a small \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one    B. set    C. pair    D. copy
3. Miss Smith is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mary's mother's    B. Mary's mother  
C. mother's of Mary    D. Mary mother's
4. I wonder whose bicycle it is. It might be my \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. neighbours'    B. neighbour's  
C. neighbour    D. neighbours
5. \_\_\_\_\_ turn green in spring.  
A. Leaf    B. Leafs    C. Leave    D. Leaves
6. Please give me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. two cups of tea    B. two cup tea  
C. two cups of teas    D. two tea
7. Are these \_\_\_\_\_ yours?  
A. photo    B. photoes    C. photos    D. photo's
8. All the \_\_\_\_\_ are made of \_\_\_\_\_, not plastics.  
A. glass...glasses    B. glasses...glass  
C. glass...glass    D. glasses...glasses
9. An ant has two \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stomachs    B. stomaches  
C. stomach's    D. stomach
10. \_\_\_\_\_ we have today!  
A. How a fine weather    B. What a fine weather

- C. A fine weather                      D. What fine weather
11. The railway station is \_\_\_\_\_ from our school.  
 A. two hour's drive                      B. two hours' drive  
 C. two hour drive                      D. two hours drive
12. Li Ming's handwriting is better than \_\_\_\_\_ in his class.  
 A. anyone's else's                      B. anyone else's  
 C. anyone's                      D. anyone else
13. I have \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
 A. a headache                      B. headaches  
 C. the headache                      D. headache
14. \_\_\_\_\_ work has been done to improve the people's living standard.  
 A. Many                      B. A great many  
 C. A large number of                      D. A great deal of
15. I want to go to the \_\_\_\_\_ to buy some books.  
 A. book's store                      B. books store  
 C. bookstore                      D. store of books
16. It is impossible for so \_\_\_\_\_ workers to do so \_\_\_\_\_ work in a single day.  
 A. few...much                      B. few...many  
 C. little...much                      D. little...many
17. There are three \_\_\_\_\_ in our factory.  
 A. woman drivers                      B. women drivers  
 C. woman driver                      D. women driver
18. Yesterday our teacher told us \_\_\_\_\_ news.  
 A. a good                      B. such a good                      C. an                      D. a piece of good
19. In our scientific research work, \_\_\_\_\_ can be put into computers.



- A. many informations      B. plenty of informations  
C. a lot of information      D. a few information
20. We are \_\_\_\_\_ and they are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Chineses...Germen      B. Chinese...German  
C. Chineses...Germans      D. Chinese...Germans
21. \_\_\_\_\_ room is very nice.  
A. Bob and Bill      B. Bob and Bill's  
C. Bob's and Bill's      D. Bob's and Bill
22. They don't have to do \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
A. much homework      B. many homeworks  
C. many homework      D. much homework
23. Can you give me \_\_\_\_\_ on how to learn English?  
A. a few advice      B. a bit advice  
C. some advice      D. an advice
24. We love our country, the \_\_\_\_\_ Republic of China.  
A. People      B. Peoples      C. People's      D. Peoples'
25. The \_\_\_\_\_ reading-room is very big.  
A. teachers      B. teacher's      C. teacher      D. teachers'

## 2.6 答案与指导(Answers and Instructions)

1. D wood 作“木材”解,是不可数名词。
2. C set 表示“一套”; pair 表示“一双”、“一条”a pair of trousers。
3. A a friend of Mary's mother's 为双重所有格,表示“玛丽母亲的一个朋友”。
4. B
5. D
6. A tea 表示“茶叶”为不可数名词,“两杯茶”的正确表达为“two cups of tea”。