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# 初中英语 语法精讲精练

ENGLISH GRAMMAR EXERCISES FOR  
JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL

- 系统归纳 · 难点精讲
- 一讲一练 · 融会贯通
- 综合训练 · 迎接中考

...为无数读者信赖的知名品牌...

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

初中英语语法精讲精练 / 非常英语研究开发中心编.  
北京:外文出版社,2007  
ISBN 978-7-119-04723-2

I. 初… II. 非… III. 英语—语法—初中—教学参考资料  
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 007526 号

**初中英语语法精讲精练**

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©外文出版社

出版发行:外文出版社

地址:中国北京西城区百万庄大街 24 号 邮政编码:100037

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印刷:涿州市京南印刷厂

经销:新华书店 / 外文书店

开本:787 × 1092mm 1/16

印张:12

字数:250 千字

装别:平

版次:2007 年第 1 版第 2 次印刷

书号:ISBN 978-7-119-04723-2

定价:14.80 元

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## 前 言

语法在英语学习中占有极其重要的位置。在英语教学中要熟练地掌握和运用语法,需要有精炼的语法讲解来帮助记忆,典型的试题解析来帮助理解,又要有针对性强的随堂练习和精选的综合训练来巩固所学知识!

**难点精讲:**简洁的框架,简练的语言呈现给读者一个清晰的语法脉络!通过对18种语法现象归类 and 总结,全面系统地反映了语法项目的重点和难点,使学习者对应该掌握的语法内容一目了然,方便记忆。

**一讲一练:**详尽的解析,随堂的练习给读者一个观摩和学习空间!通过对每个知识点后配备的“讲”和“练”,学习到的不仅仅是解题的方法,还有理论与实际相结合的能力。这顺应了认知规律,大幅度提高学习效率。

**综合训练:**常见常考的题型,适中的量和难度给读者提供了一个广阔的锻炼天地!通过精选历年各地的模拟试题和中考真题,让学习者将所学知识融会贯通,运用自如,提高应试能力!

最后,希望本书对读者的英语语法学习有所帮助。由于编写时间仓促,水平有限,书中难免有不妥之处,恳请各位读者与专家批评指正。

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# 第 1 章 名 词

## 一、名词的单复数形式

### 难点精讲

英语可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。

复数名词的变化有规则变化和不规则变化两种。

#### 1. 规则变化

名词复数的构成,通常是在单数形式后面加-s 或-es,其方法如下:

| 构成法  | 例  |
|--|--|
| 一般情况在词尾加-s                                     | shop—shops desk—desks                                      |
| 以 s、x、sh、ch 结尾的词在词尾加-es                        | bus—buses box—boxes<br>watch—watches brush—brushes         |
| 以 ce、se、ze、(d)ge 等结尾的词直接加-s                    | face—faces house—houses<br>page—pages                      |
| 以辅音字母 + y 结尾的词, y 变成 i 加-es                    | baby—babies city—cities<br>factory—factories story—stories |
| 以“辅音字母 + o”结尾的词,多数在词尾加-es                      | tomato—tomatoes hero—heroes<br>Negro—Negroes               |
| 以“元音字母 + o”结尾的词和某些以 o 结尾的外来词,加-s               | radio—radios photo—photos<br>piano—pianos zoo—zoos         |
| 以 f 或 fe 结尾的词,多数变 f 或 fe 为 v 加-es,少数不变,只在词尾加-s | life—lives knife—knives<br>wife—wives roof—roofs           |

#### 2. 不规则变化

##### (1) 名词复数的特殊形式

man—men, woman—women, policeman—policemen, Englishman—Englishmen,  
foot—feet, tooth—teeth, child—children, German—Germans

##### (2) 有些名词的单复数同形。如:

Chinese, Japanese, deer(鹿), sheep(羊), fish(鱼)

##### (3) 合成名词,只将其主体词变为复数形式。如:

girl student 女学生—girl students pencil-box 铅笔盒—pencil-boxes

(4) 姓氏是专有名词, 姓氏后面加-s, 表示“一家”。如:

the Blacks 布莱克一家

the Whites 怀特一家

the Smiths 史密斯一家

the Lius 刘家

(5) 由 man 和 woman 构成的合成名词, 全都变成复数。如:

man doctor 男医生—men doctors

woman teacher 女教师—women teachers

### 3. 不可数名词

不可数名词一般只用单数。它不能和 a/an 及数词搭配使用。不可数名词表示数量时, 用量词。如:

a piece of news(一条新闻), two pieces of bread(两块面包), three pieces of paper(三张纸), four glasses of milk(四杯牛奶), five bottles of water(五杯水)

## 一讲一练

1. Mrs. Lenny gave us \_\_\_\_\_ on how to learn English well.

A. some advices

B. many advices

C. some advice

D. an advice

『析』本题考查的是名词可数不可数的问题。题中的 advice 是不可数名词, 不可数名词前不可以加数词或冠词, 因此 D 是不对的; 另外, 不可数名词本身没有复数形式, 不能加 s, A 和 B 也是不对的。故选 C。

2. If these trousers are too big, buy a small \_\_\_\_\_.

A. set

B. one

C. pair

D. copy

『析』英语中, 比如眼镜(glasses)、剪刀(scissors)、裤子(trousers)等名词在表示“一件(个、条)”的概念时, 与不可数名词的情况相似, 要借助量词, 一条裤子为 a pair of trousers。所以 B 选项不正确, A 意为“套”, D 意为“本、册”, 故选 C。

3. Physics \_\_\_\_\_ an important subject.

A. are

B. is

C. was

D. were

『析』有些表示学科的名词虽然是以 s 结尾, 但它并不表示复数概念, 而是单数概念。在本题中, 通过句子的后半部分“an important subject”也可以判定这个空应该添 be 动词的单数形式。另外, 这句话是一般性的叙述, 没有明显的时态, 故选 B。

4. A group of \_\_\_\_\_ are talking about two \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Frenchmans; Germen

B. Germans; Frenchmans

C. Frenchmen; Germans

D. German; Frenchmen

『析』此题考查表示不同国家人的名词的复数形式, Japanese, Chinese 单复数同形, Frenchman, Englishman 的复数形式都是把 a 变成 e, German 不同于 Frenchman, Englishman, 虽然它的词尾也有 man, 但它的复数形式为词尾加 s, 故选 C。

### A 组: 选择最佳答案填空

1. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_? I want to write a letter.

A. any paper

B. papers

C. any papers

D. a paper

2. Have you seen such big \_\_\_\_\_?

A. a tomato

B. tomato

C. tomatoes

D. tomatos

3. They got much \_\_\_\_\_ from those books.  
A. ideas                      B. photos                      C. information                      D. stories
4. There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ down there but hardly any \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sheeps; people      B. sheep; people      C. sheeps; people      D. sheep; peoples
5. In \_\_\_\_\_ time, those mountains will be covered with trees, too.  
A. few years                      B. a few years'                      C. a few year                      D. a few year's
6. Several \_\_\_\_\_ are talking under the tree. And their \_\_\_\_\_ are swimming in the lake.  
A. woman; children      B. woman; child      C. women; children      D. women; child
7. The little baby has two \_\_\_\_\_ already.  
A. tooth                      B. tooths                      C. teeth                      D. teeths
8. Uncle Wang bought two \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.  
A. watchs                      B. watches                      C. watch
9. Tom has made \_\_\_\_\_ with Jim.  
A. a friend                      B. friends                      C. friend                      D. some friends
10. What can I do for you? I'd like two \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. box of apple                      B. boxes of apples  
C. box of apples                      D. boxes of apple

答案: 1~5 ACCBB 6~10 CCBBB

**B组: 填入所给名词的正确形式**

1. I have two \_\_\_\_\_. (knife)
2. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ here. (box)
3. I received a lot of Christmas \_\_\_\_\_. (card)
4. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ on the road. (bus)
5. Those \_\_\_\_\_ are enjoying the sunrise. (travel)
6. I have two \_\_\_\_\_. (friend)
7. A few \_\_\_\_\_ are drawing on the wall. (boy)
8. (e has several interesting \_\_\_\_\_. (book)
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ are playing football now. (child)
10. Changjiang River is one of the longest \_\_\_\_\_ in China. (river)

答案: 1. knives 2. boxes 3. cards 4. buses 5. travellers 6. friends 7. boys 8. books  
9. children 10. rivers

**C组: 判断正误, 在正确的后面划“√”, 在错误的后面划“×”。**

1. A: My glasses is broken. (      )  
B: My glasses are broken. (      )
2. A: I want to buy two pairs of shoes. (      )  
B: I want to buy two shoes. (      )
3. A: I need a few ink. (      )                      B: I need a little ink. (      )
4. A: Don't eat too much meat. (      )  
B: Don't eat too much meats. (      )



5. A: May I borrow two radioes? ( )

B: May I borrow two radios? ( )

答案: 1 ~ 5 BABAB

## 二、名词所有格的构成

### 难点精讲

1. 单数名词的所有格, 只需在词尾加 's, 如: Lucy's pen 露西的钢笔
2. 以 s 结尾的复数名词的所有格, 只加 ', 如: the students' book 学生们的这本书
3. 不以 s 结尾的复数名词的所有格, 应加 's, 如: Children's Day 儿童节
4. 表示几个人共有的东西, 只需在最后的一个人的名词后加 's, 如: Lucy and Lily's bedroom 露西和莉莉的卧室。表示各自所有, 则每个名词都加 's, 如: Lucy's and Lily's desks 露西的桌子和莉莉的桌子
5. 名词所有格常用省略式, 省去被名词所有格修饰的名词, 如: at the doctor's 在医院诊所里
6. "of + 名词所有格", 通常作后置定语, 这种结构通常指整体中的部分或一个, 如:  
a friend of my father's 我父亲的一个朋友      the window of the room 房间的窗户

### 一讲一练

1. This is \_\_\_\_\_ bedroom. The twin sisters like it very much.

A. Anne and Jane

B. Anne's and Jane's

C. Anne's and Jane

D. Anne and Jane's

『析』此题考查名词所有格, 没有 A 和 C 这样的所有格形式, B 和 D 两种形式都有, B 的意思表示某物为两者分别所有, D 的意思表示某物为两者共同拥有, 本题中 this, is, bedroom, it 均为单数, 表明是一间卧室, 而不是两间, 故可知两者共同拥有一间卧室, 故选 D。

2. We all called at \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

A. my uncle

B. my uncle's

C. my uncles'

D. a friend of my uncle

『析』表示“某人的家(店)”这类地点, 所有格后面的词通常省去。故选 B。

3. I found \_\_\_\_\_ on the table at that time.

A. five cups of teas

B. five cup of tea

C. five cups of tea

D. five cup of teas

『析』此题考查名词的复数形式, tea 为不可数名词, 它的复数形式不可以直接加 s, 但可以加在容器上, 故选 C。

4. Twelve \_\_\_\_\_ were hurt, but no \_\_\_\_\_ were lost in the accident.

A. person; life

B. people; lives

C. peoples; lives

D. persons; life

『析』此题考查名词的复数形式, person, people 都可以表示人, 但 people 是集合名词, 表示复

数概念,只有当 people 表示民族时才可以与 a 连用或加-s,故 C 不对;life 的复数形式为 lives,A 中 person 和 D 中的 life 都没有使用复数形式。故选 B。

5. There's something important in \_\_\_\_\_.

A. paper of today

B. today newspaper's

C. today newspaper

D. today's newspaper

「析」此题考查名词所有格,有些表示时间、距离等无生命东西的名词,也可加's 构成所有格。故选 D。

6. His father is not an \_\_\_\_\_ doctor but a \_\_\_\_\_ doctor.

A. animal's; children's

B. animal; children

C. animal's; children

D. animal; children's

「析」兽医可以说 an animal doctor 或 a doctor for animal,但不可以说 an animal's doctor;儿科医生可以说 a children's doctor 或 a doctor for children。故选 D。

### D组:选择最佳答案填空

1. This is not your radio, but \_\_\_\_\_.

A. yours brother

B. your brother's

C. you brother's

D. yours brother's

2. September 10th is \_\_\_\_\_ Day.

A. Teacher

B. Teachers

C. Teacher's

D. Teachers's

3. Joan is \_\_\_\_\_ sister.

A. Mary and Jack

B. Mary's and Jack's

C. Mary's and Jack

D. Mary and Jack's

4. I will give you \_\_\_\_\_ to finish it.

A. two week's time

B. two week time

C. two weeks' time

D. two weeks time

5. March 8 is \_\_\_\_\_ Day.

A. Woman

B. Women

C. Women's

D. Woman's

6. Miss Smith is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Mary's mother's

B. Mary's mother

C. Mary mother's

D. mother's of Mary

答案:1~5 BDDCC 6. A

A book is the same today as it always was and it will never change.

好书千载常如新。

Live and learn. 活到老,学到老。

A little learning is a dangerous thing.

一知半解是危险的事。

A man can not spin and reel at the same time.

一心不能二用。

### 三、易混名词辨析

#### 难点精讲

##### 1. battle 与 war

都可译为“战争”。其区别: battle 指局部的战争、战役、战斗; war 指整体的战争。

##### 2. cloth, clothes, clothing 与 dress

(1) cloth 指“布”、“布料”。如: a dish cloth 一块擦碗布, a piece of cloth 一块布料。

(2) clothes 指具体的衣服, 包括内衣、外衣, 不能与数词连用。如:

I want to buy sports clothes. 我想买运动服。

(3) clothing 是服装的总称, 包括内衣、外衣, 还包括帽子、鞋袜、手套之类, 只用单数, 无复数。如:

Now people are all in their winter clothing. 现在人们都穿着冬装。

This is a factory that makes children's clothing. 这是家制童装的工厂。

(4) dress 作不可数名词时, 指外衣, 尤指社交场合穿的服装。作可数名词时, 常指连衣裙。

如:

He doesn't care much about dress. 他不太注意衣着。

She wore a blue dress last night. 她昨晚穿了件蓝色连衣裙。

##### 3. drawing, painting 与 picture

都可译为“画”。其区别: drawing 是用铅笔、钢笔、工具等画的画; painting 是用颜料画的画(油画、水彩画等); picture 可指 drawing, painting, photo 等。

##### 4. dinner 与 meal 的区别

dinner 是指“正餐(午饭或晚饭)”或“宴会”。如:

Let's go and have dinner together. 我们一起去吃饭吧。

We're having fish for dinner. 我们午饭吃鱼。

Come to dinner with us tonight. 今晚来和我们共进晚餐。

meal 是指“一餐(一顿饭)”而言。如:

What time do you usually have your meals? 你们通常什么时候用餐?

We take three meals a day. 我们每天吃三顿饭。

##### 5. family, house 和 home

都可翻译为“家”。其区别: family 指组成家庭的成员, 是“家人、家族、一家”的意思, 表示家族全体时视为单数, 表示成员时视为复数。house 指家居, 即建筑物。而 home 则指家庭, 包括家人、家居、家园。试比较:

He has a family of three. 他们一家有三口人。

She left home at the age of sixteen. 她16岁时离开了家。

He bought a very big house. 他买了一所大房子。

## 6. job 与 work

都可译为“工作”、“劳动”。其区别:job, work 是常用词, job 是可数名词, work 是不可数名词。试比较:

She got a job of washing clothes. 她得到了一份洗衣工作。

He has tried different jobs. 他尝试了各种不同的工作。

It takes a lot of work to build a building. 盖栋大楼要做大量的工作。

## 7. person, people 与 man 的区别

这三个词有共同之处,都有“人”的意思,但也有不同之处。

person 是指“人”(男人或女人),有单数形式,也有复数形式。people 是复数形式,指“人民;人们”,不能指一个人。man 专指“男人”也指“人类”(不用复数形式,不加冠词)试比较:

Two persons are waiting for you. 有两个人在等你。

He lived for the people and died for the people. 他为人民而生,为人民而死。

All men must die. 人必有一死。

## 8. problem 与 question

problem 和 question 都可译为“问题”,但它们所含的意思并不相同。

question 一般是指等待回答的“问题;提问”。

problem 一般是指等待解决(solve)或决定(decide)的“问题;难题”。试比较:

—May I ask some questions? 我可以问几个问题吗?

—That's no problem. I can lend you my money. 没问题,我可以把我的钱借给你。

## 9. table 与 desk

都可译为“桌子”,其区别:table 通常用于吃饭,游乐等。desk 用于读书或办公,并且大多附有抽屉,常被称为“书桌”、“课桌”、“办公桌”等。试比较:

We were at table when he arrived. 他来到时,我们正在吃饭。

There are many desks in the classroom. 教室里有许多课桌。

## 10. farmer 与 peasant

都可译为“农民”。其区别:farmer 很少种甚至不种自己吃的粮食,他们是面向国内外市场以土地为基础进行工业化生产的经营者,例如美国农民。而 peasant 是要亲自下农田种地,并以此为生的人。例如中国和印度的农民。

## 11. floor 与 ground

两者都有“地面、地上”的含义。其区别:floor 一般指室内的地上、地板、地面,而 ground 常指室外的地面,也可泛指地球表面。试比较:

He was sitting on the floor when I came in. 我进去时,他正坐在地板上。

The ground is wet now. It must have rained last night. 地面是湿润的,昨晚一定下雨了。

## 12. door 与 gate

都可译为“门”。其区别:

(1) door 一般指房子、房间、家具等的门,还可用于比喻意义。如:

Close the door when you go out. 出去的时候关上门。

Good luck is often the door to success. 好运常是成功的大门。

He lives next door to us. 他住在我们的隔壁。

(2) gate 指围墙、栅栏、篱笆等的开口处。如:

He walked through the gate into the garden. 他走过大门进了花园。

We'll meet at the school gate at 9. 我们9点在校门口集合。

### 13. sound 与 noise

sound 是泛指一般的声音,多做可数名词。如:

I was waiting for the sound of the other shoe! 我在等另外一只鞋子的声音!

The door was open, sounds came from the bedroom. 门开着,声音从卧室里传出来。

noise 是特指令人不愉快的嘈杂声、刺耳声等。可以作可数名词,也可做不可数名词。如:

But every night he heard the noise upstairs. 但是他每天晚上都听到楼上的噪音。

## 一讲一练

1. A: The children wear very good cloth to go to school today. ( )

B: The children wear very good clothes to go to school today. (✓)

【析】英文中 cloth, clothes, clothing 是易混词: cloth 是物质名词,意为“布”,没有复数形式,而 clothing 是指衣物的总称,也没有复数形式。clothes 是指衣服,但没有单数形式,如: This clothing is needed in warm countries. Her clothes are made of fine cloth. 英文中的 dress 则指较正规的服装,如: a school dress 校服, an evening dress 晚礼服。故 B 正确。

2. Which is the \_\_\_\_\_ to the bus stop, please?

A. road

B. way

C. street

D. address

【析】这是考察同义词辨析, road 是指较宽阔的大道,意为“乡间公路”,而 street 意为道路两边的建筑物较高,可视为街道之意,而 way 则多为要到达某地所要经过的途径,还可引申为方式、方法。而 address 则为“地址”。故选 B。如: There is a car running along the country road. / I live at 105 Park street. / Can you show me the way to the National Museum?

### E 组: 用 cloth, clothes, clothing 或 dress 的适当形式填空

1. Pass me the \_\_\_\_\_, I want to clean the windows.

2. This piece of \_\_\_\_\_ is long enough for you to make a shirt.

3. Cover the table with a new table \_\_\_\_\_, please.

4. He saw the spring \_\_\_\_\_ in the shop windows. He thought the shoes, caps and gloves there were quite beautiful.

5. That is a second hand \_\_\_\_\_ store. The shoes there are very cheap.

6. Look at his shirt and this coat, these are his working \_\_\_\_\_.

7. I'll buy two \_\_\_\_\_ for her.

答案: 1. cloth 2. cloth 3. cloth 4. clothing 5. clothing 6. clothes 7. dresses

### F 组: 用 family, house 或 home 填空

1. England became his second \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Please remember me to your \_\_\_\_\_.

3. When will the new \_\_\_\_\_ be built?

4. His \_\_\_\_\_ are waiting for him.

5. East, west, \_\_\_\_\_ is best.

6. She lives in a dark, small \_\_\_\_\_.

7. How many people are there in your \_\_\_\_\_?

8. "Haven't you any \_\_\_\_\_?" "No, they're dead."

9. He has a very happy \_\_\_\_\_ life.

答案: 1. home 2. family 3. house 4. family 5. home 6. house 7. family 8. family  
9. family

G组: 1. —What's your favourite subject, Mike?

—\_\_\_\_\_. It's interesting.

A. Toys                      B. Math                      C. T-shirts                      D. E-mail

2. The teacher said we needed to choose three \_\_\_\_\_ for the school concert.

A. farmers                      B. doctors                      C. drivers                      D. singers

3. At the foot of the hill you could hear nothing but the \_\_\_\_\_ of the running water.

A. shout                      B. noise                      C. voice                      D. sound

4. The restaurant is so popular here. Look, there are so many \_\_\_\_\_ here.

A. food                      B. dish                      C. people                      D. waiter

5. —What happened to you this morning?

—The teacher asked me for my \_\_\_\_\_ when I was late again.

A. meaning                      B. idea                      C. excuse                      D. answer

答案: 1 ~ 5 BDDCC

## 综合训练

### 一、选择最佳答案填空

1. Mum, I'm thirsty. Will you please give me some \_\_\_\_\_?

A. pencils                      B. cake                      C. water                      D. books

2. —What's the English for“电子邮件”?

—It's“\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. fax                      B. e-mail                      C. telephone                      D. ID

3. —If you want to go out of a cinema, which sign should you follow?

—It's \_\_\_\_\_.

A. EXIT                      B. ENTRANCE                      C. NO PARKING                      D. NO SMOKING

4. Jack bought a \_\_\_\_\_ in a shoe shop yesterday.

A. pair of shoes                      B. pairs of shoes                      C. pair of two shoes                      D. pair of shoe

5. Bob is looking at the \_\_\_\_\_ to find where Beihai Park is.

A. picture                      B. map                      C. card                      D. blackboard

6. —Would you like something to drink, \_\_\_\_\_ or coffee?

—Coffee, please.

A. fruit                      B. tea                      C. meat                      D. bread

7. Please keep quiet. If you make a lot of \_\_\_\_\_, you may disturb others.

A. voice                      B. noise                      C. sound                      D. singing

8. Mrs. Jenny gave us \_\_\_\_\_ on how to learn English well.

- A. some advices      B. many advices      C. some advice      D. an advice
9. After playing football for more than half an hour, the students took \_\_\_\_\_ rest.  
A. a few minute's      B. a few minutes'      C. little minute's      D. a little minutes'
10. —How far is it from your home to the school?  
—It's about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 10 minutes walk      B. 10 minute's walk  
C. 10-minutes walk      D. 10 minutes' walk
11. —My prize is different from \_\_\_\_\_.  
—But \_\_\_\_\_ is the same as mine.  
A. Dick; yours      B. Dick's; your      C. Dick's; your      D. Dick's; yours
12. —What do you think of the \_\_\_\_\_ —the Moonlight Sonata by Beethoven?  
—It sounds really wonderful.  
A. subject      B. music      C. book      D. animal
13. —Can you tell me when \_\_\_\_\_ is?  
—Yes. It's on the third sunday in June.  
A. Mother's Day      B. Father's Day      C. Tree Planting Day      D. Thanksgiving Day
14. Tom regards Nanjing as his second \_\_\_\_\_ because he has been here for over ten years.  
A. family      B. room      C. house      D. home
15. My skirt is very expensive, but \_\_\_\_\_ is even more expensive.  
A. she      B. Beibei      C. Beibei's
16. Excuse me, waiter. We're leaving. Can you bring me the \_\_\_\_\_, please?  
A. money      B. note      C. bill      D. list
17. Football is a popular \_\_\_\_\_ around the world.  
A. match      B. goal      C. game      D. play
18. —Thanks for giving me \_\_\_\_\_ I wanted.  
—You are welcome.  
A. the information      B. an information      C. the informations      D. information
19. Jilin City will become more beautiful \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in a few year's time      B. in a few years' time  
C. after a few years' time      D. after a few year's time
20. This is \_\_\_\_\_ bedroom. The twin sisters like it very much.  
A. Anne and Jane      B. Anne's and Jane's  
C. Anne's and Jane      D. Anne and Jane's
21. The waiter or the waitress usually gives us a \_\_\_\_\_ before we order dishes in a restaurant.  
A. menu      B. bill      C. list      D. form
22. There are many trees on \_\_\_\_\_ side of the street, and \_\_\_\_\_ of the trees is still increasing year by year.  
A. both; the number      B. either; the number  
C. both; a number      D. either; a number

23. —What always goes up but never comes down?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Age                      B. Water                      C. Air                      D. Temperature
24. Today is September 10th. It is \_\_\_\_\_ Day.
- A. Teachers                      B. Teachers'                      C. the Teachers'                      D. Teacher's
25. —What can I do for you, sir?  
—I'd like two \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. bottle of orange                      B. bottle of oranges  
C. bottles of orange                      D. bottles of oranges
26. —What's the \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
—It's June 22.
- A. time                      B. day                      C. date                      D. month
27. My school is about twenty \_\_\_\_\_ walk from here?
- A. minute                      B. minutes'                      C. minute's                      D. minutes
28. The little baby has two \_\_\_\_\_ already.
- A. tooth                      B. tooths                      C. teeth                      D. teeths
29. —What would you like, madam?  
—I'd like \_\_\_\_\_, please.
- A. two bottles of orange                      B. two bottles of oranges  
C. two bottle of orange                      D. two bottle of oranges
30. Several \_\_\_\_\_ are talking under the tree. And their \_\_\_\_\_ are swimming in the lake.
- A. woman; children                      B. woman; child  
C. women; children                      D. women; child
31. The sign "BUSINESS HOURS" can be seen in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. shop                      B. school                      C. park                      D. museum
32. Have you seen such big \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. a tomato                      B. tomato                      C. tomatoes                      D. tomatos
33. Next week we will have two \_\_\_\_\_ holiday.
- A. week                      B. week's                      C. weeks'                      D. weeks
34. We'll have a \_\_\_\_\_ holiday. What about going to the West Lake?
- A. two days                      B. two-day                      C. two-days                      D. two-days'
35. She has been in Tianjin for ten years. Tianjin has become her second \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. family                      B. house                      C. home                      D. room
36. There are few \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge. Let's go and buy some peas, carrots and cabbages.
- A. vegetables                      B. fruit                      C. meat                      D. eggs
37. Mr. Smith always has \_\_\_\_\_ to tell us.
- A. some good pieces of news                      B. some pieces of good news  
C. some good piece of news                      D. some piece of good news
38. If you like the chicken, you may have as \_\_\_\_\_ as you can.



- A. much                      B. many                      C. more                      D. little
39. —Are there any \_\_\_\_\_ on the farm?  
—Yes, there are some.
- A. horse                      B. duck                      C. chicken                      D. sheep
40. —Who made a phone call for me just now, David?  
—I don't know, but it was a girl's \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. sound                      B. number                      C. answer                      D. voice
41. I really don't know if I can borrow the book in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the library of the school                      B. the school's library  
C. the library of schools                      D. the school library
42. This is my camera. That one is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Lucy                      B. Lily's                      C. my sister                      D. my mothers
43. Ted, take some \_\_\_\_\_ to school. It's so hot that you may feel thirsty.
- A. bread                      B. bananas                      C. oranges                      D. juice
44. —Do you know the woman over there?  
—Yes, she's \_\_\_\_\_ aunt.
- A. Lily and Lucy                      B. Lily's and Lucy's  
C. Lily's and Lucy                      D. Lily and Lucy's
45. "I don't think that's a good \_\_\_\_\_ for parking in the wrong place. You'll have to pay the fine(罚金)." Said the policeman.
- A. idea                      B. excuse                      C. reason                      D. thought
46. —Can I help you, sir?  
—Yes, I'd like five \_\_\_\_\_ and some peas.
- A. potato                      B. tomatoes                      C. meat                      D. banana
47. Most students can go to college for further \_\_\_\_\_ in our city.
- A. education                      B. information                      C. technology                      D. science
48. We should have \_\_\_\_\_ in ourselves and we will make it if we have a try.
- A. success                      B. confidence                      C. progress                      D. knowledge
49. When I arrived, the Smiths \_\_\_\_\_ having supper at the table.
- A. are                      B. is                      C. was                      D. were
50. We had a \_\_\_\_\_ about how to protect our environment at yesterday's class meeting.
- A. discussion                      B. notice                      C. document                      D. magazine

bark up the wrong tree (非正式) 找错方向;精力集中在错误地方,捕风捉影

在美国,在猎人猎取浣熊时,用狗来找寻树上的浣熊。当树上没有浣熊而狗又对着树狂叫时,就是找错了方向。

He is barking up the wrong tree when he blames his troubles on bad luck.  
他碰到麻烦就怪运气不好,他怪错了。