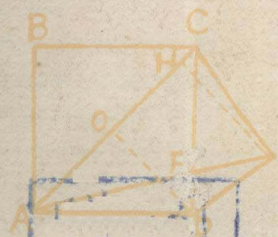


中学生复习丛书

英语



A B C D
E F G H
J K L M

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名词单数

1. Singular and plural nouns (pronouns)

singular	plural
a book	books
a bench	benches
a factory	factories
a wolf 狼	wolves
a child	children
a sheep	sheep
physics 物理	people

singular		plural	
I	am	we	
you	are	you	
he		they	are
she	is	these	
it		those	
this			
that			

Ex. 1 Give the plurals of the following words.

1. wish 2. foot 3. fox 4. potato 5. month 6. life
 7. roof 8. leaf 9. boy 10. negro 11. glass 12. eye
 13. country 14. watch 15. house 16. church 17. key
 18. youth 19. thief 20. baby 21. face 22. rose
 23. dustman 24. day 25. brother-in-law 26. yuan

27. dollar 28. American 29. class 30. tooth 31. football
32. goose 33. woman 34. German 35. Asian 36. Chinese
37. Englishman

Ex.2 Fill in the blanks with the right form of the given words.

1. two _____ (sheep) and two _____ (deer)
2. three sharp _____ (knife)
3. a lot of yellow _____ (leaf)
4. a dozen of _____ (handkerchief) 手帕
5. ten _____ (ox)
6. three _____ (boss)
7. nine _____ (inch) 英寸
8. two _____ (piano)
9. a good many _____ (hero) 英雄
10. few _____ (people)
11. plenty of _____ (brush) 圆笔 毛笔 刷子
12. a few _____ (day)
13. a great number of _____ (magazine) 杂志
14. these _____ (policeman)
15. these _____ (factory)
16. two _____ (tooth-brush)

Ex.3 Rewrite the following sentences, changing singular into plural. 复数

eg The boy has a knife.

The boys have knives.

1. The child came into the room.
2. The cat caught a mouse.
3. A wolf saw a sheep in the field.
4. The nurse carried a baby in her arms.
5. An ox is a useful animal.

→ 常考句型的总结.

6. A bird sang on the branch of a tree.

7. He is a Chinese.

8. That is a photo.

Ex.4 Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the given words.

1. There are police in the street. (is, are)

2. Ten years are a long time. (is, are)

3. Five thousand yuan are a lot of money. (is, are)

4. The boy with his dog is here. (is, are)

5. The boy and his dog are here. (is, are)

6. The people of Japan are (is, are) called Japanese.

7. People ~~knows~~ (know, knows) how to choose their (his their) leader.

8. Our team ~~has~~ (has, have) five heads ⁴ (head, heads) of cattle. has

9. "Who broke the window?" "It is (is, are) Henry and William." is

10. It is (is, are) they who are wrong.

11. The number of students in the class are (is, are) small.

12. A number of students are (is, are) waiting for the lesson to begin.

Ex.5 Put the following into English.

1. 他有两个孩子。他们都是学生。

2. 数学是一门学科，物理也是一门学科。

3. 那些男孩是我的同班同学。

4. 他们是欧洲人。

5. 美国人口中约有百分之十一是黑人。

Note:

1. 可数名词的复数形式通常是在单数形式后面加 "s"。以字母

“s”, “ch”, “sh”, “x” 结尾的词要加 “es”。以 “o” 结尾的词多数加 “es” 但少数直接加 “s”, 如, pianos, photos.

以 “f” 或 “fe” 结尾的词, 一般变 “f” 或 “fe” 为 “v” 加 “es”, 但有一些只加 “s”. 如 roofs, handkerchiefs.

以辅音字母加 y 结尾的词, 改 “y” 为 “i” 加 es, 如 city-cities,

2. 有些名词, 如 deer, sheep, fish, means 等, 单复数形式是一样的。复数名词 people 一词作 “人民” 解, 跟复数动词。

3. police, cattle 无单数, 跟复数动词。

fish 一词加 “es”, 表示多种鱼类。

4. mathematics, physics 等在通常情况下作单数用。如:

Mathematics is his best subject.

5. family, government, team, public 视情况而定。可跟单或复数动词。

6. 复合名词变成复数时, 有下列三种情况:

(1) 在词末加 s 或 es, 如 footballs 足球, tooth-brushes 牙刷。

(2) 在主体名词末加 s, 如 editors-in-chief 总编辑, vice-premiers 副总理。

(3) 两个构成部分都要变成复数, 如 women cadres 女干部, men doctors 男医生。

2. Uncountable nouns

I want a piece (sheet) of paper.

This is ink. This is a bottle of blue ink.

Ex.1 Put the following into English.

1. 一杯茶 _____

2. 一则新闻 _____

3. 一杯水 two jin of meat
4. 两斤肉 three bags of flour
5. 三袋面粉 four cakes of soap
6. 四块肥皂 five bowls of rice
7. 五碗饭 six kilograms of cotton
8. 六公斤棉花 seven bottles of milk
9. 七瓶牛奶 eight tins of sugar
10. 八罐糖 nine boxes of chalk
11. 九盒粉笔 ten tons of steel
12. 十吨钢 some piece of bread
13. 一些面包 a few piece of bread
14. 几片面包 a lot of work
15. 很多工作 some housework
16. 一些家务 a ten minute of talk
17. 一次十分钟谈话 a two-hour exam
18. 一次两小时的考试 a six mile walk
19. 一次六英里的步行 a
20. 一把十二英寸的尺 a twelve-years-old boy
21. 一个十二岁的男孩 a sixty mu farm
22. 一个六十亩的农场

Ex.2 Complete the following sentences.

1. These chains are made of gold (金).
2. The spoons are made of silver (银).
3. Those glasses are made of glass (玻璃).
4. Their life (生活) is very interesting.
5. The house is full of wood (木头).
6. They filled in the hole with sand (沙).
7. The balloon is full of air (空气).
8. They put a lot of food (食物) into the bags.

Ex.3 Put the following into English.

fill. 充满. 填满.

hole. 洞. 坑.

fill. 充满. 填满.

1. 这是油,这是一瓶油。
2. 那是咖啡,那是一杯咖啡。
3. 这是布,这是一块布。
4. 冰是冷的,火是热的,铁是硬的,棉花是软的。 *soft*
5. 这里有三碗热汤。 *Here have three bowls of hot soup.*
6. 我要一个信封和几张纸。
7. 桌上有一点点米。
8. 面盆里有很多开水。
9. 她上月发了一次烧,但是现在健康良好。 *health*
10. 这个月我们有很多工作要做。

Note: 一般说来,物质名词(如 water, sand, iron, cloth 等)和抽象名词(如 socialism, beauty, darkness 等)没有复数形式,物质名词可以用量词来表示数量。

3. much, many/a lot of (lots of)/little, a little/few, a few

many bags	much rice
a lot of (lots of) chairs	a lot of (lots of) work
few animals	little bread
a few boxes	a little sand

Ex:1 Fill in the blanks with many or much.

1. There are not many sheep at the foot of the mountains.
2. Is there much food on the table?
3. Has the man many wine?
4. There is not much treasure in the hole.
5. How many mistakes have you made in your dictation?

6. Have you many English novels?
7. How much chalk do you want?
8. How many boxes of chalk do you want?
9. You must not spend too much money on clothes.
10. Are there many fish in the basket?
11. You haven't much time if you want to catch that train.
12. You haven't many minutes to spare if you want to catch that train.

Ex.2 Fill in the blanks with many or much.

1. I doubt whether there'll be much time for seeing the sights of London, your train leaves at six o'clock.
2. I wonder if many people will be at the party.
3. He has so much money and I have so little.
4. There are too many mistakes in your exercise.
5. He has so much wine and ought not to drive his car home.
6. You can have as much milk as you want.
7. I know how much money it costs.
8. Many Englishmen like to spend their spare time working in their gardens.
9. "Many hands make light work."
10. Much time would be saved if you planned your work properly.
11. Much of what he says is true.
12. Many of us come from the country.

Ex.3 Fill in the blanks with little, a little, few, a few or a lot of.

1. I have a lot of Chinese novels but a few English novels.

2. Before liberation few children from the poor families were able to go to school.
3. The old man was very poor. He had a little money and had a little food. But he had few good friends.
4. My father is in Beijing now. He will be back in a few days.
5. The question is very difficult but a few pupils can answer it.
6. The question is very difficult, a lot of pupils can answer it.
7. There is still a little hope of our getting there in time. Let's hurry up.
8. There is a little hope of our getting there in time. What shall we do?
9. There are so many new words in the text that a lot of us can understand it.
10. Do you want any ink? There is little left in the ink-bottle.
11. I have nothing to say because I know very little about that.
12. I can answer his question because I know a few about the subject.
13. Have you many books? Yes, I have a few books.
14. Have they wasted much money? Yes, they have wasted a little money.

Ex.4 Put the following into English.

1. 我们有很多工作要做。
 2. 一分钟有多少秒?
 3. 他们需要很多木, 不需要很多铁。
 4. 步行到那里去要花我们很多时间吗?
- 8 Does it take us much time to get there on foot?

5. 他花很多钱买书。 *He spends much money to buy books.*

6. 做一顿饭不用很多煤。 *Not much Coal is needed in cooking a meat.*

7. 我们中间很少人每天晚上看电视。

8. 这些词我认识几个。

9. 这些词我认识不了几个。

10. 两位月球探险者在月球上停留了几个小时后, 又返回地球。

11. 他懂得一点历史。

12. 很多人喜欢在冬季游泳。

13. 还有很多事情要做。

14. 我们有很多人英语讲得很好。

Note:

1. **many** 和 **much** 多用于疑问句和否定句; **a lot of (lots of)** 多用于肯定句。

2. **little** 和 **few**, 表示“很少”“几乎没有”, 有否定的意思。

a little, a few 表示“有些”“几个”, 有肯定的意思。

few, a few 形容可数名词; **little, a little** 形容不可数名词。

3. **many** 和 **much** 在下列情况下可用于肯定句(见 Ex 2):

(1) 由 **if (whether)** 引起的间接引语中; (2) 在 **so, too, as, how** 等词之后; (3) 修饰主语; (4) 单独使用等。

4. 近年来, 英、美人已有在肯定句中使用 **much, many** 的。

4. **a great number of, a great deal of/
a good many, a large amount of,
a large quantity of/plenty of**

count	mass
a great (large) number of tractors	a great (good) deal of sugar
a good many people	a large amount of money
	a large quantity of salt
plenty of books	plenty of food

Ex.1 Choose the correct answer.

1. There is a large quantity of rice in the store. (number, quantity)
2. There are a great number of boys in the school. (number, deal)
3. There are a good many people in the market. (deal, many)
4. The newspaper gives us a great number of news. (number, deal)
5. They produce sugar in a small quantity. (number, quantity)
6. There is plenty of water in the well. (a good many, plenty of)
7. Our school needs a great number of new desks. (a great deal of, a great number of)
8. They need a great deal of coal and iron. (a great deal of, a great number of)
9. We get in a large quantity of apples and oranges. (a large number of, a large quantity of)
10. John got a great deal of sympathy but little help. (a great deal of, a great number of)

Ex.2 Put the following into English.

1. 这剧院能容纳大量的人。
2. 不忙, 时间还很充裕。
3. 那个偷了一笔钱的人被警察抓走了。
4. 他们买了大批英语杂志。
5. 我花了大量的时间阅读。
6. 游泳池里还有充足的水。
7. 农民每年收获大量稻米。
8. 工人们打算在这里建造很多工厂。

5. Possessive: of/'s

名词所有格

Liu Ying's mother

the pupils' books

today's newspaper

the works of Marx and Engels

the name of this book

This is my sister's book.

This book is my sister's.

The windows of the room are open.

Ex.1 Put the following into English.

1. 农民家庭 Peasants' family
2. 人民军队 People's army
3. 儿童读物 Children's reading
4. 一天的工作 a day's work
5. 李明的朋友的父亲 The father of Li Ming's friend
6. 狄更斯 (Dickens) 和马克·吐温的作品 _____
7. 月球的表面 _____
8. 影片的名字 _____
9. 中华人民共和国 _____
10. 路的尽头 _____
11. 猴子的尾巴 _____
12. 校史 _____

Ex.2 Put the following into English.

1. 李明的书在桌上。
2. 这些是李明和张华的杂志。
3. 今天是新学期的第一天。

4. 华盛顿是美国的首都。
5. 星期六是一周的最后一天。
6. 他出身于工人家庭。
7. 我知道这本小说的名字。
8. 这是今天的报纸。
9. 那是我父亲的照片。
10. 墙上有一幅中国地图。
11. 他是李明和李东的父亲。
12. 约翰的妻子的名字是玛丽。
13. 大象的鼻子很长。
14. 这个房间是我哥哥的。
15. 让我们到老师的办公室去。

Note:

1. 表示有生命的东西的名词所有格是在这个名词的末尾加“s”。如果这个名词是复数的话,则在s后面加“'”。如: the pupil's books; the pupils' books.

2. 表示无生命的东西的名词的所有关系,一般用“of”短语表示,如: the windows of the room.

3. 如果表示有生命的东西的名词较长,常用“of”短语结构,如 the works of Marx and Engels.

4. 有些指时间、距离、国家、地理、集体的名称等无生命的东西的名词,也可以用“s”构成所有结构,而且使用越来越广泛。如 today's paper, five minutes' walk, our country's plan(s).

5. 有时,一些名词能直接起定语作用,不必用所有格,如 the school gate.

6. 有些名词的所有格代表特定的地方,如 the barber's (理发店), at Li Ming's (在李明的家)

7. 比较级常用名词的所有格表示省略,如, my bike is better (faster) than Li Ming's