



We learn English to use it and we use it to learn.


名师讲语法

初中英语语法例解与训练

□ 丛书主编 汤惠民 沈启智

□ 分册主编 刘良玉



 湖北教育出版社



We learn English to use it and we use it to learn.

名师讲语法

初中英语语法例解与训练

丛书主编


汤惠民 沈启智

分册主编

刘良玉

编者

刘良玉 邓昌绪 刘培芳 许利芬

 湖北教育出版社

(鄂)新登字 02 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

初中英语语法例解与训练/刘良玉分册主编. —武汉:湖北教育出版社,2006

(名师讲语法)

ISBN 7-5351-4531-0

I.初… II.刘… 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(2006)第 015771 号

出版 发行:湖北教育出版社
网址:<http://www.hbedup.com>

武汉市青年路 277 号
邮编:430015 电话:027-83619605
邮购电话:027-83669149

经 销:新 华 书 店
印 刷:文字六〇三厂印刷
开 本:880mm×1230mm 1/32
版 次:2006 年 4 月第 1 版
字 数:145 千字

(441021·湖北襄樊盛丰路 45 号)
5.5 印张
2006 年 4 月第 1 次印刷
印数:1-8 000

ISBN 7-5351-4531-0/G·3781

定价:11.00 元

如印刷、装订影响阅读,承印厂为你调换



在强调语言学习交际性的今天，中学英语教学常以语法为难啃的鸡肋，食之无味，弃之不能。作为从事中学英语教学与研究多年的教师，我们并不赞同“淡化”语法的说法。事实证明，许多情况下，我们学生的语法掌握得并不好。我们认同关于“Communication（语言交际）= Knowledge（语言知识）+ Situation（语用情景）”的定位，我们赞成让学习者通过观察真实语言，掌握其中规则，培养语法意识，并能通过切实有效的训练提高自己在不同语境中使用语法和词汇的能力，为此我们编写了本套丛书。

本书内容与特点如下：



语法项目 全书共含 14 个单元（UNITS），每个 UNIT 中涉及一个语法项目，覆盖《初中英语教学大纲》中的“语法项目表”（同时也是中考大纲内容），并充分参考了《九年义务教育英语课程标准》以及现行教材各相应年段的有关内容。



语法要点 每个 UNIT 列出语法要点（POINTS）若干，或为简单描述，或给典型结构。该要点的筛选与确立主要基于以下两点考虑：一为需要熟练掌握的基本结构或重点；二是学习中易混易错之处，即难点。本书既反映了英语教学与考试的要求，又是编者多年教学经验的宝贵结晶。



例句与解析 在各语法要点（POINTS）之后，给出典型例句（EXAMPLES）和简要解说（EXPLANATIONS），均为表格形式，方便对照，一目了然。

这是一本例句的语法（Exemplified Grammar）：希望学习者通过观察一定数量的典型例句领悟语法的三维性，即“结构形式

(Language Form) + 语言意义 (Language Meaning) + 语言运用 (Language Use)”; 从而掌握真实语言运用中的语法，为正确得体地使用英语语法打下良好基础。

结合典型例句，给出简要解析 (EXPLANATIONS)，分析说明其中的形式结构，以及相应的语义或可能产生的差异，指出相应的语言运用或功能。



提示 在需要时，以“提示” (TIPS) 形式提供与某项语法结构相关的知识，特别是适用该项语法的词汇，我们认为，语法不只是孤立死板的条文，应该而且需要通过具体词汇来掌握其使用，这也是一本词汇的语法。结合该项语法要点，提供可能涉及的词汇，为学习者提供可靠资料并在今后的语言实际运用中得到有效帮助。



训练 每个 UNIT 结尾处为 PRACTICE，根据本 UNIT 内容，提供多种形式的训练，尽可能采用语段形式，为读者提供符合贴近实际、变化多样的充分语境，在实际中学习（或复习）运用所学语法知识。希望本书成为“运用中学习语法”的良好范例，尤其注意与常见规则有所出入的习惯用法，即真实语言中运用语法的要求。

汤惠民 沈启智

2006 年 4 月



| | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------|
| UNIT 1 | Parts of Speech (词类) / 1 |
| UNIT 2 | Word Formation (构词法) / 5 |
| UNIT 3 | Nouns (名词) / 9 |
| UNIT 4 | Pronouns (代词) / 18 |
| UNIT 5 | Numerals (数词) / 32 |
| UNIT 6 | Prepositions (介词) / 39 |
| UNIT 7 | Conjunctions (连词) / 52 |
| UNIT 8 | Adjectives (形容词) / 58 |
| UNIT 9 | Adverbs (副词) / 68 |
| UNIT 10 | Articles (冠词) / 76 |
| UNIT 11 | Verbs (动词) / 84 |
| UNIT 12 | Kinds of Sentences (句子种类) / 124 |
| UNIT 13 | Members of Sentences (句子成分) / 132 |
| UNIT 14 | Types of Sentences (句子类型) / 139 |
| | Keys / 155 |

Unit 1

Parts of Speech

词 类

Point

根据词义、句法作用和形式特征分为十大词类。

| EXAMPLES | EXPLANATIONS |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| book, water, clerk, evening, violin, matter, friend | noun (名词): 表示人或事物的名称。 |
| I, them, this, what, someone | pronoun (代词): 用来代替名词或名词词组。 |
| big, nice, old, healthy, scary | adjective (形容词): 用以修饰名词, 表示人或事物的特征。 |
| one, nineteen, first, twelfth, hundred | numeral (数词): 表示数量或顺序。 |
| come, take, help, afford, think, is, were | verb (动词): 表示动作或状态。 |
| here, today, really, then, soon | adverb (副词): 修饰动词、形容词或其他副词。 |
| a (an), the | article (冠词): 用在名词前帮助说明名词所指的人或事物。 |
| of, to, in, with, from | preposition (介词): 表示名词、代词等和句中其他词的关系。 |



| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| and, or, but, so | conjunction (连词): 用来连接词与词、短语与短语或句与句。 |
| oh, alas, hello, hi | interjection (感叹词): 表示说话时的喜悦、惊讶等情感, 不在句中担任成分。 |

TIPS

1. 名词、代词、形容词、数词、动词和副词在句中独立担任成分, 我们称之为实词; 冠词、介词、连词和感叹词不能在句中独立担任成分, 我们称之为虚词。

2. yes 和 no 可列入副词一类, 因为它们很像用作句子独立成分的副词。

3. 英语里有不少词根据在句子中的功能, 可属于几个不同词类, 如 study 既可属于动词, 亦可属于名词; fast 既可属于副词, 亦可属于形容词; after 既可是介词与连词, 又可是副词。

Practice 1

Tell which part of speech each underlined word is, and then write the letter in the brackets.

A 名词 B 形容词 C 副词 D 动词 E 代词
F 冠词 G 数词 H 介词 I 连词 J 感叹词

- () 1. She works harder than you.
- () 2. The glass works is near the station.
- () 3. He fired his gun into the air.
- () 4. The house is on fire.
- () 5. We are much stronger than you.
- () 6. What a good student she is!
- () 7. What did you do last Sunday?
- () 8. Mr. Smith has worked in this school since 1995.
- () 9. I have lived here since I was born.

- () 10. Anna will get up earlier tomorrow than today.
- () 11. She told me she missed the early bus.
- () 12. How do we deal with our problem?
- () 13. How hard they are working!
- () 14. At last, I've found the job I enjoy.
- () 15. A cheap watch won't last as long as the more expensive ones.
- () 16. I'll help clean up the city parks.
- () 17. We must keep the classroom clean.
- () 18. In the evening I used to chat with my grandmother.
- () 19. They came in different colors.
- () 20. Why don't you color the dog brown?
- () 21. There is no computer in my study.
- () 22. I decide to study harder than before.
- () 23. He got to the classroom after seven yesterday.
- () 24. Did you watch TV after your mother left home?
- () 25. Please close the window for me.
- () 26. I have two close friends in my class.
- () 27. Be sure to telephone me when you get home.
- () 28. I forgot to tell him my telephone number.
- () 29. What do you do before you go to bed?
- () 30. Lucy finished doing her homework before four o'clock.
- () 31. Do you want a go?
- () 32. No matter where you go, you must be careful.
- () 33. I'm only going to pack light clothes.
- () 34. Turn off the light when you leave the room.
- () 35. It is time to light up.
- () 36. There is a coal mine at the foot of the mountain.
- () 37. This pen is yours. That one is mine.
- () 38. That shop isn't open on Sundays.
- () 39. Why don't you open the windows?





- () 40. He told me he had an important meeting to attend.
- () 41. Jim can water the flowers for us when we are away.
- () 42. There is no water on the moon.
- () 43. The Chinese people are very friendly.
- () 44. You must do your homework as carefully as you can.
- () 45. My grandparents have different tastes from me.
- () 46. May I taste your home-made jam?
- () 47. No smoking here!
- () 48. —Will you have another cake? —No, thank you.
- () 49. I have nothing to do on Sunday.
- () 50. The new movie has been on for more than a week.



Unit 2

Word Formation

构词法

Point

构词法有三种,即转化、合成和派生。

| EXAMPLES | EXPLANATIONS |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| classroom, something, reading-room blackboard, guidebook, worldwide, a four-foot-long box, a blue-eyed boy | compounding (合成法): 由两个或更多的词合成一个词。有的合成词之间用连字符,有的则不用。合成词有合成名词、合成形容词等。 |
| worker, quickly, careful, kindness, unhappy, mistake, dishonest, retell | derivation (派生法): 通过加前缀或后缀改变词性或构成另一个词。 |
| colour (<i>n.</i>)—colour (<i>v.</i>) dry (<i>adj.</i>)—dry (<i>v.</i>) | conversion (转换法): 由一个词类转化为另一词类。 |

Practice 2

I. Rewrite the sentence without changing the meaning.

1. Take care not to dirty your clothes.

Be _____ not to dirty your clothes.

2. He sings so well that almost everyone knows him.

He is a very famous _____.

3. I was told to write the composition again.

I was told to _____ the composition.



4. My father didn't agree with me about this.

My father _____ with me about this.

5. The teacher regards the students as his friends.

The teacher is very _____ to the students.

6. He told me that the trip was not pleasant.

He told me that the trip was _____.

7. This experience is not easily forgotten.

This experience is very _____.

8. The man is so poor that he doesn't have a home of his own.

The man is _____ because he is very poor.

9. There was a heavy rain yesterday.

It was very _____ yesterday.

10. I want to be a person working or studying in an area of science when I grow up.

I want to be a _____ when I grow up.

II. Complete the following sentences, changing the form of the given words.

11. I'm leaving for New York tomorrow and will _____ (turn) to China next month.

12. About half of the lakes in Wuhan have _____ (appear) since 1949.

13. We held a sports meeting _____ (success) last month.

14. What a _____ (fun) story you've told!

15. There were no _____ (visit) here because of the bad weather.

16. The boy is so _____ (care) that he is always making mistakes.

17. I felt very _____ (fool) when I realized what I had done.

18. It's _____ (fair) of you to say so! I can't agree with you.

19. I'd like to thank you for sending money to "Animal Helpers", an _____ (organize) set up to help disabled people.

20. The film is so _____ (interest) that I am _____ (interest) in it.

21. It is _____ (possible) for me to finish the job in such a short time.



22. We are going to enjoy the _____ (beautiful) of the beach during the vacation.
23. It was _____ (polite) of you to speak with food in your mouth.
24. The bed is so _____ (comfort) that I can't go to sleep at all.
25. _____ (tell) what I said just now.
26. I've got an _____ (invite) from Vera but I can't accept it.
27. "Will you please move the heavy box for me?" he asked _____ (nervous).
28. The _____ (cloud) weather will last a few days in this week.
29. After the _____ (discuss), we decided on the date of the meeting.
30. The sea water tasted _____ (salt).

III. Most of the sentences contain one mistake. Correct it or tick it.

31. There are some woman doctors talking in the next room.
32. She is looking after a blue-eye baby.
33. That four-feet-long box is too heavy for me to move.
34. We were surprised to see the five-years-old boy swim in winter.
35. She is a good-tempered teacher. We all like her.
36. We have twenty-two boys students in our class. They all like sports.
37. These man-making machines can do many dangerous things for us.
38. These foreigners came from English-spoken countries. We can learn English from them.
39. As soon as my grandpa fell down in the street, two passers-by sent him to a hospital nearby.
40. Take the non-stopped train and you can get to the town much earlier.

IV. Complete the passage using the proper form of the given words.

I was very (41) _____ (luck) when I was young. I had many friends. We loved (42) _____ (walk) in the parks and by the river. We walked the whole city, I'm sure. Later we (43) _____ (travel) on our bicycles down the busy streets, into (44) _____ (crow) Chinatown. Whenever we came to a market, we would stop and walk around it. We enjoyed looking at (45) _____ (usual) ornaments and foods. We walked past the stalls, the (46) _____



(beg), the blankets (47) _____ (lay) out on the pavement and the stall owners watching us (48) _____ (care) to see if we would buy anything. At the end of these long (49) _____ (walk) around the markets, we would travel home with our baskets full of treasures and (50) _____ (junk).



Unit 3

Nouns

名 词

表示人、事物、地方、现象或抽象概念等的名称的词都叫名词。

Point 1 可数名词和不可数名词(Countable or Uncountable Nouns)

| EXAMPLES | EXPLANATIONS |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Countable nouns: an apple two apples a dress some dresses a story many stories | 可以计数的名词是可数名词。 可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。表示一个用单数,表示两个以上用复数。使用时需要加冠词或其他限定词。 |
| Uncountable nouns: paper some paper broccoli much broccoli clothing a piece of clothing | 不可以计数的名词是不可数名词。它们前面不能用不定冠词 a/an, 一般没有复数形式。 |

TIPS

1. 有一些名词既可以充当可数名词,也可以充当不可数名词。如 ice cream, salad, chicken 等。
2. 有些不可数名词在添加-s 时有不同含义。如: cloth(布)——clothes(衣服), glass(玻璃)——glasses(眼镜), work(工作)——works(著作)。
3. 不可数名词前必须用一定的“单位词”才能表示数或量。如 a piece of paper / advice / meat / news, two drops of water, six bottles of milk, a block of ice。
4. 可数名词表示复数时可用以下词语修饰: many, a few, few, some, plenty of, a lot of, lots of; 不可数名词则用 much, a little, little, a lot of, lots of, plenty of, some 等表示“多少”。

名词的复数(The Plural Form of Nouns)

A: 规则的形式(Regular Form)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| book—books desk—desks bag—bags games—games key—keys boy—boys | <p>一般情况在可数名词词尾加-s 构成复数形式, 在清辅音后读 /s/, 在浊辅音和元音后读/z/。</p> |
| bus—buses box—boxes match—matches brush—brushes | <p>以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的词在词尾 加-es, 读/iz/。</p> |
| price—prices case—cases orange—oranges | <p>以 ce, se, ze, (d)ge 等结尾的词 加-s, 读/iz/。</p> |
| comedy—comedies family—families strawberry—strawberries party—parties | <p>以辅音字母加 y 结尾的词变 y 为 i, 再加-es, 读/iz/。</p> |
| knife—knives wife—wives half—halves thief—thieves chief—chiefs roof—roofs | <p>以 f 或 fe 结尾的词把 f 或 fe 变 为 v, 再加-es, 读/vz/。有些直 接加-s。</p> |
| radio—radios photo—photos tomato—tomatoes hero—heroes | <p>多数以 o 结尾的词加-s, 但有些 词加-es, 都读/z/。</p> |

B: 不规则的形式(Irregular Form)

| EXAMPLES | EXPLANATIONS |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| foot—feet tooth—teeth man—men woman—women mouse—mice goose—geese | 变内部的元音字母构成复数。 |
| fish—fish deer—deer sheep—sheep series—series Chinese—Chinese Japanese—Japanese | 有些名词单数、复数同形。 |
| child—children ox—oxen | 有些名词词尾发生变化构成复数。 |


TIPS

1. 名词 news 形式上是复数,但实际上是单数。
2. 有些学科的名称,单词本身词尾为 s,应把它们作为名词单数看。如 maths, physics, politics。
3. 合成词一般是在主体词上变复数。如 lookers-on, story-tellers 等。没有主体词的在词尾加-s 构成复数,如 grown-ups 等。
4. 由 man 和 woman 构成的合成词,两个词都要变为复数。如: a man cook—men cooks, a woman doctor—women doctors。
5. 有些名词只有复数形式。如 trousers, jeans, cross-roads, socks, scissors, pants, glasses。


Point 3

专有名词(Proper Noun)

| EXAMPLES | EXPLANATIONS |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Gina, Tony, Smith China, Beijing, America, the Great Wall, Hyde Park | 专有名词是指人、地方、团体、机构等特有的名称。首字母要大写。 专有名词前,一般不加冠词。 |

