

中学英语语法 精讲精练

(附标准化试题答案)

北京师范大学附属中学 奉端英 等编著

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（附模拟试题与答案）

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内 容 简 介

为了帮助广大中学生及自学英语者学习和掌握英语语法知识，北京师范大学附属中学几位具有丰富教学经验的英语教师专门编写了这本《中学英语语法精讲精练》（附标准化试题答案）。

本书根据中学英语教学大纲所规定的英语语法知识范围，紧密联系中学生的实际，对中学英语语法知识作了全面系统的归纳和讲解，书中列举了大量实例，在每个语法项目后配有标准化试题并在书后附有试题答案。

本书内容包括三大部分：1.语法学基本知识归纳讲解（按中学英语语法系统顺序编排）。2.语法学知识标准化试题。3.试题答案。

本书具有准确、精练、实用三大特点，是中学生学习英语的良师益友。它也可作为中学英语教师的教学参考书。

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编写说明

为了帮助广大中学生及自学英语者学好英语语法知识，我们根据初、高中英语教科书中出现的语法知识编写了这本书，作为中学生学习并掌握语法知识的补充参考材料。

《中学英语语法精讲精练》（附标准化试题答案）一书是按照中学英语教学大纲所规定的英语语法知识范围编写的一本英语语法实用工具书。本书紧密联系中学生的实际，对中学英语语法知识做了比较全面系统的概括和讲解。在内容上力求做到全面、系统、精练、重点突出。在形式上力求新，有些语法知识用图表解释，易于理解。编排上做到便于学习者查阅，在知识的运用和能力的转化上也给了足够的重视。

本书内容包括三大部分：1.语法学基本知识归纳讲解（举出大量的英语例句）。2.各项语法学知识的练习题（标准化试题）。3.练习题的答案。

本书适合于中学生和同等学历的人学习使用，也可作为中学英语教师的教学参考书。

本书由北京师范大学附属中学具有丰富教学经验的英语教师辜端英、冯惠兰、张明珠、刘九平、张秋华、卢文敬编写。

由于我们水平有限，书中一定有缺点和不足甚至错误，切望批评指正。

编者

1990年1月

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1. 名词的复数形式 (The Plural Number of Nouns)

可数名词的复数形式有如下几种情况:

(1) 规则变化:

构 成	读 音	例 词	
以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的 名词加-es	es 读 [iz]	box	boxes
		watch	watches
以辅音字母加y结尾的名 词, 把y变i, 加-es	es 读 [z]	story	stories
		factory	factories
以辅音字母加o结尾的名 词, 常加-es	es 读 [əz]	potato	potatoes
		tomato	tomatoes
以辅音字母加o结尾的名 词, 少数加-s	s 读 [z]	piano	pianos
		photo	photos
以元音字母加o结尾的名 词, 加-s	s 读 [z]	radio	radios
		zoo	zoos
以f或fe结尾的名词, 改 f或fe为v:s	v:s 读 [vz]	knife	knives
		leaf	leaves
其他名词一般加-s	清辅音后读 [s] 浊辅音、元音后读 [z] [s][z][dʒ]后读 [iz] 在[t]后与[t]读 [tz] 在[d]后与[d]读 [dz]	book map page student word	books maps pages students words

(2) 不规则变化:

构 成	例 词
词根加-en	ox oxen child children
元音交替	woman women tooth teeth
形式不变	fish fish sheep sheep

练习 1

1. 把下列每组词中正确的复数形式的标号填入括号中

() 1. a. women b. womans

() 2. a. sheeps b. sheep

() 3. a. rose b. roses

() 4. a. shoes b. shoe

() 5. a. knifes b. knives

() 6. a. months b. monthes

() 7. a. glass b. glasses

() 8. a. families b. familyes

() 9. a. photos b. photoes

() 10. a. boys b. boies

() 11. a. foots b. feet

() 12. a. radioes b. radios

() 13. a. children b. childs

() 14. a. boxs b. boxes

() 15. a. shipes b. ships

2. 人称代词和物主代词 (Personal and Possessive Pronouns)

名称	语法意义	形 式								
人称	起代替人或事物的作用	主格	I	you	she	he	it	we	you	they
代词	宾格	me	you	her	him	it	us	you	them	
物主	表示所属关系	形容词性	my	your	her	his	its	our	your	their
代词	名词性	mine	yours	hers	his	its	ours	yours	theirs	

We are middle-school students.

我们是中学生(人称代词主格)。

Please pass these pens to them.

请把这些钢笔递给他们(人称代词宾格)。

My mother is a teacher.

我妈妈是一名教师(物主代词形容词性)。

These schoolbags are theirs.

这些书包是他们的(物主代词名词性)。

练习 2

(1) 选择填空

1. sister usually does homework in the evening.
a. He...she b. Him...her c. His...her
2. There is a big desk behind .
a. me b. my c. mine
3. You must wait for .
a. we b. our c. us
4. She studies harder than .
a. he and I b. him and me c. I and he
5. Do you know ?
a. they b. them c. their
6. pencil is here. Where are ?
a. My...theirs b. Mine...theirs
c. My...theirs
7. On Sundays their parents often take to the park.
a. their b. they c. them
8. Most of sing well.

- a.them b.their c.they
9. There are many books on the table. Some are ___, others are ___.
 a.my...your b.mine...yours c.mine...her's
10. Please come and play with ___.
 a.I b.me c.mine

(2) 指出错误地方的标号

- () 1. The watch is my. It isn't his.
 a. my b. his
- () 2. Which jacket is Marys?
 a. Which b. Marys
- () 3. Pass I the English book, please.
 a. I b. me
- () 4. Please come here and have mine seat.
 a. here b. mine
- () 5. Your handwriting is good, but hims is
 a. Your b. hims
- better.

3. 动词be (verb to be)

动词be有三种形式。它们分别与不同的人称相对应。

(1) 肯定式和否定式如下：

I am	We are
You are	
He is	
She is	

(not)a student. You are (not) students.

It is (not) a cock. They are (not) cocks.

(2) 疑问式及其简略回答：

Am I...? Yes, you are.	Are you...? Yes, I am.	Is he(she, it)...? Yes, he(she, it) is.
No, you aren't No, we(you)aren't.	No, I'm not. Yes, we are.	No, he(she, it) isn't. Yes, they are.
Are we...? No, we(you)aren't.	Are you...? No, we aren't.	Are they...? No, they aren't.

练习 3

填入动词be (am, is, are)

- There not a pencil on the desk.
- I have many books. They all white.
- How many days there in a week?
- Mary a young teacher.
- Jack and Mike good friends.
- you a driver? Yes, I not.
- You her sister, n't you?
- They in Class 3, Grade 2.
- The girl often late for school.
- These books on the table.

4. There be结构

“There is (are) + 某物 (某人) + 某地 (某时)”句型大致相当于汉语“某地 (某时) 有某物 (某人)”的说法。句中is (are) 和后面所跟的名词在数方面须一致。

①肯定和否定形式:

There is a house in the picture. 图画中有一间

房子。

There are some trees near the house. 房子周围有些树。

There isn't a horse under the tree. 树下没有马。

There aren't any cows behind the house. 房子后面没有牛。

Is there a horse under the tree? 树下有匹马吗?

Yes, there is. 是的, 有。 No, there isn't. 不, 没有。

Are there any cows behind the house? 房子后面有牛吗?

Yes, there are (some) 是的, 有一些。 No, there aren't (any). 不, 没有。

How many hours are there in a day? 一天中有多少个小时?

There are twenty-four hours in a day. 一天有24小时。

练习 4

填入适当的be动词

1. How many seasons there in a year?

2. There not any books on the desk.

3. There some ink in the bottle.

4. There some apple trees in the park.

5. There not any cups on the table.

6. There some meat on the plate.
7. there any books in your bag?
8. there any water in the bowl? Yes, there some.
9. There a table and three chairs in the room.
10. there any bread on the plate? No, there any.

5. 基数词 (Cardinal Numbers)

100以内的基数词如下表:

1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one
2 two	12 twelve	29 twenty-nine
3 three	13 thirteen	30 thirty
4 four	14 fourteen	40 forty
5 five	15 fifteen	50 fifty
6 six	16 sixteen	60 sixty
7 seven	17 seventeen	70 seventy
8 eight	18 eighteen	80 eighty
9 nine	19 nineteen	90 ninety
10 ten	20 twenty	100 one hundred

注: ①从13—19都以-teen [ti:n] 结尾。

②从20—90等十位数的整数都以ty [ti] 结尾。

③其余的十位数与个位数之间须用连字号“-”, 如:

twenty-five, eighty-six

练习 5

判断并改错

1. There are fourty people in our class.
2. She is twenty two years old.
3. There are fifteen girls under the tree.
4. Marx was already fivety when he began to study English.

5. Please pass me twelf apples.

6. 词类 (Parts of Speech)

名 称	意 义	例 词
名词(缩写为n.)	表示人或事物的名称	book, tree, boy
冠词(art.)	用在名词前帮助说明名词所指的人或事物	a(an), the
代词(pron.)	用来代替名词、形容词或数词	we, that, his
形容词(adj.)	用以修饰名词, 表示人或事物的特征	fat red, big
数词(num.)	表示数量或顺序	one, first, thirty
动词(v.)	表示动作或状态	read, go, be
副词(adv.)	修饰动词、形容词或其他副词	not, too, here
介词(prep.)	表示名词、代词等和句中其他词的关系	in, on, under
连词(conj.)	用来连接词与词、短语与短语或句与句	and, or
感叹词(int.)	表示说话时的喜悦、惊讶等情感	oh, hello

练习 6

(1) 在必要的地方填入适当的冠词

1. There is ___ old story, and it's ___ interesting story.
2. Here is ___ exercise-book, and it is yours.
3. Mary is ___ American girl. She is ___ middle-school student.
4. We often have sports in ___ afternoon.

5. Which is heavier, ____ horse or ____ elephant?
6. There is a young man walking in ____ street.
7. In ____ winter, we usually go skating.
8. What's in the sky? ____ sun, ____ moon or ____ stars.
9. We go back to school in ____ September.
10. Look! ____ policeman is talking to ____ little child.

(2) 填入适当介词

1. There is some meat ____ the plate.
2. We must study hard ____ the people.
3. Ling ling's grandpa often tells her ____ her past.
4. Help yourself ____ some apples.
5. He is going to get ____ the bus at the next stop.
6. We are listening ____ the radio now.
7. Her father often takes her to the park ____ Sunday morning.
8. Please put the box ____ the table.
9. Betty is looking ____ his pen.
10. She was born ____ June 6, 1974.
11. My sister is good ____ maths and I do well ____ English. We all work hard ____ them.
12. Take good care ____ yourself.
13. We have classes ____ Monday ____ Friday.
14. I was late for the meeting the day ____ yesterday.
15. There are many horses ____ the tree.

7. 特殊疑问句及其回答 (Some Special Questions and Answers)

(1) 以疑问代词what, who, which, whose等疑问代词或疑问副词where, why, how等引导的疑问句为特殊疑问句。

(2) 这种疑问句不能用yes或no回答。

(3) 这种疑问句朗读时须用降调。

(4) 特殊疑问句的语序大都是疑问词+一般疑问句的语序, 但也有一部分与陈述句语序相同。

What's this? It's a pen.

这是什么? 这是支钢笔。

What are these? They are watches.

这些是什么? 这些是手表。

What's your name? My name is Lulu

你叫什么名字? 我叫鹿鹿。

What's your father? He is a doctor.

你爸爸是干什么的? 他是个医生。

What's in the box? There is a ball (are

盒子里有什么? two balls) in the box.

盒子里有个球(两个球)。

What day is today? Today is Sunday.

今天是星期几? 今天是星期日。

What's the date today? Today is June, 6.

今天是多少号? 今天是6月6日。

What time is it? It's eight o'clock.

几点了? 八点了。