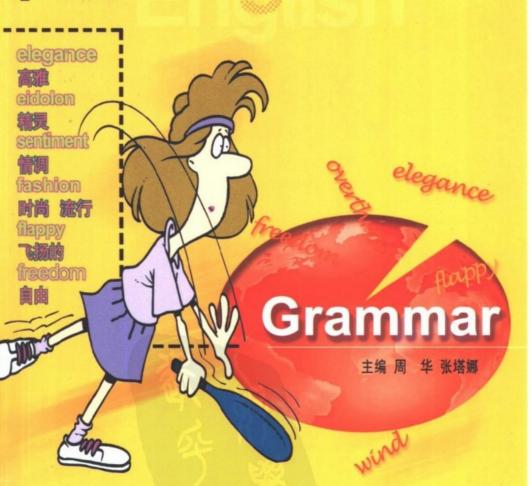


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辉煌英语语法 高中版

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辉煌

英语语法



强大的学习心理学背景,完善的英语学习体系;

激荡灵感,任思想飞扬,彻底革命传统英语学习;

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Grammar Club Instructions

《辉煌英语语法》初中版

阅读指南

《辉煌英语语法》初中版 贯穿了探究式、启发式先进教学法的编写意识。 八个专栏的设置,体系完整,定位精确,清晰地呈现、讲解不同的侧重点及 内容,各自独立又相互联系,为读者轻松地使用本书,通晓英语语法,提供 了最便利的条件。



Getting Started 准备开始

以图片、文章、例句等鲜活的内容,展示英语语言的特色,引导读者进入通过语言学习语法的新境界



Learning Grammar through Stories 读故事, 学语法 英语语法结构的微缩全景俯瞰。有趣的故事, 浓缩着需要讲解的语言点, 在无 声的交流中, 及时发现语言规律



Data Base 数据库

展示趣味故事中的生词,中英文对照,简明易懂,迅速提升单词量,让不同水平的读者顺利进入辉煌英语学习环境



Special Focus 语法规则聚焦

及时归纳总结语言,揭示语法特点,介绍语法记忆的科学方法及自我归纳的学习技巧、兼具实用性、趣味性、价值性,使读者易于接受和掌握



Virus Killer 病毒克星

将读者受中文思维影响易错的句子挑出来,介绍给大家,指出错误,同时展示正确的句子,使读者在比较中加深印象,记忆牢固,找到"病毒"的根源,杜绝再犯



Window Grammar 语法视窗

深入讲解语法重点、难点,直击考点。提高读者学习及复习的针对性,将所有素质和能力落实为应考的轻松和成绩的优异



Learning by Using 语法在用

各章随机设立,目的在于跟随读者,复习对应的语法内容,自测学习效果, 做到心中有数



Grammar Playground 竞技场

各章最后的栏目,对本章内容进行全面测试,使读者在实战演练中体会语法 的意义、最终将知识固化为能力

Let's go! 让我们开始吧!

编 者 2002年5月8日





Grammar Club Instructions



1	给_	タミコ
1	- 宋 ^一 早	10 10

45 第二章 冠词

65 第三章 代词

95 第四章 数词

111 第五章 形容词和副词

151 第六章 其它情态动词

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241 第十一章 英语句子的成分

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Shining English

輝煌英语语法



第一章 名词



ROSE



CAR

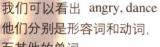


Getting Started: 准备开始 >>>

你能从下列右边一组词中选出一个不属于该组的词吗?



LION



而其他的单词

rose, car, lion, key, earth, city, kid, church都是

名词。



KEY



Learning Grammar through Stories:

读故事, 学语法

请写出在下面的故事中出现的全部名词:

ne day a man went into a chemist's shop and said, "Have you anything to cure a cold?" The shop assistant took a bottle from a shelf, held it under the man's nose and took out the cork. The smell was so strong that tears came into the man's eyes and ran down his cheeks.

"Why did you do that?" he said angrily, as soon as he could get back his breath.

"But that medicine has cured your cold, hasn't it?" said the shop assistant. "You fool," said the man, "It's my wife that has the cold, not me!"

Nouns:



ANGRY



EARTH



CITY



DANCE



KID



CHURCH

Shining Enģlish



Data Base: 数据库

1 chemist 药剂师 2. chemist's shop 药房.药店

3. cure 治疗

4. cold 感冒

5. bottle 瓶子 8. smell 味道

6. shelf 架子

9. tears 眼泪 10. cheek 面颊

11. angrily 生气 12. breath 呼吸

13. medicine 药 14. fool 傻子



ecial Focus: 语法

在英语中, 名词可以分专有名词和普通名 词两大类, 而普通名词一般不单独使用. 它的前面常常要加上修饰词。

请你从下面的句子中找出它们的修饰词。

- (1) This is a car.
- (2) I have an apple.
- (3) There is the blackboard. Where is the door?
- (4) Would you like some bananas?
 - No, thanks. I' d like some coffee.
- (5) I can't tell you the correct time. My watchis slow.
- (6) Does this radio belong to you?
 - -No, it doesn't. Those CDs are mine.
- (7) Peter is a kind boy.
- (8) Julia is a woman teacher, while her hus hand is a man doctor.



(1) a (2) an (3) the, the (4) some, some (5) the correct, my

(6) this, those (7) a kind (8) a woman, her, a man

从上面的练习中我们可以了解到,名词的修饰词可以是不定冠词、定冠词、不定代词、形容词性物主代词、指示代词、部分形容词和一些名词。 但是专有名词前一般不用冠词,而且首字母常常大写。如:

- (1) China is a great country. We love China.
- (2) Rita is a pretty girl. Almost everyone likes Rita.

Section One 名词的分类

在英语中,我们可以按照不同的分类标准,对名词进行以下分类:根据名词的意义分为:专有名词和普通名词:

从· 普通名词又分为具体名词和抽象名词:

{具体名词是指能看得见、摸的着的东西,如: schoolbag, tie, flat。 抽象名词是指表示感觉、状态等抽象概念的名词,如: hunger, love,health。

人 普通名词还可以分为个体名词和集合名词:

(个体名词表示一个事物的名词,如:editor, person, snake。

 集合名词是指能代表集合内全部人物或事物的名词,如:family, class, team。

/、· 根据名词的可数性分为: 可数名词和不可数名词:

可数名词一般是指可以弄清数量的名词,有数的变化。如: tape, uncle, solider。

不可数名词是一些物质名词或抽象名词。如: juice, ink, pork or shock, hate, mind。

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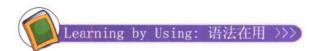
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Shining & English

✓ 可数名词根据其数量的多少分为单数名词和复数名词。

单数名词表示一个,名词前面一般用 a 或 an, 如: a lamp, an eraser...

复数名词表示两个或两个以上,名词前面要用数词或不定代词 some, 而且该名词的词尾加上 -s 或 -es, 如: two coats, twenty pupils, some potatoes...



请阅读下面的文章,努力找出所有的名词,并按名词的分类填入文后表中:

Paul Schiller was a poor Canadian with a large family, and one morning, walking up very early from cold and hunger, he decided to go shooting in a wood near his cottage. The wood belonged to Lord White, a rich gentleman, and Paul had no right to go there, but in it there were swarms of rabbits and flocks of birds that were good to eat, and Paul determined to take the risk. Suddenly he saw the owner, with a group of friends, coming towards him in the wood. There was a look of anger on Lord White's face as he caught sight of the gun in Paul's hands. Paul's heart sank with fear, but he saw there was no hope of escape, so



he walked boldly up to the company and said to Lord White, "Good morning, sir; and what has brought you out so early this morning?" Lord White, rather surprised, said he and his friends were taking a little exercise to get an appetite

for their breakfast. Then, looking at Paul with suspicion, he said, "But why are you out so early in the morning?" "Well, sir," said Paul, "I just came out to see if I could get a breakfast for my appetite." The whole crowd burst into laughter at Paul's ready wit, and with a smile Lord White walked on, leaving Paul to try his luck with the rabbits.



普通名词	专有名词	抽象名词	集合名词

Shining & English



普通名词	专有名词	抽象名词	集合名词
morning wood look cottage gentleman rabbits birds owner friends face gun hands heart sir exercise breakfast smile	Paul Schiller Canadian Lord White Paul	cold hunger right risk anger sight fear hope escape appetite suspicion laughter wit luck	Family Swarms flocks Group Company crowd



Data Base: 数据库

/ Canadian 加拿大人 2 hunger 饿 3 go shooting 打猎 4 wood 林子

5 cottage 茅屋 6 belong to 属于 7 Lord 勋爵 8 right 权利

9 swarm (兔)群 10 flock (鸟)群 1/ determine 下决心

12 risk 冒险 13 suddenly 突然 14 anger 生气,愤怒

15 catch sight of 看见 16 sink 下沉 17 fear 害怕

18 escape 逃跑 19 boldly 大胆地 20 bright sb. out 出来

21 appetite 食欲 22 suspicion 疑惑 23 crowd 一帮人

24 burst into laughter 哄堂大笑 25 wit 机智 26 luck 运气

Section Two 名词的数

沙 可数名词:

请看这两组图,你能用英语描述它们的数量吗? 请把答案写在下面的横线上: ►







A:







B:



A: a kid a cup a dog
B: four kids three cups two dogs

我们可以看出,A 组的可数名词表示数量都为一,是单数,而 B 组的可数名词表示数量都多于一,是复数。

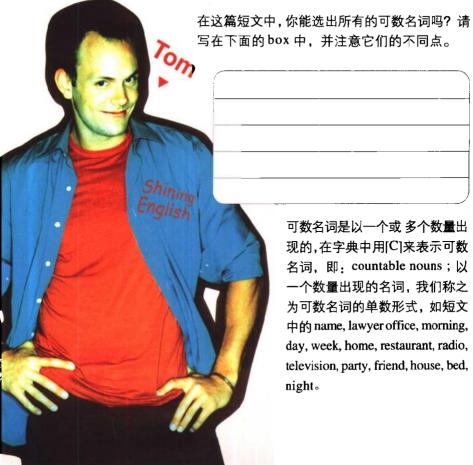
Shining English



Learning Grammar through Stories:读故事,学语法

y name is Tom. I'm a lawyer and I work in an office near here. I work from about 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock each day. Actually, I work just five days a week. I don't go to work on Saturdays or Sundays.

Usually, I have breakfast and dinner at home. I have lunch in a restaurant near my office. In the evenings, I sometimes listen to the radio or watch television. I never go to the movies. Once in a while I go to a party at a friend's house. Every night I go to bed early and go to sleep immediately. Usually, I sleep soundly all night.



可数名词是以一个或 多个数量出 现的,在字典中用[C]来表示可数 名词、即. countable nouns;以 一个数量出现的名词, 我们称之 为可数名词的单数形式, 如短文 中的 name, lawyer office, morning, day, week, home, restaurant, radio, television, party, friend, house, bed, night.

以多于一个数量出现的名词,我们称之为可数名词的复数形式,如短文中的: days, Saturdays, Sundays, evenings, movies。



name, lawyer, office, morning, day, days, week, Saturdays, Sundays, dinner, home, restaurant, evenings, radio, television, movies, while, party, friend, house, night, bed



Special Focus: 语法规则聚焦 >>>

シ 可数名词的单数形式:

可数名词的单数形式是表示一,通常是在该名词前加上数量词 one; 当不需要强调数量时,就可以用不定冠词 a ,若该名词的读音是以元音音素开头的,则名词前面要加上 an 。

- (1) I can see a wedding dress in the shop window.
- (2) Jane has got two sisters and one brother.
- (3) An owl can see in the dark.



Learning by Using: 语法在用 >>>

请在下列的名词或词组前加上适当的不定冠词:

(1)	_honest man	(2)	wallet
(3)	_activity	(4)	League member
(5)	_ apartment	(6)	club
(7)	_tourist	(8)	unit
(9)	umbrella	(10)	president