

新英语初中语法。 「安伊法

独辟英语法学习之蹊径, 学用结合、举一反三, 英语例句丰富,追求简明、 易懂、全面、准确的课堂效果。



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文前按语

- 本书来自课堂,同时又是课堂的延伸。
- 本书使英语感性的模仿学习与对英语语言本身的领悟更好的结合。
- ◎ 本书追求简明、易懂、直观、全面、准确的课堂效果。
- 本书强调活用英语语法,强调规则的举一反 三,强调初、高中英语知识的衔接,强调把 错误尽可能地讲在其产生之前。

编写说明

- 1. 与其他论及初级英语语法的书籍不同,本书强调活用英语语法,强调规则的举一反三,强调初、高中英语知识的衔接,强调把错误尽可能地讲在其产生之前。从这个意义上说,本书来自课堂,同时又是课堂的延伸。本书的这种实用性会对同学们准确使用英语产生积极影响。
- 2. 本书在解释英语知识的细节和阐述英语学科"显著特点和重要内容"方面给予重视。这种特点使得本书不但适合初中同学研修英语,也有利于高中同学对其自身英语知识查缺补漏。
- 3. 本书追求一种简明、易懂、直观、全面、准确的课堂效果。尽可能地去除冗言与赘述,尽可能地使用清楚、明了的语言,以方便教师课堂教学以及适合学生自修英文。
- 4. 本书英文例句丰富。在编排上,尽量采用汉英对称编排的方式,引导读者进行汉英对译的操练,或进行汉英两种语言的比较研究。因为这种方法最能直接表现汉英语言的差异,是"外语学习的康庄大道——许孟雄(中国人民大学著名教授)"。
- 5. 我们期待着读者把使用本书的意见反馈给我们。

编者谨识

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第1章 名词的误用



要点1

普通名词有单复数之别,单数普通名词前加a, an, the 等冠词; 复数名词词尾通常加-s,或-es,用作泛指时前面不加冠词。

- (1) 桌上有一支铅笔。
 - 误 There is pencil on the desk.
 - There is a pencil on the desk.
- (2) 约翰是一个诚实的男孩。
 - 误 John is honest boy.
 - I John is an honest boy.
- (3) 这些都是笔记本。
 - 误 These are notebook.
 - These are notebooks.
- 要点 2 普通名词前有所有格(如my, your, his, her, our, their, Tom's), 或有this, these, every, some, whose, which, John's等与冠词作用相同的词,则不再加冠词 a, an, 或 the。
- (1) 这是我的书。
 - 误 This is my a book.
 - This is my book.
- (2)每个学生都有书。
 - 误 Every a student has a book.
 - Every student has a book.
- 要点3
- Opeople 作"民族"解时, 有单数和复数:

比较: The Chinese are a peace-loving people.

→ 单数用法

(中国人民是爱好和平的民族。)

There are many different peoples in Asia.

→复数用法

(亚洲有许多不同的民族。)

- people作"人民"或"人"解释时为单数形式复数名词,其 前面不可有 a, an, this, that, every 等, 或在字尾加 s。
- (1) 有一个人来见他。
 - 误 A people came to see him.
 - A person came to see him.
- (2) 那个人很勤奋。
 - 误 That people is hard-working.
 - That man is hard-working.
- (3) 大部分的人喜欢音乐。
 - 误 Most people is fond of music.
 - Most people are fond of music.

要点4

police, cattle 等只用作复数名词。

- (1) 地里有些牲畜。
 - 误 There is some cattle in the fields.
 - 误 There are some cattles in the fields.
 - There are some cattle in the fields.
- (2) 警察对我们很亲切。
 - 误 The police is kind to us.
 - The police are kind to us.

要点 5 物质名词是不可数名词,通常没有复数形式,不可加用冠词a。

- (1) 金比银贵重。
 - 误 The gold is more precious than the silver.
 - E Gold is more precious than silver.
- (2)(葡萄)酒是葡萄酿成的。
 - 误 The wine is made from grapes.



- I Wine is made from grapes.
- (3) 我早餐吃面包、喝牛奶。
 - 误 I have a bread and milks for breakfast.
 - I have bread and milk for breakfast.
- (4)给我一些食物和酒。
 - 误 Give me some foods and wines.
 - **E** Give me some food and wine.

要点 6 表示特定的事物时, 其前面必加冠词 the。

- (1) 杯中的水很干净。
 - 误 Water in this glass is very clean.
 - The water in this glass is very clean.
 - ➡ 本句的"水"特指此杯中的水,不指一般的"水"。
- (2) 我丢失了父亲给我的钱。
 - 误 I lost money my father had given me.
 - I lost the money my father had given me.
 - ➡ 不指一般的"钱"而仅指父亲所给的那笔"钱"。
- (3) 这房子里面的空气很好。
 - 误 Air in this house is very good.
 - The air in this house is very good.
 - ➡ 不指一般"空气"而特指此屋内的"空气"。

类例

(1) We can't live without water.

(没有水我们不能活。)

比較: The water in this glass is not clean.

(这个杯子里的水不干净。)

(2) Coffee is a popular drink in America.

(在美国,咖啡是一种很流行的饮料。)

比较: The coffee made there is good to drink.

(那里生产的咖啡很好喝。)

要点7

物质名词为不可数名词, 应用 much, little, some, any, no 等修饰。

much	(多量的)	
a little	(少量的)	
a lot of (=lots of)	(许多的)	+ 不可数名词
a good deal of	(许多的)	
plenty of	(许多的)	

(1) 他对历史了解甚少。

误 He has few knowledge of history.

He has little knowledge of history.

注意	many	(许多的)
	a few	(少数的)
	a lot of (=lots of)	(许多的) + (可数)复数名词
	a good number of	(许多的)
	plenty of	(许多的)

要点 8

抽象名词为不可数名词,所以无复数形式,一般不加冠词。

- (1)健康胜于财富。
 - 误 The health is above the wealth.
 - IE Health is above wealth.
- (2) 钱买不到幸福。
 - 误 Money can not buy the happiness.



- IE Money can not buy happiness.
- (3) 知识就是力量。

Knowledge is power.

(4) 休息如同运动一般重要。

Rest is as important as exercise.

要点9

抽象名词前一般无冠词, 而特定用法则应加 the。

- (1) 有钱人羡慕穷人的幸福。
 - 误 The rich envy happiness of the poor.
 - The rich envy the happiness of the poor.
 - → 不指一般人的"幸福",专指穷人的"幸福"。
- (2) 大家都羡慕他家的幸福。
 - 误 People envy happiness of his family.
 - People envy the happiness of his family.
 - → 不指一般人的"幸福",专指他家的"幸福"。
- (3)有些树的生长是很慢的。

The growth of some trees is very slow.

要点 10

抽象名词可以用单位名词来表数的概念。

	piece		news
a (helpful)		of	music
	bit		information
			advice

- (1) 这是个好消息。
 - 误 This is a good news.
 - This is a piece of good news.
- (2) 她为我们演奏了一首优美的音乐。

- 误 She played us a beautiful music.
- E She played us a piece of beautiful music.

要点 11

[of+抽象名词=形容词]

[of + great + 抽象名词 = very + 形容词] [of + no + 抽象名词 = not + 形容词 (or -less, un-)]

of age = old	(~岁)
of ability = able	(能干的)
of use = useful	(有用的)
of no use = useless	(无用的)
of value = valuable	(有价值的)
of wealth = wealthy	(有财富的)

- (i) 他是一个能干的人。
 - 误 He is a man with ability.
 - He is a man of ability.
- (2) 那是很重要的。
 - 误 It is great importance.
 - It is of great importance.

要点 12

[the + 姓 + s = ~ 家的人们]

- (i) 姓张的一家人是我们的好邻居。
 - 误 Zhangs are our good neighbours.
 - IE The Zhangs are our good neighbours.
- (2) 布朗一家去南方度寒假。
 - 误 The Brown's went to the south for the winter vacation.
 - The Browns went to the south for the winter vacation.



要点13

有些名词没有相同意义的形容词形式, 因此常常直接以该名词作形容词, 用来修饰另一名词。

flower garden (花园) post office (邮局) night school (夜校) head master (校长) evening paper (晚报) family tree (家谱)

- (1) 他们是数学系的学生。
 - 误 They are mathematic students.
 - They are mathematics students.
- (2) 他把两个房间的号码都忘记了。
 - 误 He forgot both of the room's numbers.
 - He forgot both of the room numbers.
- (3) -- 今天天黑得是不是有点儿早?
 - -- 是啊, 我看到街灯都已经亮了。
 - 误 --Isn't it getting dark early tonight?
 - --I think so. I see the street's light is on already.
 - --Isn't it getting dark early tonight?
 - --I think so. I see the street light is on already.

类例

- (1) I found the telephone number in the phone book. (我在电话簿里找到了那个电话号码。)
- (2) They are all language teachers. (他们都是语言教师。)
- (3) Julie went to the shoe store to buy a pair of shoes. (朱丽亚去鞋店买鞋。)
- (4) Perhaps John has gone to the grocery store. (也许约翰去杂货店了。)

要点 14

名词修饰名词常用单数形式。

- (i) 三个物理系学生
 - 误 three physic students
 - three physics students = three students of physics
- (2) 鞋店
 - 误 a shoes store
 - a shoe store = a store which sells shoes

[例外]

- (1) a sports meet (运动会) sports clothes (运动服)
- (2) a clothes closet (贮藏衣物的小房间)
- (3) a goods train (一列货车)

要点 15

名词和形容词共同构成的名词修饰语中的名词用单数形式。

- (1)一座三百英尺高的山。
 - 误 a 300-feet-high hill
 - a 300-foot-high hill = a hill 300 feet high
- (2) 乘公共汽车20分钟的路程。
 - 误 It's a 20-minutes bus ride.
 - It's a 20-minute bus ride.

 =It's a bus ride that takes 20 minutes.

要点 16

表示时间的名词前面有 one, some, this, that, last, next, every, all 等词修饰时, 前面不再加用介词。

- (i) 一天, 我碰巧在放学回家的路上遇见她。
 - 误 On one day, I happened to meet her on my way back





from school.

- One day, I happened to meet her on my way back from school.
- (2) 他一整天都在粉刷房子。
 - 误 He kept painting the house for all day.
 - He kept painting the house all day.

类例

- (1) The light goes out for five seconds every two minutes. (那盏灯每隔两分钟就熄灭5秒钟。)
- (2) She will come again the day after tomorrow. (她后天还会来。)
- (3) -- Do you usually take a vacation?
 - -- Yes, I like to go away once a year.
 - (一你通常都去度假吗?
 - -- 是啊,我喜欢一年外出一次。)

要点 17

表示次数、距离、方向、程度、价值、状态的名词可用作副词。

- (1) 我告诉你许多次了。
 - 误 I told you for many times.
 - I told you many times.
- (2) 他站在我前面, 手里拿着帽子。
 - 误 He stood in front of me, a cap in hand.
 - He stood in front of me, cap in hand.
- (3) 请往这边走。
 - 误 Come in this way, please.
 - Come this way, please.

(1) I can't move even an inch.

(我一点儿[一英寸]也走不动了。)

(2) I don't care a bit.

(我一点儿也不在乎。)

(3) This vase costs ten dollars.

(这个花瓶价格为10个美元。)

要点 18

在比较级的形容词或副词,及too...之前的名词,是副词性的名词。

(1) 我今天早上早起了一个小时。

误 I got up too early an hour this morning.

I got up an hour too early this morning.

(2) 我今天早上早起了一个小时。

误 I got up an hour early this morning.

I got up an hour earlier this morning.

(3) 我去机场迟到了一个小时。

误 I arrived at the airport an hour later.

I arrived at the airport an hour late.

❖ 提示: 迟到多长时间,没有比较对象时,形容词用原级。

要点 19

[a (=per) + 名词] 之前有表示数量的词时, a之后的名词 也是副词性的名词。

(i) 她每个月只去两次市场。

误 She goes to market only twice in a month.

E She goes to market only twice a month.

(2) 他每天能够步行50英里。

误 He can walk for fifty miles a day.

