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姚东金 保罗 主编

初中英语 语法专练



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中学英语专练百分百
第4版



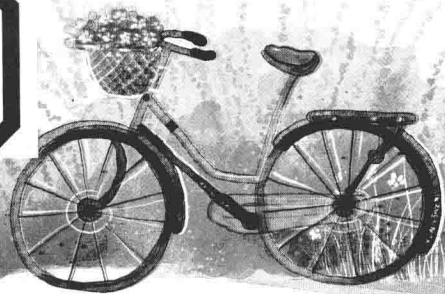
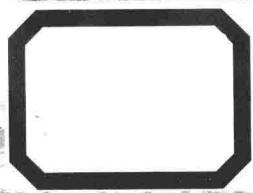
初中英语 语法专练

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内 容 提 要

本书为“中学英语专练百分百”系列之一,本着精讲多练的原则,归纳总结了初中阶段必须掌握的语法知识点,并提供了大量练习,使学生通过有针对性的自测练习,解决初中阶段英语语法中的重点、难点和疑点。第4版在第3版的基础上,更新了部分题目和内容,使之更趋合理。补充了历年中考语法真题,便于读者备考自测。本书可供初中生自学使用,也可作为初中教师辅导英语语法的参考用书。

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前 言

随着上海市中小学二期课改的深入发展及英语牛津教材和新世纪教材的推广使用,广大初中学生的英语听说读写能力得到很大的改进与提高。为了帮助初中各年级学生进一步加强和巩固英语学习成果,我们编写了这本《初中英语语法专练》。本书有以下几个特点:

1. 以“上海市中小学英语学科课程标准”为导向,严格把握英语课程标准的初中阶段目标,注重对学生语言能力与知识的训练,着重培养学生综合运用英语的实践能力,开发学生的智力,激发学生的英语学习兴趣,为学生今后的英语交际能力打下良好基础。
2. 语法系统性强,条理清晰,重点突出,化难为易,以理论指导实践,贯彻精讲多练的原则,经过大量的专项训练和综合训练,达到理解和掌握基本语法的要求。
3. 题型新颖多样,由易到难,层次分明,无论是词汇还是语法练习,基本涵盖了两套初中英语教材中相关的语言点,使枯燥的语法概念在丰富的语言情景中生动起来,旨在培养学生举一反三、灵活运用语言的能力。

本书可作为初中学生学习语法的入门书,也可作为初三学生全面检测自己初中阶段学习状况的复习材料。教师也可根据初中阶段的教学进度,选用相关的训练内容,或用作中考补充复习材料。

希望《初中英语语法专练》能成为初中学生学习英语的良师益友,使你轻松学语法,快乐学英语,伴你成长,伴你成才!

由于编写时间比较仓促,会有疏漏和不足,希望广大读者将使用过程中发现的问题及时告诉我们,以便我们不断修订和完善,谢谢!

编 者

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第 1 章 名 词

I. 名词的分类

i. 专有名词和普通名词

1. 专有名词表示特定的或者独一无二的人或物,如人名、地名、机构名称等。

1) 专有名词的首字母要大写,例如:

China Japan Britain France Germany Greece Russia
 Asia Africa America Europe Australia Beijing Washington
 Mr. Green Mrs. Smith Miss Guo Uncle John

2) 一般的人名、地名之前通常不用定冠词,但河流、海洋、群岛、海峡等名称之前用定冠词,例如:

the Pacific Ocean the Atlantic Ocean the English Channel

3) 某些由普通名词组成的专有名词之前用定冠词,例如:

the Great Wall the Palace Museum the Summer Palace
 the Children's Palace the People's Park the Oriental Pearl TV Tower
 the Bund the Chinese New Year the Spring Festival
 the Dragon Boat Festival the Mid-autumn Festival
 the People's Republic of China the Communist Party of China

the United Nations the United States of America the Olympic Games

4) 专有名词一般没有复数形式。但表示姓的专有名词变成复数时,指该姓的一家人,前面必须加定冠词,例如:

the Greens the Smiths the Wangs

2. 普通名词表示一类人、物或事,可以分为个体名词、集体名词、物质名词和抽象名词。

1) 个体名词指人或物的个体,是可数名词,例如:

a table—two tables a girl—some girls an article—several articles

2) 集体名词是一群人或物的总称,有些是可数名词,有些是不可数名词,例如:

可数名词: class couple crew ^{全体船员} enemy ^{全体作人} team ^{敌人,敌队} government

不可数名词: furniture equipment luggage

3) 物质名词表示不能分为个体的物质,多数是不可数名词,例如:

air water rice bread cotton

4) 抽象名词表示人或物的品质、状态等抽象概念,多数是不可数名词,例如:

advice progress ^{进步} happiness information

3. 名词一般在句中作主语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语及表语。

The boy said very politely to that old man. (作主语)

这男孩很有礼貌地对那老人说话。

We usually watch *television* after supper. (作宾语) 我们平常在晚饭后看电视。

Some *girl* students are interested in singing and dancing. (作定语)

一些女学生喜欢唱歌跳舞。

My father is *an engineer*. (作表语)

我的父亲是一名工程师。

The young couple named their baby *Mike*. (作宾语补足语)

这对年轻的夫妇给他们的宝宝取名迈克。

专项训练 1

选择填空。

- () 1. There are some _____ in the fridge.
 A. fruit B. dishes C. bread D. ice-cream
- () 2. _____ chicken did you have for lunch?
 A. How B. What C. How many D. How much
- () 3. I think you'd better not eat _____ sweets.
 A. too many B. too much C. so many D. so much
- (D) 4. _____ Amazon is shorter than _____ Nile.
 A. An... a B. The... / C. /... / D. The... the
- (C) 5. The Browns _____ a football match when the guests knocked on the door.
 A. was watching B. is watching C. were watching D. are watching
- (D) 6. China is famous for _____.
 A. great wall B. the great wall C. Great Wall D. the Great Wall
- (C) 7. The government needs _____ money to make the rivers clean.
 A. a lot B. a great many C. a large amount of D. a large number of
- () 8. Washington is the capital of _____.
 A. America B. an America C. the America 不可数名词 D. Americans 可数名词
- () 9. We should take _____.
 A. a good advice B. an advice good
 C. some good advice D. some good advices
- () 10. TV news often gives us lots of _____.
 A. informations B. information
 C. piece of information D. pieces of informations

ii. 可数名词

1. 规则可数名词复数形式的构成如下:

1) 大部分可数名词,通常加-s变为复数,例如:

card—cards lake—lakes ship—ships bath—baths month—months
 mouth—mouths

2) 以-s, -x, -sh, -ch 结尾的名词,加-es变为复数,例如:

class—classes glass—glasses (玻璃杯) box—boxes sex—sexes
 dish—dishes fish—fishes (不同种类鱼) wish—wishes brush—brushes
 match—matches church—churches peach—peaches beach—beaches

3) 以-o 结尾的名词,加-s 变为复数,例如:

zoo—zoos radio—radios piano—pianos bamboo—bamboos
kilo—kilos photo—photos video—videos kangaroo—kangaroos

或加-es 变为复数,例如: 有生命的加es.

potato—potatoes tomato—tomatoes hero—heroes

袋鼠

4) 以辅音字母加-y 结尾的名词,变 y 为 i,再加-es 变为复数,例如:

baby—babies country—countries century—centuries dormitory—dormitories
lady—ladies family—families factory—factories 和secretary—secretaries
city—cities activity—activities butterfly—butterflies dictionary—dictionaries

日记,配 diary—diaries library—libraries penny—pennies /pence

history—histories (历史书,历史剧)

便士

配,配薄

5) 以元音字母加-y 结尾的名词,只加-s,例如:

boy—boys day—days way—ways monkey—monkeys
toy—toys play—plays railway—railways turkey—turkeys (火鸡)
key—keys holiday—holidays journey—journeys

6) 以-f 或-fe 结尾的名词,变 f 或 fe 为 v,再加-es 变为复数,例如:

life—lives 和knife—knives 和wife—wives 和loaf—loaves 叶子leaf—leaves
half—halves 和shelf—shelves 和wolf—wolves 小偷thief—thieves

但也有以-f 结尾的名词,可直接加-s 变为复数,例如:

领袖,酋长chief—chiefs 屋顶roof—roofs 证明proof—proofs 手帕,手帕,围巾handkerchief—handkerchiefs

极少数可有上述两种复数形式,例如: 四月,检验 手帕,围巾

围巾,领巾

scarf—scarfs /scarves handkerchief—handkerchiefs /handkerchieves

2. 不规则可数名词复数形式的构成如下:

1) 单、复数同形,例如:

sheep—sheep Chinese—Chinese craft—craft(船只) 宇宙飞船,航天器spacecraft—spacecraft
fish—fish Japanese—Japanese aircraft—aircraft crossroads—crossroads(十字路口)
deer—deer Swiss—Swiss 瑞士works—works(工厂) 总部headquarters—headquarters(大本营)

2) 通过内部元音字母变换构成复数,例如:

man—men woman—women policeman—policemen postman—postmen
Englishman—Englishmen Frenchman—Frenchmen fisherman—fishermen
tooth—teeth 鹅goose—geese mouse—mice foot—feet

3) 通过加-en 变为复数,例如:

child—children ox—oxen

3. 有些可数名词只有复数形式,例如:

clothes trousers 裤子 people

4. 可数名词可以用以下一些量词修饰,例如:

few mistakes *a few* photos *some* vegetables
many buildings *plenty of* animals *a lot of* books
lots of toys *a large number of* buses *large numbers of* tourists
a pair of shoes *a group of* students *hundreds of* flags
thousands of people

专项训练 2

选择填空。

- (B) 1. In his letter, Uncle Lee told us many _____ about his visit to the United States.
 A. news B. stories C. information D. truth
- (C) 2. I spent large numbers of _____ preparing for the final exams.
 A. energy B. time C. hours D. strength
- (C) 3. Many tourists from different _____ come to visit Shanghai every year.
 A. country B. countrys C. countries D. country's
- (A) 4. Miss Smith doesn't have _____ housework to do today.
 A. much B. many C. a lot D. a piece
- (B) 5. We finally got several _____ of his innocence.
 A. proof B. proofs C. proves D. proves
- DX) 6. A group of boy students _____ basketball on the playground at the moment.
 A. play B. plays C. is playing D. are playing
- AX) 7. My aunt bought _____ cotton stockings for me at the department store.
 A. a pair of B. a loaf of C. a piece of D. a group of
- (B) 8. Wang Daming has caught some _____, and his family will have _____ for supper today.
 A. fish... fishes B. fishes... fish
 C. fishes... fishes D. fishing... fish
- DB) 9. There are many _____ in this hospital.
 A. woman doctor B. woman doctors
 C. women doctor D. women doctors
- CD) 10. Last week I ate _____.
 A. too much hamburger B. too many hamburger
 C. too many hamburgers D. too much hamburgers

too many 用于修饰可数名词复数 too much 用于修饰不可数名词
 much too 表示“太”用来修饰adj. or adv

iii. 不可数名词 1. 不可数名词没有单、复数区别，一般以单数对待；物质名词和抽象名词多数为不可数名词，例如：

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 物质名词: air | water | bread | beer 啤酒 |
| butter | cotton 棉 | coffee | cheese 奶酪 |
| chicken (鸡肉) | fish (鱼肉) | food | gas |
| grass | glass (玻璃) | glue 胶水 | hair |
| honey 蜂蜜 | ice (冰) | ink | iron (铁) |
| jam 果酱 | juice | liquid | meat |
| milk | oil | paper (纸) | pork |
| rice | rubbish 垃圾 | salt | steak 牛排 |
| steam 蒸汽 | soup | solid | shampoo 洗发剂 |
| tea | turkey (火鸡肉) | tape (胶带) | dectricity |

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 抽象名词: advice | anger | danger | energy |
| experience (经验) | happiness | honesty <small>诚实, 正直</small> | information |
| joy | kindness | knowledge | money |
| music | news | pleasure | peace |
| pain (痛, 痛苦) | postage <small>邮费, 邮资</small> | progress | success |
| trouble | time (时间) | homework | housework |
| work | weather | | |

2. 不可数名词如果要计数的话, 要使用“单位词”, 例如:

a bottle of water *a piece of paper* *three cups of tea* *two pieces of information*
a glass of juice *a carton of milk* *a plate of food* *a bar of chocolate*

3. 不可数名词可以用以下一些量词修饰, 例如: 盒子

little rain *little food* *some fruit* *much information* *plenty of water*
a lot of housework *lots of money* *an amount of snow* *amounts of wood*

专项训练 3

选择填空。

- (C) 1. There was 污物 mud on the ground after the heavy rain.
 A. any B. many C. much D. lot of
- (AB) 2. I need 剪刀 scissors to cut the paper.
 A. a B. a pair of C. a piece of D. two
- (A) 3. Don't eat chocolate. It's bad to your teeth.
 A. too much B. so much C. too many D. so many
- (D) 4. We need huge amounts of about computers.
 A. books B. notes C. newspapers D. information
- (CA) 5. We have in our new 公寓 flat.
 A. much furniture B. many furnitures
 C. plenty furniture D. a lot of furnitures
- (XB) 6. You may find rubbish at a building site.
 A. many B. a lot of C. plenty D. amount of
- (C) 7. Mr and Mrs Green are a happy .
 A. pair 器具 B. group C. couple D. people
- (XB) 8. Electrical appliances are powered by .
 A. electric B. electricity C. electricitys D. electricities
- (A) 9. Would the students like to have a discussion on in class?
 A. pollution B. pollutions
 C. a pollution D. some pollutions
- (AD) 10. What we are having today!
 A. such a nice weather B. a nice weather
 C. so nice a weather D. nice weather

What + a/an + adj + 可数单 + 主语 + 谓

What + adj + 可复 + 主语 + 谓

How + adj + 不可数 + 主 + 谓

How + adj + 主 + 谓 How + 主 + 谓

How + adj + a/an + 可数单 + 主 + 谓

II. 名词所有格

1. 表示有生命物的名词的所有格构成如下:

1) 非复数名词和以-s 结尾的复数名词, 通常加-'s 构成所有格。

David's car my sister's toy my teacher's notebook
 the Children's Day Women's Day the People's Square

2) 以-s 结尾的复数名词, 通常只加-' 构成所有格。

the students' desks the teachers' office

3) 并列名词所有格的构成如下:

如果为两人共有, 只在后一个名词词尾加-'s, 例如:

Alice and Kitty's desk

如果分属各人所有, 则在每个并列名词之后都加-'s, 例如:

Betty's and Mary's rooms (= Betty's room and Mary's room)

4) 某些表示时间、地点、度量、天体名称的名词也用-'s 表示所有格, 例如:

today's newspaper half an hour's walk the world's population

2. 无生命物的名词用 of 表示所属关系。

the door of the flat the windows of the room

专项训练 4

选择填空。

- (AD) 1. Li Dong is a friend of my _____. We often play card games together.
 A. brother B. brothers C. brothers's D. brother's
- (C) 2. The children enjoyed themselves at the _____ Palace.
 A. Childs' B. Children C. Children's D. Childrens'
- (D) 3. It's twenty _____ walk from my home to school.
 A. minute B. minutes C. minute's D. minutes'
- (B) 4. Is there any news in _____ newspaper?
 A. today B. today's C. todays' D. today of
- (A) 5. _____ explosive was used for making roads.
 A. Nobel's B. Nobels' C. Nobel D. The Nobel's
- (C) 6. Tom's and Peter's _____ are good friends.
 A. father B. Father C. fathers D. Fathers
- (B) 7. My scarf is softer than _____.
 A. Kitty B. Kitty's C. Kittys D. Kittys'
- (C) 8. Susan and Betty live in the same flat. It is _____.
 A. Susan and Betty B. Susan's and Betty
 C. Susan and Betty's D. Susan's and Betty's
- (CA) 9. Three-fourths of _____ surface is covered with water.
 A. the earth's B. the earth C. earth's D. the earths'
- (B) 10. —What have you finished?

—I have finished _____.

- A. a day work B. a day's work C. day's working D. a-day-work

III. 主谓一致

i. 语法一致原则

1. 主语是单数, 谓语动词用单数形式; 主语是复数, 谓语动词用复数形式。

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. 太阳从东方升起西方落下。

Our school begins at 8:00 a.m. 我们学校上午8点上课。

These students are from Beijing. 这些学生是从北京来的。

Flowers are loved by everyone. 花为众人所爱。

2. 主语是“A and B”时, 常有以下几种情况:

- 1) A, B 指不同的人、事或物时, 谓语动词用复数形式。

He and I are great friends. 我和他是很好的朋友。

You, he and I have all passed the examination. 你、我、他都通过考试了。

Fire and water do not agree. 水与火不相容。

Happiness and success in life do not depend on our circumstances, but on ourselves.

人生的幸福与成功不是靠环境, 而是靠我们自己。

- 2) “A and B”指同一个人(只用一个冠词)、同一物或同一个观念时, 谓语动词用单数形式, 例如:

比较: *The scholar and musician visits* our school every year. (指同一人)
这位学者兼音乐家每年访问我们学校。

The scholar and the musician visit our school every year. (指两个人)
这位学者和那位音乐家每年访问我们学校。

比较: *Bread and butter (= Buttered bread) is* my son's favour. (指一种食物)
奶油面包是我儿子的最爱。

Both bread and butter are the necessities of life. (指两种食物)
面包和奶油两者都是生活的必需品。

常见的类似词组还有:

“War and Peace” (《战争与和平》)

all work and no play (只工作而不娱乐)

curry and chicken (咖喱鸡)

fish and chips (薯条鱼块)

early to bed and early to rise (早起早睡)

law and order (法制)

bacon and scrambled eggs (培根炒蛋)

science and technology (科学技术)

truth and honesty (诚信)

- 3) A 和 B 之前有 each, every, many a, no 等修饰词时, 谓语动词用单数形式。

Each boy and (each) girl wears a T shirt. 每个男孩和女孩都穿了件体恤衫。

Every man, woman, and child in the room likes swimming.

屋里的每个男人、女人和小孩都喜欢游泳。

No sound and no voice is heard. 一点声音也听不到。

No teacher and (no) student is absent. 没有一个老师和学生缺席。

Many a boy and (many a) girl has made the same mistake. 许多男孩女孩都犯了同样的错。

4) A 与 B 之间有下列词语时, 谓语动词的单复数形式与 A 保持一致。

| | | |
|-----|--|--------------------|
| A + | with... along with... together with... as well as... no less than... accompanied by... plus(以及)... including... like... except... but(= except)... rather than... in addition to(= besides) ... | } + B + 谓语动词的单复数形式 |
|-----|--|--------------------|

The teacher, with a number of students, is in the classroom. 老师和许多学生在教室里。

Mr. Franklin as well as the three students is going to attend the meeting.

不但三位学生, 而且弗兰克林先生也要去参加会议。

Everyone else, besides his parents, was excited at the news.

除了他父母之外, 其他的人也都为这消息感到兴奋。

You, like me, are easy to be nervous. 你和我一样易于紧张。

All the students except John were present. 除去约翰之外, 其余的学生都出席了。

5) 如果 A 和 B 两个主语中有一个是否定, 动词的单复数形式要与肯定的主语保持一致。

Health, and not valuables, is what I want. 健康, 而非财宝, 是我所要的。

Not the students but *the teacher* was seen there.

不是那些学生而是那个老师被看见在那里。

【注】 否定主语在前时, 后接连词 *but*; 肯定主语在前时, 后接连词 *and*, *and* 前用逗号, *and* 可省略。

3. “no + 单数名词”作主语时, 谓语动词用单数形式; “no + 复数名词”作主语时, 谓语动词用复数形式。

No one knows. 没人知道。

No two think alike. 没有两个人的想法是一样的。

A bus accident happened, but *no great harm* was done.

发生了一起公交事故, 但没有造成重大伤害。

A bus accident happened, but *no lives* were lost.

发生了一起公交事故, 但没人丧生。

4. *little*, *a little*, *much* 作主语时, 谓语动词用单数形式; *few*, *a few*, *many*, *both*, *several* 作主语时, 谓语动词用复数形式。

I have seen his work. *The little* seems excellent.

我看到了他的工作, 那一小部分似乎很出色。

Much has been done. 已经做了很多了。

Several have already written to me. 有几个人已经写信给我了。

5. “many + 复数名词”作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式。

“many a (many and many a) + 单数名词”作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。

Many students are playing basketball on the playground.

= (Many a) student is playing basketball on the playground.

= (Many and many a) student is playing basketball on the playground.

许多学生在操场上打篮球。

【注】 many students (普通用语)

many a student (语气较强)

many and many a student (语气最强)

6. 动词不定式,动名词,从句作主语时,谓语动词只能用单数形式。但 what 引导的从句作主语时,其表示的含义是复数时,谓语动词要用复数形式。

Reading novels is my only pastime. 看小说是我唯一的消遣。

To learn foreign languages is not so easy as you think.

学外国语不是你所想的那么容易。

When to start is undecided. 何时出发还未决定。

比较: What he needs is only a dictionary. 他所需要的仅仅是一本字典。

What he needs are some helpers. 他所需要的是一些助手。

专项训练 5

选择填空。

- (BC) 1. To say something _____ one thing, to do it _____ another.
A. is...are B. are...is C. is...is D. are...are
- (D) 2. She and I _____ classmates when we were at college.
A. am B. was C. are D. were
- (C) 3. Both Tom and Mary _____ the exam.
~~A. has passed~~ B. have been passed C. have passed ~~D. had passed~~
- (A) 4. Not the students but the teacher _____ there just now.
A. was seen ~~B. were seen~~ ~~C. have seen~~ D. has seen
- (BA) 5. The singer and dancer _____ our party this evening.
A. is to attend B. are going to attend
C. shall be attend D. were to attend
- (BC) 6. Many a boy and many a girl _____ there.
A. have been B. have gone C. has been D. has been to
- (BD) 7. Nobody but Smith and John _____ in the laboratory yesterday.
A. are ~~B. had been~~ C. were D. was
- (DB) 8. Mary, along with her parents, _____ to Paris.
A. have moved B. has moved
C. are moving D. have been moving
- (BC) 9. The factory, including its machines, _____ burnt last night.
A. were B. had been C. was D. has been
- (C) 10. Either of the books _____ mine.

- A. belong to B. is of C. is D. are
- (C) 11. This pair of trousers _____ too long for me. Please show me another.
A. are B. were C. is D. was
- (C) 12. A number of their products _____ put on exhibition.
A. has been B. is C. have been D. are
- ✓ (AB) 13. His parents as well as he _____ very kind to me.
A. is B. are C. do D. does
- (DB) 14. What they needed _____ experienced English teachers.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
- (BA) 15. Every door and every window _____ to be cleaned.
A. is B. are C. do D. does
- (CA) 16. Asia as well as other continents _____ very rich natural resources.
A. has B. have C. are D. is
- (AB) 17. What they have done _____ useful to the people.
A. are considered B. is considered
C. have been considered D. will be considered
- (DA) 18. Those who have applied for the post _____ in the office.
A. are being interviewed B. will interviewed
C. are interviewed D. to be interviewed
- (AB) 19. The audience, as well as the chairman, _____ deeply moved by the speech given by the teacher.
A. was B. were C. are D. is
- (A) 20. Writing stories and poems _____ what I enjoy most.
A. is B. are C. was D. were

ii. 就近一致原则

1. 就近一致原则指谓语动词的单复数形式应与最靠近的那个主语的单复数保持一致。

On the left of each person is a table-napkin and a plate with a roll on it.

在每个人的左边,放着一条餐巾和一个盛着面包卷的盘子。

2. 在 There be 句型中,谓语动词 be 的单复数形式,要根据它后面主语的单复数来决定。主语是单数,谓语动词就用单数形式;主语是复数,谓语动词就用复数形式。There be 之后若有两个以上的主语时,谓语动词的单复数形式应与最靠近的主语的单复数保持一致。

There is a boy under the tree. 树下有个男孩。

There are several people under the tree. 树下有几个人。

There has been much rain this year. 今年已经下了很多雨。

There have been many exciting sports competitions this autumn.

今年秋天有了很多精彩的体育比赛。

There is a teacher and two students in the classroom. 教室里有一个老师和两个学生。

There are two students and a teacher in the classroom. 教室里有两个学生和一个老师。

3. 在 A or B, either A or B, neither A nor B, not only A but also B 作主语的结构中,谓语动词的单复数形式与最靠近的主语保持一致,即在陈述句中与 B 一致,在疑问句中与 A 一致。