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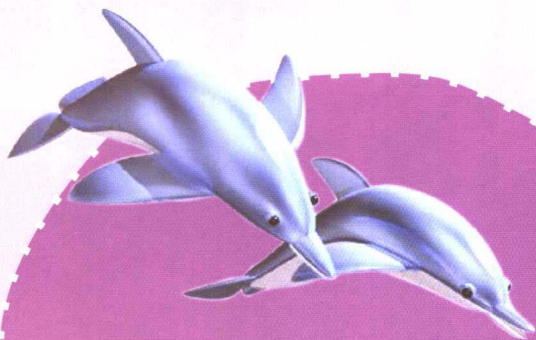
ENGLISH GRAMMAR EXERCISES FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL

初中英语语法 精讲精练

新大纲★新思路★新理念

- 难点精讲
 - 举重若轻
- 专项精练
- 融会贯通





SUPERB

初中英语语法 精讲精练

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语法,在英语学习中占有极其重要的地位。作为语言的“律”,它决定着用词汇组合表达完整句意的方式,既影响着由外而内的英文信息理解过程,更制约着由内而外的英文信息表达能力。但由于英语中语法现象极为纷繁复杂,在解题过程中需要的语法支持绝不仅仅是单方面的。为了帮助广大英语学习者突破语法难关,我们以新大纲为基础,编写了这本《初中英语语法精讲精练》。

本书由词法和句法两大部分构成,词法在前,句法在后,每一部分分章讲解。内容上着重讲练结合,一讲一练,甚至一讲多练,还在讲解前设置“名题热身”栏目,内容力求简明扼要,注重实用。书中提供了许多注意项目,对易用错的语法知识进行了详细的叙述;对一些词的特殊用法作了说明;对一些近义词、近似用法作了比较。编写练习时,参考了近年各省、市中考常规试题的题型,形式多种多样,既进一步巩固了所学语法知识,又有助于增强灵活运用语法知识的能力,对提高应试能力大有裨益。“参考答案”给出习题答案,便于进行自我核查。

全书将初中语法知识点全面覆盖,并将语法重点归纳整理,每一个专栏,每一处表格,都是你学习语法的最佳助手,帮助你认知、理解、记忆以及运用,增强学习效果。

本书由名校资深专业教师倾力编撰而成,配合最新课标,领航全新学习,对初中1-3年级的所有学生适用。是一本高品质的英语教辅书,为应试与升学所必备!

《非常英语专项进阶系列》编写组



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第一章 名词

一、名词的单复数形式



名题热身

A组：选择最佳答案填空

1. Have you got _____? I want to write a letter.
A. any paper B. papers C. any papers D. a paper
2. Have you seen such big _____?
A. a tomato B. tomato C. tomatoes D. tomatos
3. They got much _____ from those books.
A. ideas B. photos C. information D. stories
4. There are a lot of _____ down there but hardly any _____.
A. sheeps, people B. sheep, people C. sheeps, people D. sheep, peoples
5. In _____ time, those mountains will be covered with trees, too.
A. few years B. a few years' C. a few year D. a few year's
6. Several _____ are talking under the tree. And their _____ are swimming in the lake.
A. woman, children B. woman, child C. women, children D. women, child
7. The little baby has two _____ already.
A. tooth B. tooths C. teeth D. teeths
8. Uncle Wang bought two _____ yesterday.
A. watches B. watches C. watch
9. Tom has made _____ with Jim.
A. a friend B. friends C. friend D. some friends
10. What can I do for you? I'd like two _____.
A. box of apple B. boxes of apples C. box of apples D. boxes of apple

答案

1-5. ACCBD 6-10. CBBBB

B组：填入所给名词的正确形式

1. I have two _____. (knife)
2. There are many _____ here. (box)





初中英语语法精讲精练

3. I received a lot of Christmas _____ . (card)
4. There are many _____ on the road. (bus)
5. Those _____ are enjoying the sunrise. (travel)
6. I have two _____ . (friend)
7. A few _____ are drawing on the wall. (boy)
8. He has several interesting _____ . (book)
9. The _____ are playing football now. (child)
10. Changjiang River is one of the longest _____ in China. (river)

答案

1. knives 2. boxes 3. cards 4. buses 5. travellers 6. friends 7. boys 8. books 9. children 10. rivers



难点精讲

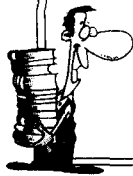
英语可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。

复数名词的变化有规则变化和不规则变化两种。

1. 规则变化

名词复数的构成,通常是在单数形式后面加-s或-es,其方法如下:

构成法	例词
一般情况在词尾加 -s	shop—shops desk—desks
以 s、x、sh、ch 结尾的词在词尾加 -es	bus—buses box—boxes watch—watches brush—brushes
以 ce、se、ze、(d)ge 等结尾的词直接加 -s	face—faces house—houses page—pages
以辅音字母+y 结尾的词,y 变成 i 加 -es	baby—babies city—cities factory—factories story—stories
以“辅音字母+o”结尾的词,多数在词尾加 -es	tomato—tomatoes hero—heroes Negro—Negroes





构成法	例词
以“元音字母+o”结尾的词和某些以o结尾的外来词,加-s	radio—radios photo—photos piano—pianos zoo—zoos
以f或fe结尾的词,多数变f或fe为v加-es,少数不变,只在词尾加-s	life—lives knife—knives wife—wives roof(屋顶)—roofs

② 不规则变化

(1) 名词复数的特殊形式

man—men, woman—women, policeman—policemen, Englishman—Englishmen, foot—feet, tooth—teeth, child—children, German—Germans

(2) 有些名词的单复数同形,如:

Chinese, Japanese, deer(鹿), sheep(羊), fish(鱼)

(3) 合成名词,只将其主体词变为复数形式。如:

girl student女学生—girl students pencil-box铅笔盒—pencil-boxes

(4) 姓氏是专有名词,姓氏后面加-s,表示“一家”。如:

the Blacks布莱克一家 the Whites怀特一家
the Smiths史密斯一家 the Lius刘家

(5) 由man和woman构成的合成名词,全都变成复数。如:

man doctor男医生—men doctors woman teacher女教师—women teachers

③ 不可数名词

不可数名词一般只用单数。它不能和a/an及数词搭配使用。不可数名词表示数量时,用量词。如:
a piece of news(一条新闻), two pieces of bread(两块面包), three pieces of paper(三张纸),
four glasses of milk(四杯牛奶), five bottles of water(五杯水)

二、名词所有格



名题热身

选择最佳答案填空

- This is not your radio, but _____.
A. yours brother B. your brother's C. you brother's D. yours brother's
- September 10th is _____ Day.
A. Teacher B. Teachers C. Teacher's D. Teachers'





初中英语语法精讲精练

3. Joan is _____ sister.

- A. Mary and Jack B. Mary's and Jack's C. Mary's and Jack D. Mary and Jack's

4. I will give you _____ to finish it.

- A. two week's time B. two week' time C. two weeks' time D. two weeks time

5. March 8 is _____ Day.

- A. Woman B. Women C. Women's D. Woman's

6. Miss Smith is a friend of _____.

- A. Mary's mother's B. Mary's mother C. Mary mother's D. mother's of Mary

答案

1—5 B D D C C 6. A



难点精讲

名词所有格的构成:

- ① 单数名词的所有格, 只需在词尾加's, 如: Lucy's pen
- ② 以s结尾的复数名词的所有格, 只加', 如: the students' book
- ③ 不以s结尾的复数名词的所有格, 应加's, 如: Children's Day
- ④ 表示几个人共有的东西, 只需在最后一个人的名词后加's, 如: Lucy and Lily's bedroom.
表示各自所有, 则每个名词都加's, 如: Lucy's and Lily's desks
- ⑤ 名词所有格常用省略式, 省去被名词所有格修饰的名词, 如: at the doctor's (在医院诊所里)
- ⑥ “of+名词所有格”, 通常作后置定语, 这种结构通常指整体中的部分或一个, 如:
a friend of my father's 我父亲的一个朋友 the window of the room 房间的窗户



精练习题

A组: 选择最佳答案填空

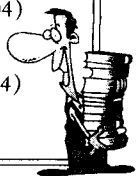
1. Mum, I'm thirsty. Will you please give me some _____? (北京市, 2005年)
A. pencils B. cake C. water D. books
2. —What's the English for“电子邮件”? (随州市, 2005年)
—It's“_____”.
A. fax B. e-mail C. telephone D. ID
3. —If you want to go out of a cinema, which sign should you follow? (随州市, 2005年)
—It's_____.
A. EXIT B. ENTRANCE C. NO PARKING D. NO SMOKING
4. Jack bought a _____ in a shoe shop yesterday. (宁德市, 2005年)
A. pair of shoes B. pairs of shoes C. pair of two shoes D. pair of shoe





非常英语专项进阶

5. Bob is looking at the _____ to find where Beihai Park is. (宁德市, 2005年)
 A. picture B. map C. card D. blackboard
6. —Would you like something to drink, _____ or coffee? (北京海淀区, 2004)
 —Coffee, please.
 A. fruit B. tea C. meat D. bread
7. Please keep quiet. If you make a lot of _____, you may disturb others. (天津市, 2004)
 A. voice B. noise C. sound D. singing
8. Mrs. Jenny gave us _____ on how to learn English well. (天津市, 2004)
 A. some advices B. many advices C. some advice D. an advice
9. After playing football for more than half an hour, the students took _____ rest. (天津市, 2004)
 A. a few minute's B. a few minutes' C. little minute's D. a little minutes'
10. —How far is it from your home to the school?
 —It's about _____. (湖北黄冈, 2004)
 A. 10 minutes walk B. 10 minute's walk
 C. 10-minutes walk D. 10 minutes' walk
11. —My prize is different from _____.
 —But _____ is the same as mine. (湖北黄冈, 2004)
 A. Dick; yours B. Dick's; your C. Dick's; your D. Dick's; yours
12. —What do you think of the _____ —the Moonlight Sonata by Beethoven?
 —It sounds really wonderful. (金华市, 2004)
 A. subject B. music C. book D. animal
13. —Can you tell me when _____ is?
 —Yes. It's on the third Sunday in June. (金华市, 2004)
 A. Mother's Day B. Fathers' Day C. Tree Planting Day D. Thanksgiving Day
14. Tom regards Nanjing as his second _____ because he has been here for over ten years. (南京市, 2004)
 A. family B. room C. house D. home
15. My skirt is very expensive, but _____ is even more expensive. (淮安市, 2004)
 A. she B. Beibei C. Beibei's
16. Excuse me, waiter. We're leaving. Can you bring me the _____, please? (杭州市, 2004)
 A. money B. note C. bill D. list
17. Football is a popular _____ around the world. (安徽省, 2004)
 A. match B. goal C. game D. play
18. —Thanks for giving me _____ I wanted.
 —You are welcome. (广州市, 2004)
 A. the information B. an information C. the informations D. information
19. Jilin City will become more beautiful _____. (吉林省, 2004)





初中英语语法精讲精练

- A. in a few year's time
 B. in a few years' time
 C. after a few years' time
 D. after a few year's time

20. This is _____ bedroom. The twin sisters like it very much. (河北省, 2004)

- A. Anne and Jane
 B. Anne's and Jane's
 C. Anne's and Jane
 D. Anne and Jane's

21. The waiter or the waitress usually gives us a _____ before we order dishes in a restaurant. (河南省, 2004)

- A. menu
 B. bill
 C. list
 D. form

22. There are many trees on _____ side of the street, and _____ of the trees is still increasing year by year. (镇江市, 2004)

- A. both; the number
 B. either; the number
 C. both; a number
 D. either; a number

23. —What always goes up but never comes down?
 — _____ (盐城市, 2004)

- A. Age
 B. Water
 C. Air
 D. Temperature

24. Today is September 10th. It is _____ Day. (常德市, 2004)

- A. Teachers
 B. Teachers'
 C. the Teachers'
 D. Teacher's

25. —What can I do for you, sir?
 —I'd like two _____. (常德市, 2004)

- A. bottle of orange
 B. bottle of oranges
 C. bottles of orange
 D. bottles of oranges

26. —What's the _____ today.
 —It's June 22. (扬州市, 2004)

- A. time
 B. day
 C. date
 D. month

27. My school is about twenty _____ walk from here? (杭州市, 2004)

- A. minute
 B. minutes'
 C. minute's
 D. minutes

28. The little baby has two _____ already. (天津, 2001)

- A. tooth
 B. tooths
 C. teeth
 D. teeths

29. —What would you like, madam?
 —I'd like _____, please. (福建, 2001)

- A. two bottles of orange
 B. two bottles of oranges
 C. two bottle of orange
 D. two bottle of oranges

30. Several _____ are talking under the tree. And their _____ are swimming in the lake. (山东, 2001)

- A. woman, children
 B. woman, child
 C. women, children
 D. women, child

31. The sign "BUSINESS HOURS" can be seen in a _____. (山东, 2001)

- A. shop
 B. school
 C. park
 D. museum





32. Have you seen such big _____?

(四川, 2001)

A. a tomato

B. tomato

C. tomatoes

D. tomatos

三、易混名词辨析



难点精讲

① battle和war都可译为“战争”。其区别: battle指局部的战争、战役、战斗; war指整体的战争。

② cloth, clothes, clothing与dress的区别:

(1) cloth指“布”、“布料”。例如: a dish cloth一块擦碗布, a piece of cloth一块布料。

(2) clothes指具体的衣服, 包括内衣、外衣, 不能与数词连用。例如:

I want to buy sports clothes. 我想买运动服。

(3) clothing是服装的总称, 包括内衣、外衣, 还包括帽子、鞋袜、手套之类, 只用单数, 无复数。例如:

1) Now people are all in their winter clothing. 现在人们都穿着冬装。

2) This is a factory that makes children's clothing. 这是家制童装的工厂。

(4) dress作不可数名词时, 指外衣, 尤指社交场合穿的服装。作可数名词时, 常指连衣裙。例如:

1) He doesn't care much about dress. 他不太注意衣着。

2) She wore a blue dress last night. 她昨晚穿了件蓝色连衣裙。

练习

用cloth, clothes, clothing或dress的适当形式填空

1. Pass me the _____, I want to clean the windows.

2. This piece of _____ is long enough for you to make a shirt.

3. Cover the table with a new table _____, please.

4. He saw the spring _____ in the shop windows. He thought the shoes, caps and gloves there were quite beautiful.

5. That is a second hand _____ store. The shoes there are very cheap.

6. Look at his shirt and this coat, these are his working _____.

7. I'll buy two _____ for her.

答案

1. cloth 2. cloth 3. cloth 4. clothing 5. clothing 6. clothes 7. dresses

③ drawing, painting和picture都可译为“画”。其区别: drawing是用铅笔、钢笔、工具等作的画; painting是用颜料画的画(油画、水彩画等); picture可指drawing, painting, photo等。

④ dinner与meal的区别

dinner是指“正餐(午饭或晚饭)”或“宴会”。如:

Let's go and have dinner together. 让我们一起去吃晚餐吧。

We're having fish for dinner. 我们午饭吃鱼。

