

NEW SHORTCUT WAY

NEW

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# 新捷径

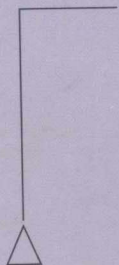
## 同步训练

主 编 | 吉林省外语学会理事 张学文  
长春市实验中学高级教师



# 初中英语语法

## 一~三年级分册



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# 《新捷径》参考答案

## 第1章 名词

### 实力检测

一、1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B

二、1. Kate's brother

2. Lu Sun's works

3. Jim's and Bruce's books

4. Lucy and Lily's room

5. at a barber's shop

6. half an hour's walk

7. the boys' model plane

8. someone else's cup

9. a few minutes' rest

10. a month or two's time

三、1. classes 2. months 3. factories

4. leaves 5. tomatoes, potatoes

6. radios 7. teeth 8. Germans

9. English, Chinese 10. sheep

11. milk 12. rice

**提示** 3. 带有同位语的名词或复合名词, 其

's 加在最后一个名词后。如:  
Chairman Mao's works 毛主席著作  
her sister-in-law's friend 她嫂子的朋友。

四、1. D 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B

6. C 7. A 8. D

五、1. 表语 2. 主语 3. 表语 4. 表语

5. 宾语 6. 宾语补足语 7. 定语

8. 定语 9. 同位语 10. 同位语

11. 时间状语 12. 呼语

六、1. Please pass me a piece of paper.

2. I'd like a bottle of orange.

3. I bought a tube of tooth-paste at this shop yesterday.

4. Don't worry. There is still a ray of hope.

5. The old man found a large sum of money by chance.

## 第2章 冠词

### 实力检测

一、1. a 2. an 3. an 4. a 5. a 6.

a 7. an 8. an 9. an 10. an

11. an 12. an 13. an 14. a

15. an

二、1. an interesting story-book

2. a big apple

3. an honest girl

4. an American university/college

5. an easy job/a piece of easy work

6. an uncle of mine

7. an artist

8. a small animal

三、1. the 2. an, a 3. a, a, The, the

4. the, the, the 5. a, The 6. a 7. ×

8. a 9. × 10. a

四、1. C 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. D

6. D 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. A

五、1. the cinema 2. The cow

3. the piano 4. the capital of the...

5. the English book

6. the headmaster 7. the first

8. the moon 9. the Yellow River

10. the life 11. the young man

12. The rose is the sweetest...

13. in the east 14. The Turners

六、1. by bike or on foot

2. to children

3. grow cotton

4. from May

5. in October

6. of gold

7. go to bed, How much sleep

8. maths or physics, English is

9. in Australia, by air

10. pay attention to

### 第3章 代词

#### 实力检测

一、1. C 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. D

6. A 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. D

11. D 12. B 13. D 14. C

15. C 16. C

二、1. Who are Dick's parents?

2. Who (Whom) are you talking

about?

3. Whose uncle is a farmer?

4. Whose basketball is in the classroom?

5. Which woman is your aunt?

6. What do you want to do if you want to be thinner?

7. What does your father do?

(What is your father?)

8. What time do you get up every morning?

9. What colour are her trousers?

10. What date is it today?

三、1. each, Both 2. neither, none

3. any, either 4. Every, Each

5. Each, Every 6. each, every

7. neither, none 8. neither, either

### 第4章 数词

#### 实力检测

一、1. fourteen thousand two hundred and sixty-five; three thousand and five; forty-six thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; five hundred and seven-eight thousand three hundred and fifty-two

2. February the fourteenth;

May the twenty-first;

August the third;

October the twenty-eighth;

December the twenty-fifth

3. nineteen twenty-one; eighteen forty;  
nineteen thirty-seven; nine six-  
six; two thousand

4. a/one thousand and six  
5. the Second World War  
6. Room 304 7. in his forties  
8. a five-hundred-word composition  
9. May 4th 10. five past ten  
11. a quarter to seven  
12. in the nineties

二、1. B 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C

6. D 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. A

11. C 12. D 13. B 14. B 15. C

16. D 17. C 18. B 19. B 20. A

21. C 22. B 23. B 24. A 25. C

三、1. 我们当中的两个人是团员。

2. 你想要几本书? 我想要四本。

3. 你想买哪个? 我想买第三个。

4. 这个姑娘看上去二十岁左右。

5. 你们两个可以去帮助他们。

6. 她在十四中学上学。

7. 黄河是中国第二长河。

8. 我的坐位是从右数第四个。

9. 我们五个来完成这项工作吧。

10. 她总是第一个来, 最后一个走。

四、1. Mr Green is forty-five.

2. The second one is better than the  
first one.

3. There are over three hundred  
teachers and more than four  
thousand students in our school.

4. They have already learnt more than  
one thousand English words.

5. The first day of October (October  
1st) is our National Day.

6. That ten-year-old little girl was the  
first to speak at the meeting.

7. The street is twenty-five metres wide.

8. Sunday is the first day of the week.

9. Three of them have been to the Great  
Wall.

10. There are two cinemas in that small  
town.

## 第5章 形容词

### 实力检测

一、1. more beautiful, most beautiful

2. newer, newest

3. longer, longest

4. thinner, thinnest

5. softer, softest

6. cleaner, cleanest

7. taller, tallest

8. stronger, strongest

9. more important, most important

10. thicker, thickest

11. more interesting, most interesting

12. happier, happiest

13. farther / further, farthest / furthest

14. cooler, coolest

15. better, best

16. less, least

17. worse, worst

18. more, most

二、1. older 2. cleverest 3. hotter

4. fattest 5. hardest 6. bigger  
7. wider, brighter 8. better 9. easier  
10. largest 11. big 12. older, weaker  
13. more polite 14. better  
15. warmer, warmer 16. taller  
17. more, better 18. careful  
19. common 20. younger

- 三、1. hotter than that in Shanghai  
2. the biggest cities in the USA.  
3. not so difficult as Lesson Ten.  
4. as useful as iron  
5. the most beautiful lake in China  
6. much brighter than yours  
7. as busy as that one  
8. much happier than he was yesterday  
9. as clearly as you  
10. earlier than others  
11. the nearest way to the post office  
12. as hard as Jim

- 四、1. B A 2. B A 3. B A 4. A B 5. A B  
6. B 7. A 8. A 9. A 10. B 11. B  
12. A 13. A

## 第6章 副词

### 实力检测

- 一、1. high 2. late 3. well  
4. more slowly 5. most carefully  
6. latest 7. more beautifully  
8. less 9. more 10. more angrily  
11. farther 12. more clearly

13. faster 14. angrier  
15. fatter, fatter 16. many 17. much

- 二、1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. D  
6. C 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. B

- 三、1. 在我们学校她歌唱得最好。  
2. 他们要晚回来一会儿。  
3. 这里和北京一样暖和。  
4. 今天他好点了吗?  
5. 飞机看不见了。  
6. 她的法语不如我。  
7. 他一离开家就开始下雨了。  
8. 他的决心并不亚于你。  
9. 我比其他入早来两个小时。  
10. 我们现在更加努力了。  
11. 她(身体状况)比昨天好多了。  
12. 给我那个小的。  
13. 他似乎并不太高兴。  
14. 情况一天天好了起来。  
15. 欲速则不达。  
16. 我越学就越喜欢。  
17. 他越老就越明智。  
18. 我宁愿呆在这里而不愿意离开。  
19. 他的表快五分钟。  
20. 他说话的声音非常柔和。

- 四、1. The more you study, the more you know.  
2. He speaks English as well as you.  
3. She doesn't run as fast as her friend.  
4. He knows a little more English than I.  
5. He plays table tennis better than I.  
6. Mum usually gets up earlier than Dad.  
7. Lin Tao skates best in Class Three, Grade Two.

## 第7章 介词

### 实力检测

- 一、1. on 2. to, in 3. from 4. with  
5. By 6. with, in 7. but/except  
8. with 9. with 10. over  
11. against 12. along 13. between  
14. to 15. on
- 二、1. for → with, 2. of → for  
3. for → with 4. with → in 5. in  
6. 去掉 at 7. pay 后加 for 8. with → in  
9. with → to
- 三、1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A  
6. C 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. D  
11. A 12. A 13. D 14. C  
15. C
- 四、1. after April 2. in four months  
3. after next Friday 4. in a week  
5. in two minutes

## 第8章 连词

### 实力检测

- 一、1. C 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. B  
6. D 7. B/D 8. B 9. B 10. B
- 二、略
- 三、1. that 2. as 3. if/whether  
4. after 5. than 6. until, before  
7. that 8. If 9. though 10. how

11. when 12. why 13. Since  
14. before 15. as soon as  
16. because 17. before 18. if  
19. After 20. As

## 第9章 动词

### 实力检测

- 一、1. is 2. gets 3. was 4. were  
5. rode 6. will forget 7. will be  
cloudy 8. is, will not take  
9. won't go, comes 10. Have, been  
11. have read 12. haven't heard  
13. was talking, entered  
14. was raining, went  
15. would/was going to buy  
16. would return 17. would visit  
18. had learned 19. had taught  
20. had, seen 21. comes  
22. doesn't rain 23. were  
24. bought 25. caught  
26. won 27. wrote 28. spent  
29. broke 30. fell 31. is running  
32. are listening 33. will return,  
return, will let 34. will study  
35. will be 36. won't help  
37. will visit 38. will be/is going  
to be 39. will tell, comes  
40. will have 41. will come  
42. will, be 43. have built  
44. have known 45. haven't seen;  
left; Have, seen; met; did, meet; met  
46. has kept 47. have lost

48. has lain 49. have sold  
 50. has sent 51. Haven't, caught  
 52. has sung 53. are cleaned  
 54. are written 55. were given  
 56. have been taken  
 57. will be put 58. will be given  
 59. be done 60. are being

二、1. C 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. C

6. C 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. A  
 11. C 12. D 13. A 14. B  
 15. D 16. A 17. C 18. C  
 19. A 20. A

三、1. turn 2. became 3. seems  
 4. have been 5. sounds 6. fell  
 7. is getting 8. has grown  
 9. look 10. went

四、1. will be sung 2. needn't be done  
 3. was sent to 4. is used  
 5. was made to do 6. has been given  
 7. Was built 8. will be put  
 9. had already begun 10. had built  
 four houses 11. had caught the  
 thief 12. had bought her a pair of  
 new shoes 13. had passed the  
 Chinese exam 14. had decided to  
 go for a picnic with them 15.  
 hadn't come back yet 16. Had,  
 learned Chinese 17. Playing football  
 after lunch 18. Sleeping too much  
 19. Teaching English 20. Doing  
 home work after school

五、1. My sister doesn't often do her  
 homework at school.

Does your sister often do her  
 homework at school?

2. What's on the desk?  
 3. What are the teachers doing?  
 4. The singer is not singing any famous  
 songs.

六、1. Vegetables are brought here  
 (by the truck) every morning.

2. The dishes have already been  
 washed.  
 3. The computers will soon be used  
 (by the teachers) in our school.  
 4. These books mustn't be taken  
 away (by students).  
 5. The chairs are being carried out  
 into the garden (by the boys).  
 6. Jim was given a new watch.  
 A new watch was given to Jim.  
 7. You'll be told what time the  
 train leaves.  
 8. Something must be done for the  
 students.  
 9. These new words can be looked  
 up in a dictionary.  
 10. A doctor was sent for at once.  
 11. The books must be taken good  
 care of.  
 12. Such a thing has never been  
 heard of.  
 13. He was seen to climb through  
 the window.  
 14. He will be made to think it over.  
 15. This problem was often talked

about.

- 七、1. say→speak 2. singing→sing  
3. be→being 4. do→will  
5. have→had 6. mustn't→needn't  
7. shall→will 8. won't→doesn't  
9. have→has 10. has→had

- 八、1. 我的愿望是当一名医生。(表语)  
2. 妈妈去商店为晚饭买些食品。(目的状语)  
3. 老师要我们把这些短语背下来。(宾语)  
4. 每天读英语非常有帮助。(主语)  
5. 我问老师如何做。(宾语)  
6. 我饿了,我想吃点什么。(定语)  
7. 医生告诉我卧床休息三天。(宾语)  
8. 我们活着不是为了吃,而吃是为了活着。(目的状语)
- 九、1. 当她听到这个时她的脸变红了。  
2. 他一上床就睡着了。  
3. 花闻上去很芳香。  
4. 丝绸摸上去很柔软。  
5. 他好像聋了。  
6. 她看上去和她年龄不相仿。  
7. 我们的生活越来越好。  
8. 她显得很年轻。  
9. 她喜欢听轻音乐。  
10. 我希望你不介意今晚步行。
- 十、1. Don't be so careless.  
2. He had to come over here yesterday.  
3. I had never seen such a good match before that day.  
4. The temperature won't stay above zero at night.

5. She is not wearing her red skirt today.  
6. Great changes have taken place in China in the past ten years.

## 第 10 章 简单句

### 实力检测

- 一、1. I have seen the Yellow River.  
2. Miss Yang works in the library.  
3. The farmers have several trucks.  
4. I am drawing a panda on the wall.  
5. An English woman come to China.  
6. She likes eating potatoes.  
7. He is afraid of dogs.  
8. But my friend call me Jim for short.  
9. We need some more dumplings.  
10. The children enjoyed themselves on the farm.  
11. I saw a short man running to the shop.  
12. It took him seven days to show them around the city.
- 二、1. What is 2. Which, your  
3. Whose 4. When does, watch  
5. How far
- 三、略
- 四、1. wasn't there 2. has she  
3. hadn't he 4. aren't I  
5. doesn't it 6. are they  
7. will you 8. shall we  
9. has he 10. won't he

**提示** 4. 在反意疑问句中, 后面表疑问的



部分如果是否定式，一般要用缩写的形式。注意 am not 的缩写形式为 aren't。

7. 陈述部分出现表示否定的某些词，如 never, seldom, hardly, few, little, nobody, no one, nothing 等，疑问句部分需用肯定式。

- 五、1. How big the factory is!  
2. How clever the child is!  
3. How fast the car runs!  
4. How bright the sun shines!  
5. How excited he was!  
6. What wonderful weather we have had these days!  
7. What a fine day we are having!  
8. How pretty she looks in red dress!  
9. What great progress they have made in studies!  
10. What a happy life they were living!  
11. What a wonderful time we had last night!  
12. What a difficult question this is!  
13. How happy she is to see you again!  
14. How foolish he was to think like that!  
15. How clean and bright your classroom is!

六、1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C

6. D 7. D 8. B 9. D 10. A

七、略

- 八、1. Be careful when you cross the street.  
2. Don't forget to write to me.

3. Let's go swimming.  
4. Turn off the light when you go to bed.  
5. Let her cook the dinner.  
6. Please write down your name and address.  
7. Let's go and take a walk.  
8. Don't tell her the bad news.  
9. Think it over and then you will have an idea.  
10. He is very busy now. Don't trouble him.  
11. There are many girl students in the garden.  
12. How many students are there in your class?  
13. There is only one TV set in the room.  
14. There is enough time for us to do our homework.  
15. How many days are there in January?  
16. How many kinds of animals are there in the zoo?  
17. There is no air on the moon. How could there be life on it?  
18. Don't leave. There will be a film after the meeting.  
19. There exist different opinions on this question.  
20. There might be a few tickets left.

**提示** 19. "there+be"这种结构，谓语动词

除be之外,还可用某些含有“存在”意义的动词。如:live、stand、lie、flow、come、enter、seem to be、happen to be等。

## 第11章 并列句与复合句

### 实力检测

- 一、1. D 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. B  
6. A 7. B 8. B 9. A 10. A  
11. D 12. A 13. A 14. A  
15. A 16. C 17. B 18. D  
19. A 20. A 21. A 22. D  
23. B 24. D 25. A 26. B  
27. C 28. D 29. B 30. B  
31. C 32. C 33. D 34. B  
35. A 36. B 37. B 38. C  
39. C 40. A 41. A 42. B  
43. A 44. A 45. A 46. D  
47. A 48. B 49. B 50. B  
51. B 52. B 53. C 54. A  
55. C 56. B 57. B
- 二、1. and 2. or 3. but 4. so  
5. for 6. but 7. yet 8. and  
9. or 10. for
- 三、1. which/that 2. who 3. whom  
4. whose 5. who 6. which/that  
7. which 8. that 9. whom  
10. whose
- 四、1. she was writing a composition  
2. when we shall start  
3. if he knew Alice  
4. that the work will be finished in  
three days/that they will finish the  
work in three days  
5. where the hospital was  
6. that he will come to see us on  
Saturday  
7. which way I should take  
8. who has taken your pen away  
9. when we would have our English  
test  
10. if I have passed the maths exam  
11. she had seen the film three times  
12. how many kinds of animals  
there are in the world  
13. how long I had been there  
14. when China sent up her first  
man-made satellite  
15. Why the clock doesn't work  
16. much more difficult than that one  
17. after she read it  
18. since she came to China  
19. when he grows up  
20. not so interesting as this one  
21. till he comes back  
22. before I leave  
23. Since you aren't feeling very well  
24. while you are eating  
25. though it was very late  
26. so that you can start some other  
work  
27. she was so angry that  
28. if he has no homework  
29. as soon as the bell rang for the  
class

30. as fast as John did yesterday

## 第12章 谓语动词与主语的一致

### 实力检测

- 一、1. is 2. is 3. is 4. is 5. is  
6. are 7. is 8. are 9. is 10. is  
11. makes 12. is 13. are 14. is  
15. are watching 16. is 17. has  
18. are 19. look 20. are 21. have

22. is 23. is

三、1. B is—are 2. C are—is

3. C are—is 4. B are—is

5. B are—is 6. B have—has

7. D are—am 8. D is—are

9. A is—are 10. C are—is

11. D German—Germans

12. C is—are 13. C are—is

14. D is—are 15. C is—are

16. C tastes—taste 17. B have—has

18. B was—were 19. B am—are

20. B look—looks

# 1 名 词

## 第一节 名词的种类

### 一、要点归纳

I. 专有名词是指人名、地名、国名、书名或某一机构的名称。

II. 普通名词包括以下几种：

①个体名词，②集合名词，③物质名词，④抽象名词。

普通名词又分为可数名词和不可数名词：

1. 可数名词有复数形式。

2. 不可数名词没有复数形式，前边不能加不定冠词 a, an, 因为 a, an 含有“一个”的意思。对于这类名词，如果想表示“一个”的意思，则要在其前面加适当的定语。如：

a cup of tea (一杯茶)；a piece of paper (一张纸)

a sum of money (一笔钱)；a piece of information (一条信息)

但有些不可数名词构成词组时，要加不定冠词。

have (take) a rest (休息一下)；have (take) a walk (散散步)

have a good time (玩得愉快)；once upon a time (很久以前)

还有些名词由于词义不同，兼有可数和不可数两种情况。如：

不可数

可数

life 生命；人生

a life 一生；生活；生命

iron 铁  
paper 纸  
light 光  
youth 青春  
cloth 布; 衣料

an iron 熨斗  
a paper (papers) 报纸; 考卷  
a light 灯; 电灯; 火花  
a youth 青年人  
a cloth 台布; 揩布

## 二、典型例题

1. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ very much.

- A. a fish      B. fishes      C. fishs      D. fish

译文: 我不喜欢吃鱼。

考点: 考查不可数名词。

答案: D

解题指导: fish 当“鱼, 鱼肉”解时, 是不可数名词, 通常是单数形式。fishes 是复数形式, 表示“鱼的种类”。

2. Is there any \_\_\_\_\_ for me?

- A. room      B. rooms      C. roomes      D. the room

译文: 还有我的地方吗?

考点: 考查名词的不同含义。

答案: A

解题指导: 掌握 room 可数与不可数的概念。room 当不可数名词时, 表示“空间, 空地”, 其前面不加定冠词 the, 也没有复数形式; 但当可数名词时, 表示“房间”。

3. What \_\_\_\_\_ she has!

- A. hard work      B. hard job      C. a hard work      D. hard works

译文: 她的工作多么艰苦!

考点: 考查不可数名词。

答案: A

解题指导: work 是不可数名词, 没有复数形式。job 指“一件工作, 零活”, 是可数名词, 前要有不定冠词 a。works 意为“工事, 工程, 工厂”。

例: There is another chemical works here in my home town.

我们家乡又有了一座化工厂。

The young man has been out of a job for a long time.

这个年轻人已失业好长时间了。

4. She said she would tell me \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a good news      B. a piece of good news

C. some good news

D. some pieces of good news

译文：她说她要告诉我一个好消息。

考点：考查不可数名词。

答案：B

解题指导：不可数名词没有复数形式，如要表示数量，要用量词词组。变复数时把量词变为复数形式。

例：There are two glasses of milk on the table.

桌子上有两杯牛奶。

Two pieces of advice were put up at the meeting.

会上提出了两条建议。

5. There is not water in the thermos.~~A. a few~~~~B. many~~C. muchD. ~~a lot of~~

译文：暖壶里没有多少水。

考点：考查不可数名词的限定词。

答案：C

解题指导：不可数名词的量还可以用 much, a little, a lot of, little, plenty of 来表示。

例：Hurry up, we have little time left.

快点，我们没有多少时间了。

There was plenty of rain here last summer.

去年夏天这儿的雨很大。

I haven't got much money with me.

我没有带多少钱。

6. The students handed in their \_\_\_\_\_ when the bell rang.

A. paper

B. a paper

C. the paper

D. papers

译文：铃响了，学生们纷纷交卷。

考点：考查同一名词的不同含义。

答案：D

解题指导：掌握某些物质名词变为复数形式的不同含义。如此题中 paper 作“纸张”讲时是不可数名词，而当“试卷，报纸，图纸”等解时便是可数名词。类似这样的词还有：sand 沙子→sands 沙滩，work 工作→works 著作，等。

## 第二节 名词的数

### 一、要点归纳

1. 可数名词有单数和复数两种, 单数变复数通常有以下几种情况:

1. 一般在词尾加 -s。如:

pen—pens; teacher—teachers; desk—desks

2. 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的词在词尾加 -es。如:

box—boxes; class—classes; brush—brushes

3. 以元音加 y 结尾的词直接在词尾加 -s。如:

play—plays; boy—boys; toy—toys

4. 以辅音加 y 结尾的词先变 y 为 i 然后再加 es。如:

family—families; country—countries; city—cities

5. 以 o 结尾的词在词尾加 -es。如:

tomato—tomatoes; potato—potatoes; hero—heroes; Negro—Negroes.

① 以两个元音结尾的词直接加 -s。如:

radio—radios; zoo—zoos; kilo—kilos; bamboo—bamboos

② 有些外来词要在词尾直接加 -s。如:

photo—photos; piano—pianos

6. 以 f 或 fe 结尾的词去掉 f 或 fe, 然后加 -ves。如:

knife—knives; wife—wives; thief—thieves; life—lives; leaf—leaves

注: ① 有些词可直接加 -s。如:

roof—roofs; gulf—gulfs, proof—proofs

② 有少数几个词两种方法都可以。如:

handkerchief { handkerchiefs  
handkerchieves

II. 复数变化不规则情况:

名词复数不规则情况要逐一记住。如:

man—men

mouse—mice

woman—women ['wimin]

penny—pence

child—children

goose—geese

foot—feet

tooth—teeth

Ⅲ. 有些名词单复数同形。如:

sheep—sheep      deer—deer      fish—fish

Chinese—Chinese      Japanese—Japanese

## 二、典型例题

1. How many \_\_\_\_\_ are there in your family.

- A. the people      **B. people**      C. peoples      D. the peoples

译文: 你们家有几口人?

考点: 考查 people 这一词的不同含义。

答案: B

解题指导: people 意为“人民, 人们”时是集合名词, 意义上是复数; 当“民族”讲时是可数名词。

例: A lot of people gathered in the People's Square yesterday.

昨天许多人聚集在人民广场。

What will the people say about it?

关于这件事人们会说些什么?

The Chinese people are a peace-loving, brave people.

中国人民是一个爱好和平、勇敢的民族。

像这样的词还有 family, police, class 等。

例: The family is going to stay there for two months.

全家打算在那里呆两个月。

The family were at table when I arrived.

我到达时全家人正在吃饭。

2. The blue trousers are too long for me, please show me another \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. one      B. long one      C. pair      D. piece

译文: 对我来说这条蓝裤子太长了, 请给我拿另一条。

考点: 考查只有复数形式的名词。

答案: C

解题指导: 有些名词只有复数形式, 尤其是由两个相同部分组成一个整体的词, 如: glasses, scissors, shoes. 这些词如果表示“一副”, “一对儿”, “一双”时, 常在前面加“a pair of”。当“a pair of trousers (glasses)”作主语时, 谓动词用单数; 如表示复数时把量词 pair 变成复数形式。如:

I have two pairs of white shoes.

我有两双白色鞋子。

There are three pairs of glasses on the table.



桌子上有三副眼镜。

3. The two \_\_\_\_\_ hurried to the street corner.

A. woman doctors B. women doctor C. woman doctor D. women doctors

译文：这两个女医生急忙赶到了街拐角。

考点：考查名词作定语时的变化。

答案：D

解题指导：名词作定语时一般用单数形式。但 man, woman 所修饰的名词如果是复数时，man, woman 也要变复数。如：

On Woman's Day the women teachers in the school got a present each.

妇女节那天学校的女老师每人都得到了一份礼物。

The men drivers must be in blue while they are at work.

当班时男司机们一定要穿蓝衣服。

② 4. The Greens will have a \_\_\_\_\_ vacation this summer.

A. two months B. two-months C. two month- D. two-month

译文：格林一家今年夏天会有两个月的假期。

考点：考查名词作定语的形式。

答案：D

解题指导：复合名词作定语修饰名词时，前面用基数词加连字符加单数名词构成。如：

She is carrying a six-month-old baby in her arms.

她怀里抱着一个六个月大的孩子。

## 第三节 名词的格

### 一、要点归纳

英语的名词有主格、宾格和所有格之分。它们在句子中起的作用不同。主格和宾格的单复数形式相同。所有格的构成有以下几种形式：

1. 名词单数所有格一般是在词尾上加 's。如：

This is my friend's brother. 这是我朋友的兄弟。

She is my sister's mother-in-law. 她是我妹妹的婆婆。

2. 名词复数所有格：

① 如果词尾有 s，只需加 " ' " 即可。如：