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学生用书

# 中考 新导引

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英语

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# 中考

# 新导引


## 英语

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# 语法专项(一) 名词

## 1. 名词的分类

名词是指人或事物的名称。

总的来说,名词分为专有名词和普通名词两类。专有名词是个别的人、事物、地点等专有的名称,如:China, Gina。专有名词的第一个字母要大写。

名词按其所表示的事物的性质分为可数名词和不可数名词。可数名词可以与 a/an 连用,也可以有复数形式,如:an apple, two apples。不可数名词主要分为物质名词和抽象名词。

**物质名词:**表示不能分为个体的事物,如:water, bread, milk, coffee, tea, juice, meat, beef, soup, sugar, rice, corn, salt, paper, gold, metal, cotton, steel, chalk, silk, rubbish, air 等。

**抽象名词:**表示动作、状态、品质、感情等,如:work, housework, homework, music, information, advice, money, news, weather 等。

但是,有些抽象名词是可数名词,如:job, mistake, suggestion, day。

有些名词既可以充当可数名词,又可以充当不可数名词,如:salad, ice-cream。

有些名词在充当可数名词和不可数名词时,意思不同。如:

chicken (“鸡肉”,不可数), chicken (“小鸡”,可数);

time (“时间”,不可数), time (“次数”,可数);  
work (“工作”,不可数), work (“作品”,可数)。

不可数名词不与 a/an 连用,一般没有复数形式,当它作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。例如:

The milk is on sale now.

不可数名词表示数量时,常与量词连用,并在量词后加 of,如: a cup of tea, two bowls of rice, three cups of coffee 等。

当有量词出现时,谓语动词根据量词的单复数决定。例如:

There is a piece of bread on the table.

There are two pieces of bread on the table.

## 2. 名词的复数

名词的复数形式的部分规则如下:

类别	构成方法	例词
一般情况	加-s	book—books

以 s, x, ch, sh 等结尾的词	加-es	class—classes box—boxes watch—watches dish—dishes
以辅音字母加 y 结尾的词	变 y 为 i, 再加-es	strawberry—strawberries library—libraries
以 o 结尾的词	加-es 或-s	potato—potatoes tomato—tomatoes hero—heroes zoo—zoos radio—radios photo—photos kilo—kilos
以 f/fe 结尾的词	将 f/fe 变为 v, 再加-es	leaf—leaves knife—knives

注意:

1) 少数名词的复数形式是不规则的,例如:

man—men, woman—women, policeman—policemen, postman—postmen, policewoman—policewomen, gentleman—gentlemen, Englishman—Englishmen (但: German—Germans, human—humans), tooth—teeth, foot—feet, child—children, mouse—mice, sheep—sheep, Chinese—Chinese, Japanese—Japanese 等。

2) 名词 fish 通常没有复数形式变化,虽然存在 fishes 这一形式,但不常用。

3) 有些词总是复数的,如: police, clothes, trousers, shorts, glasses, scissors, people (人们) 等。当它们作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

Where are my glasses?

但有 a pair of 修饰时,谓语动词用单数形式。例如:

A pair of glasses is on the desk.

## 3. 名词的所有格

在英语中有些名词可以加 's 来表示所属关系,带这种词尾的名词形式称为该名词的所有格。如: Tom's pencil-box, the teacher's office。



如果原词已经有复数词尾-s,则仅仅加'。如:  
Teachers' Day, my parents' room。

如果原词是复数,但不带词尾-s,则仍然加's。  
如: Women's Day, Children's Day。

名词所有格主要用于表示有生命东西(特别是人或高级动物)的名词,但也可以用于表示时间  
的名词,如: five minutes' walk, today's homework。  
还可以用于表示国家、城市等地方的名词,如:  
China's culture, the earth's population。

无生命的名词,可以与 of 构成短语,来表示所  
属关系,如: a map of the world, the walls of the  
room。

表示有生命的名词,也可以用 of 短语来表示所  
属关系,如: the girl's name = the name of the girl。

**【精练 1】** 用所给名词的适当形式填空。

- The \_\_\_\_\_ (monkey) are jumping up and down in the trees.
- I like to visit big \_\_\_\_\_ (city). It's interesting.
- The boy has little \_\_\_\_\_ (homework) to do after school.
- I'd like some \_\_\_\_\_ (potato) and \_\_\_\_\_ (beef).
- He wants a large bowl of \_\_\_\_\_ (tomato) noodles.
- The window is made of \_\_\_\_\_ (wood) and \_\_\_\_\_ (glass).
- I'll stay in America for several \_\_\_\_\_ (month).
- Elephants eat \_\_\_\_\_ (leaf) and \_\_\_\_\_ (grass).
- Anna has white \_\_\_\_\_ (tooth) and big \_\_\_\_\_ (eye).
- Peter lost some \_\_\_\_\_ (money) on his way to school yesterday.
- Could you please give us some \_\_\_\_\_ (advice) on how to learn English?
- What do you think of the \_\_\_\_\_

(box)?

— They are fashionable.

- How much \_\_\_\_\_ (bread) do you want?  
— I want two \_\_\_\_\_ (piece) of \_\_\_\_\_ (bread).
- How many \_\_\_\_\_ (glass) of \_\_\_\_\_ (milk) do we need?  
— Only one.
- We ate some \_\_\_\_\_ (chicken) and vegetables in the restaurant.
- They fed \_\_\_\_\_ (chicken) and rode horses on the farm.
- After some \_\_\_\_\_ (time), my English improved a lot.
- Mr. Li has been to London for three \_\_\_\_\_ (time).

**【精练 2】** 选择正确的动词填空。

- Where \_\_\_\_\_ (is, are) my trousers?
- A pair of trousers \_\_\_\_\_ (is, are) on the bed.
- There \_\_\_\_\_ (is, are) some coffee on the table.
- There \_\_\_\_\_ (is, are) three cups of coffee on the table.
- The information \_\_\_\_\_ (sound, sounds) true.
- The people there \_\_\_\_\_ (was, were) very friendly to us.
- No news \_\_\_\_\_ (is, are) good news.
- The police \_\_\_\_\_ (has, have) been looking for the thief all the time.
- The number of foreign players, including Chinese players, in the NBA \_\_\_\_\_ (has, have) increased.
- A number of students in our school \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy, enjoys) playing basketball.



## 语法专项(二) 冠词

冠词是一种虚词,常放在名词之前,帮助说明名词所表示的人或事物。冠词不能离开名词而独立存在。冠词包括不定冠词、定冠词和零冠词三类。

### 1. 不定冠词

a/an 是不定冠词, a 用在发音以辅音音素开头的名词前,如 a book, a useful book; an 则用在发音以元音音素开头的名词前,如 an hour, an English teacher.

注意:不定冠词只用于单数可数名词前,其主要用法有:

1)表示“一个”或“某一个”的意思。例如:

We can see a tiger in the picture.

I found a small boy crying in the corner.

2)表示类别,译为汉语时“一”字不一定出现。正因为这样,我们在表示这类意思时,常常受汉语的影响,忘了加冠词,因此必须特别注意。一般来说,可数名词单数,如果是泛指,前面总要加 a/an,或以复数形式出现。例如:

A horse is a useful animal. (泛指)

Horses are useful animals. (泛指)

The horses in the zoo are very popular. (特指)

注意:单数可数名词也可加 the,指整个类属。

例如:

The horse is a useful animal. (泛指)

The panda lives only in China. (泛指)

### 2. 定冠词

定冠词 the 通常有明确的所指,即以说话人和听话人已知的人或事物为前提。不论是单数名词还是复数名词,也不论是可数名词还是不可数名词,其前均可用定冠词。主要用法有:

1)用在表示特定的人或事物前。例如:

Show me the photo of your family.

2)用在上文所提到的人或事物前。例如:

First, cut up a tomato. Put the tomato on the bread.

3)用在谈话双方都清楚地知道所说的人或事

物前。例如:

Don't you think the radio is too noisy?

4)用在世界上独一无二的事物名称前。例如:

the sun, the moon, the earth, the world, the sky

5)用在江、河、湖、海、大山等名词前。例如:

the Sahara, the Himalayas, the Yangtze River

6)用在乐器名称前。例如:

play the piano, play the violin, play the drums

7)用在序数词和形容词最高级前。例如:

In the first photo, I'm playing basketball at school.

What's the best radio station in your city?

8)用在表示方位的名词前。例如:

The lake lies in the west of Hangzhou.

9)用在姓氏的复数形式前,表示一家人。例如:

The Greens are going to have a visit in China.

10)用在某些由普通名词构成的专有名词前。

例如:

the Great Wall, the Children's Palace, the United Kingdom, the United States of America

11)用在一些习惯用语中。例如:

in the morning, on the left, at the same time

### 3. 零冠词

英语中,在不少场合下名词前面是不需要使用冠词的。主要用法有:

1)复数名词表示泛指时。例如:

Trees are very useful to us.

2)不可数名词表示泛指时。例如:

Water is very important in our life. (泛指)

The water in the river is not clean. (特指)

3)专有名词前。例如:

Jim, China, Shanghai, America, Hyde Park, Nanjing Road, Tian'anmen Square, Tsinghua University

4)学科名词前。例如:



I like math and science.

5)语言名称前。例如:

He can speak English and French.

6)季节、月份、星期前。例如:

in autumn, in October, on Wednesday

7)一日三餐前,但名词前加形容词时例外。

例如:

What do you have for breakfast?

We had a quick breakfast this morning.

8)在球类运动的名称前。例如:

I can play soccer and basketball.

9)在称呼语、头衔和职务等名称前。例如:

My science teacher is Mr. Chen.

10)名词前已有作定语的 this, that, my, your, some, any, each, every 等代词。例如:

Peter is my best friend. 正确

Peter is my the best friend. 错误

11)在以 day 构成的节日名称前。例如:

New Year's Day, Children's Day, May Day

12)在某些习惯用语中。例如:

at home, go to bed, on foot, by car, at noon, after school

**【精练 3】** 用 a/an 填空。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ orange

2. \_\_\_\_\_ big orange

3. \_\_\_\_\_ egg

4. \_\_\_\_\_ hour

5. \_\_\_\_\_ honest man

6. \_\_\_\_\_ university

7. \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella

8. \_\_\_\_\_ uniform

9. \_\_\_\_\_ unlucky person

10. \_\_\_\_\_ useful book

11. \_\_\_\_\_ UFO

12. \_\_\_\_\_ eraser

13. \_\_\_\_\_ ID card

14. \_\_\_\_\_ island

15. \_\_\_\_\_ expensive toy

**【精练 4】** 在必要的地方填上合适的冠词。

1. Mr. Smith has bought \_\_\_\_\_ new car.

It's \_\_\_\_\_ English car.

2. — Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ basketball?

— Yes, I do. I play \_\_\_\_\_ basketball every afternoon.

3. — What's \_\_\_\_\_ name of \_\_\_\_\_ book?

— *Tom Sawyer*.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary is \_\_\_\_\_ useful tool in learning English.

5. For lunch, he usually has \_\_\_\_\_ rice, \_\_\_\_\_ meat and \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables.

6. — What animals do you like?

— I like \_\_\_\_\_ elephants.

7. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ music. But I like \_\_\_\_\_ music of this movie.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ English is spoken all over \_\_\_\_\_ world.

9. Tom lives on \_\_\_\_\_ ninth floor. He goes to work by \_\_\_\_\_ car.

10. — When was \_\_\_\_\_ telephone invented?

— In \_\_\_\_\_ 1876.

## 语法专项(三) 数词

数词分为基数词和序数词。基数词表示数目的多少,序数词表示事物的先后顺序。

## 1. 基数词变序数词

基数词变为序数词时,一般在词尾加-th,但有特别的地方。例如:

1) 不规则变化。例如:

one—first, two—second, three—third, five—fifth, eight—eighth, nine—ninth, twelve—twelfth

2) 以 ty 结尾的词,要先变 y 为 i, 再加-eth。

例如:

twenty—twentieth, forty—fortieth,  
ninety—ninetieth

3) 多位数词,要将末尾的单词变为序数词。

例如:

thirty-four—thirty-fourth,  
fifty-one—fifty-first

## 2. 数词的用法

1) 在谈编了号的东西时,可以用基数词和序数词表示顺序。例如:

the first unit=Unit One  
the second lesson=Lesson Two

但如果数字较长,序数词避免使用。例如:

Room 405, Page 781, Bus No. 202

2) 日期可以用基数词和序数词表示,写法有多种。例如:

March 10, March 10th, March the 10th,  
10 March, 10th March, 10th of March

3) 序数词往往与定冠词 the 连用。例如:

Today we are going to learn the second lesson.

但有时可加不定冠词 a/an, 表示“再一,又一”。

例如:

It's very important to learn a second language.

4) hundred, thousand, million 用作确定数目时,不用复数形式。例如:

six hundred people, two thousand pounds,

ten million people

但这些词用来作粗略的表示,仅仅给人一个大致的数目概念时,必须用复数形式。例如:

hundreds of workers, thousands of people,  
millions of birds

**【精练 5】** 用所给数词的适当形式填空。

- Sunday is the \_\_\_\_\_ (one) day of the week.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ (four) seasons in a year.
- I got a lot of presents on my \_\_\_\_\_ (nine) birthday.
- My uncle and aunt live on the \_\_\_\_\_ (twelve) floor.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ (five) lesson is more difficult than Lesson \_\_\_\_\_ (six).

**【精练 6】** 选择填空。

- About three \_\_\_\_\_ people were hurt in the accident.  
A. hundred  
B. hundred of  
C. hundreds  
D. hundreds of
- The story happened about two \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.  
A. thousand  
B. thousand of  
C. thousands  
D. thousands of
- \_\_\_\_\_ tourists come to visit the city every year.  
A. Million  
B. Million of  
C. Millions  
D. Millions of

## 语法专项(四) 介词

介词不能在句中独立充当一个成分,而需要和一个名词或与之相当的东西构成介词短语,在句中充当一个成分。和介词构成短语的那个部分称为介词宾语(若是人称代词,则要用宾格)。能充当介词宾语的主要有:

1) 名词

We usually do sports after class.

2) 代词

Who will go to the zoo with him?

3) 动名词(短语)

Mary is interested in playing ping-pong.

4) 由连接代(副)词引起的从句或不定式短语

We should create an interest in what we learn.

Could you give us some advice on how to learn

English?

### 1. 介词短语在句中的作用

介词短语在句中主要用作:

1) 状语

We get up at seven in the morning.

2) 定语

Who is the girl in red?

3) 表语

I was at home yesterday afternoon.

介词的用法比较复杂,要掌握得下很大工夫。首先要了解一些主要介词的基本意思,作为一个立脚点。同时要注意介词和其他词,特别是动词、形容词和名词的搭配。

### 2. 一些常用介词的基本用法

1) 表示时间的介词

表示时间的介词主要有 at, on 和 in, 它们的常见用法如下:

at	on	in
钟点 at six o'clock 用餐 at lunchtime 节日 at Christmas 年龄 at the age of 20 时间 at this time 一天中的某段时间 at noon; at night	某一天的某时段 on Sunday morning 星期 on Wednesday 日期 on September 1 节假日 on New Year's Day; on weekends; on vacation	一天中某段时间 in the evening 月份 in April 季节 in spring 年份 in 1949 将来一段时间以后 in 50 years

其他表示时间的介词还有 before (在……以

前), after (在……以后), until/till (直到), since (自从)等。

2) 表示地点的介词

表示地点的介词和介词短语很多,主要有:

at 表示一个点或小地方。例如:

at home, at the House of Dumplings, at the bus stop

in 表示一个范围或大地方。例如:

in Class 5, in the park, in the bus station, in China

on 表示一个表面。例如:

on the beach, on the floor, on Center Street

其他地点介词:

above 在……上面 over 在……上方 under 在……下面 below 在……下面 before 在……前面 in front of 在……前面 in the front of 在……内部的前面 in the middle of 在……中间 behind 在……后面 at the back of 在……后面 inside 在……里面 outside 在……外边 between 在……之间 across from 在……对面 near 靠近;在……附近 next to 在……旁边;附近 beside 在……旁边 along 沿着

3) 其他介词

① against 倚;碰;撞;反对

Don't stand against the young tree.

The rain is beating heavily against the wall.

Are you against the idea or for it?

② around 在……周围;在……范围内;大约

Excuse me. Is there a hospital around here?

Soccer is played around the world.

He finished his work at around 8:00 pm.

③ as 作为;当……时

We have a job for you as a waiter.

As a boy, he often went skating in winter.

④ at 按照;对着;以

Call me at 495-3539.

We have sweaters at a very good price.

⑤ by 被;通过某种方式;在……旁边,从……旁边;到……为止;乘

The telephone was invented by Bell.

We can become a good learner by reading a lot.

The man goes to work by car.

He passed by me without noticing me.

We had learned ten English songs by the end of last term.

⑥for 对于;以……为代价;(时间持续)……之久;由于;为了

Eating fruit is good for your health.

What can I do for you?

We have socks for only five dollars each.

After class, I play volleyball for two hours.

The town is famous for oranges.

⑦past 过(时间);经过

We arrived there at half past six.

Go past the bank and you can see the library.

⑧through 以;凭借;穿过

He became strong through exercise.

The boy fell down when he was walking through the field.

⑨to 向;到;对

Let me tell you the way to my house.

My English class is from 8:00 to 9:00.

⑩with 与……一起;附有

She often goes to watch soccer matches with her father.

Next to the hotel is a small house with an interesting garden.

常用的其他介词还有:

about 关于;对于 among 在……中间;  
在……之中 because of 因为 except 除……以外  
from 从……;自从 into 到……里面;进入

like 像;怎么样 of ……的;属于……的 on 关于  
over 超过,多于 out of 从……(出来) to-  
wards 朝;向;对着 without 没有;不(做某事)

【精练 7】用 at, on, in 填空。

- \_\_\_\_\_ the morning
- \_\_\_\_\_ Friday
- \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday morning
- \_\_\_\_\_ the evening
- \_\_\_\_\_ night
- \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday night
- \_\_\_\_\_ a rainy night
- \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon of May 4th

9. \_\_\_\_\_ New Year's Day

10. \_\_\_\_\_ six o'clock

11. \_\_\_\_\_ August, 1995

12. \_\_\_\_\_ March 16, 2014

13. \_\_\_\_\_ 1990

14. \_\_\_\_\_ the age of 15

【精练 8】根据句子内容和所给汉语提示,写出空白处各单词的正确形式。每空限填一词。

- Can you explain the sentence \_\_\_\_\_ (用) English?
- I like mooncakes \_\_\_\_\_ (带有) eggs in them.
- The museum is \_\_\_\_\_ (在) the left of the fruit store.
- Sally goes to school \_\_\_\_\_ (乘) bike.
- Call me \_\_\_\_\_ (按照) 13958583203.
- Frank sits \_\_\_\_\_ (在……旁边) Tim.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (作为) students, we must learn how to be polite.
- I hope I'll live in the city \_\_\_\_\_ (在……以后) 50 years.
- Last weekend, I went to the zoo \_\_\_\_\_ (与……一起) my parents.
- We can become good learners \_\_\_\_\_ (通过) reading a lot.
- The boy \_\_\_\_\_ (穿着) green is my younger brother.
- Let's go \_\_\_\_\_ (进入) that room.
- The professor will give a speech \_\_\_\_\_ (关于) how to keep healthy.
- They have been close friends \_\_\_\_\_ (自从) childhood.
- We didn't know anything about it \_\_\_\_\_ (直到) yesterday.
- Fish can't live \_\_\_\_\_ (没有) water.
- The rain began to beat heavily \_\_\_\_\_ (碰) the window.
- Every student attended the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ (除……以外) Tom. He was ill.

## 语法专项(五) 连词

用来连接词与词、短语与短语,以及句子与句子的虚词叫做连词。连词在句中不能单独作句子成分。连词按其性质可分为两类:并列连词和从属连词。

### 1. 并列连词

并列连词是指用以连接并列的单词、短语、从句或句子的连词。常见的并列连词有:and, but, for, or, so, both...and..., not only...but also..., either...or..., neither...nor... 等。例如:

Are you going to have a picnic on Saturday or on Sunday?

He got up very early this morning, but still he's late for school.

Both Becky and her father like to watch NBA games.

### 2. 从属连词

从属连词是指用以引导从句的连词。常见的从属连词有:when, while, as, after, before, until, till, as soon as, if, unless, because, although, though, than 等。例如:

Adam always finishes his homework before he plays football.

She can't go to school because she is ill today.

注意:

1)在同一个句子中,though(although)与 but, because 与 so 不可同时使用。例如:

Though she was ill, but she was listening to the report carefully. 错误

She was ill, but she was listening to the report carefully. 正确

Though she was ill, she was listening to the report carefully. 正确

Because her parents died, so she had to make a living by herself. 错误

Her parents died, so she had to make a living by herself. 正确

Because her parents died, she had to make a living by herself. 正确

2)由从属连词连接的从句不能独立使用,所以它和主句之间不能用句号隔开,只能用逗号连接(或省逗号)。例如:

She felt very happy. Because she had won the prize. 错误

She felt happy(,) because she had won the prize. 正确

Because she had won the prize(,) she felt happy. 正确

但由并列连词连接的两个简单句可以独立使用,所以它们之间可用句号隔开,也可用逗号连接(或省逗号)。例如:

I want to be a computer programmer. So I must study science hard. 正确

I want to be a computer programmer(,) so I must study science hard. 正确

有关连词的练习见【精练 27】。

## 语法专项(六) 代词

### 1. 指示代词

表示“这个”、“那个”、“这些”、“那些”等指示概念的代词叫指示代词。例如：

Is this your pencil?

That dictionary is Helen's.

These yellow socks are on sale.

Those are my parents.

### 2. 相互代词

one another 与 each other 由于表示相互关系，称为相互代词，两者的用法差不多。例如：

We must trust each other and help one another.

相互代词在必要时可以加 's，表示所属关系。例如：

They care for each other's work.

### 3. 人称代词、物主代词和反身代词

类别 \ 数	单 数					复 数		
	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
人称代词主格	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
人称代词宾格	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them
形容词性物主代词	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
名词性物主代词	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs
反身代词	myself	yourself	himself	herself	itself	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

1) 人称代词有主格和宾格之分，作主语时用主格，作宾语时用宾格。例如：

I sent her an email yesterday, but she hasn't answered me yet.

2) 物主代词是表示所有关系的代词，分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词两种。

形容词性物主代词相当于形容词，置于名词之前作定语。例如：

my name, your birthday, their parents

名词性物主代词相当于名词，不能用于名词前。例如：

This umbrella is yours and that one is hers.

3) 表示反射或强调的代词叫反身代词。反身代词是由第一人称、第二人称形容词性物主代词或第三人称代词宾格形式，词尾加 self 或 selves 构成。反身代词可译为“本人”、“本身”，为加强语气，也常译为“亲自”、“自己”。反身代词在句中可作表语、宾语、主语或宾语的同位语。例如：

Just be yourself. (表语)

Take good care of yourself. (宾语)

Mrs. Black herself is an engineer. (主语同位语)

You had better ask the driver himself. (宾语同位语)

### 4. 不定代词

不指明代替任何特定名词或形容词的代词叫作不定代词。具体用法有：

1) some 与 any

some(一些)和 any(一些;任何)既可代替或修饰可数名词复数，也可代替或修饰不可数名词。some 多用于肯定句，any 则多用于否定句、疑问句和条件从句。例如：

A: Are there any apples in the fridge?

B: Yes, there are some. / No, there aren't any.

A: Is there any water in the bottle?

B: Yes, there is some water. / No, there isn't any water.

但是，在表示请求、建议、反问等疑问句中，常用 some。例如：

Will you kindly give me some paper?

Would you like some tea?

Why didn't you buy some sweets?

any 在否定句中，表示的是“全否定”概念，如果表示“部分否定”概念时，则用 some。例如：

I can't pronounce some of the words. (我不能读部分单词。)

I can't pronounce any of the words. (我所有单词都不会读。)

当 any 表示“任何”时,可用于肯定句中。例如:

The question is so easy that any student can answer it.

在条件从句中,既可用 some,也可用 any。例如:

If you have some/any questions, please put up your hands.

## 2) 复合不定代词

some, any, every, no 可以与 one, body, thing 构成复合不定代词,主要中文意思:

someone/somebody 某人

something 某事;某物

anyone/anybody 任何人

anything 任何事物

nobody/no one (分开写) 无人

nothing 无物

everyone/everybody 每人;人人;所有人

everything 每件事物;一切事物

复合不定代词 some-与 any-的用法区别如同 some 与 any 的区别。

any-与 every-均可以用于肯定句、疑问句和否定句中。为了更好地掌握两者的区别,让我们通过下面的例句来进行比较:

The job is easy. Anyone can do it. (任何一个人都能做。)

The job is easy. Everyone can do it. (所有人都能做。)

Is anyone in the room? (有人在房间里吗?)

Is everyone in the room? (大家都在房间里吗?)

Money isn't anything. (金钱什么也不是。全否定。)

Money isn't everything. (金钱不是一切。部分否定。)

复合不定代词有三大特点:

①作主语时,都作单数看待,其谓语动词用单数形式。例如:

Something is wrong with my watch.

Well, everyone wants to win.

Nobody knows what future will be like.

②若有定语修饰,该定语要置于后面。例如:

Did anyone see something good at the cinema?

For lunch, we had something very special—Malaysian yellow noodles.

③不接 of。例如:

Everyone of us is interested in the game. 错误

Every one of us is interested in the game. 正确 (every one 分开写时,不属于复合不定代词。)

3) both, either, neither, all, none, no

这些不定代词的中文意思容易混淆,要记住它们的意思:

all 全体;全部(指三者或三者以上)

none 没人或物(指三者或三者以上)

no 无 both 两个(都)

neither 没人或物(指两个当中)

either 任何一个;其中一个(指两个当中)

both, either, neither, all 在句中主要用作:

①主语

both 作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式;either, neither 作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。

all 作主语时,若指代不可数名词,谓语用单数形式;若指代可数名词,谓语动词用复数形式。

例如:

Both (of the twins) are able to dance well.

Either (of the two boys) likes table tennis.

Neither (of the two girls) was at school yesterday.

All (of the food) is delicious.

All (of us) have passed the exam.

②宾语

I agree with both of you.

You may take either of the pens.

There is a room for all of us.

③定语

作定语时,both 接复数名词;either, neither 接单数名词;all 接复数名词或不可数名词。

both/all 作定语时,可以直接接名词,如: both/all students. 也可以和 the, these, those 及形容词

性物主代词一起修饰名词,但要把 both/all 放在这些词的前面,如: both the boys, all my teachers, all these toys. 例如:

Both (the) seats are taken.

You may take either road.

Neither book gives the answer.

I will invite all (my) teachers to the party.

All (the) information will be sent to you soon.

both/all 还可以作主语同位语,这时,要特别注意 both/all 的位置。例如:

① both/all 放在 be 动词后。

They are both/all students.

② both/all 放在行为动词前。

They both/all like English.

③ 当动词有两部分或以上时, both/all 要放在第一个动词后。

We have all finished our work.

both/all 也可作宾语同位语。例如:

The teacher loves us both/all.

注意: either 还可作副词,意思是“也”,常用于否定句中,放在句末。neither 也可作副词,意思是“也不”。例如:

For one week, she did not do any housework and neither did I.

= For one week, she did not do any housework and I didn't, either.

either... or... (或者……或者……), neither... nor... (既不……也不……), both... and... (既……又……), 连接两个并列成分。例如:

I like both basketball and volleyball.

In the evening, I either watch TV or play computer games.

Neither medicine nor rest can help him.

当 either... or..., neither... nor..., not only... but also... (不仅……而且……) 连接主语时,谓语的单复数由后面的主语决定;当 both... and... 连接主语时,谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

Either he or I am wrong.

Neither he nor I am wrong.

Not only he but also I am wrong.

Both he and I are wrong.

none, no 在句中主要用作:

none 不能作定语,只能作主语、宾语,而 no 只能作定语。例如:

None of the work was done.

(none 与不可数名词连用时,谓语动词用单数形式。)

None of these pens work/works.

(none 与可数名词连用时,谓语动词用单数、复数形式均可。)

A friend to all is a friend to none. 滥交者无友。(谚)

No man is born wise. 没有人生来是聪明的。(谚)

4) each 与 every

each 意思是“每个(两者或两者以上)”; every 意思是“每个(三者或三者以上)”。

each 在句中可作主语、宾语、定语和同位语,而 every 只能作定语。例如:

Each (of the students) has got something to say on this subject.

(each 作主语时,谓语动词用单数。)

He gave a present to each (of them). (宾语)

Each/Every student can do that kind of work.

(each/every 作定语时,均修饰单数名词。)

They each sing well. (主语同位语)

Give them two apples each. (宾语同位语)

5) another, other, others, the other, the others

	单数	复数	
泛指	作定语、主语、宾语	作定语	作主语、宾语
	another	other	others
特指	the other	the other	the others

注意:表示单数时,another 与 the other 可以作定语,也可以作主语、宾语。例如:

Would you like another (apple)?

The picture is nicer than the other (picture).

I have three pens. One is red, another (pen) is green and the other (pen) is yellow.

表示复数时, others = other + 名词复数; the



others=the other+名词复数。例如:

In our class, twenty students are boys, the others(=the other students) are girls.

Others(=Other people) may not think so.

He is taller than the other students(=the others) in his class.

注意:another 还可以表示“再……,又……”,可以接单数或复数名词。例如:

Have another cup of coffee, please.

She will stay here for another two days.

Just think what our country will be like in another ten years.

6) few, a few, little, a little

a few/a little “有一些,有几个(肯定)”, a few 用于代替或修饰可数名词复数, a little 用于代替或修饰不可数名词。

few/little “没多少,很少(否定)”, few 用于代替或修饰可数名词复数, little 用于代替或修饰不可数名词。例如:

Could I have a few words with you?

Few words are best. 少说为妙。(谚)

Hurry up! There is little time to go.

I have still a little money left.

**【精练 9】** 用适当的人称代词或物主代词填空。

- Excuse \_\_\_\_\_. Is this \_\_\_\_\_ watch?  
— No, it isn't mine. \_\_\_\_\_ watch is brown, but this one is red.
- Are these keys \_\_\_\_\_, Sam?  
— Yes, they are \_\_\_\_\_. Thank you.
- Is this your schoolbag?  
— No, \_\_\_\_\_ isn't. It's Mary's. \_\_\_\_\_ can't find \_\_\_\_\_ schoolbag.
- Are those John's books?  
— Yes, they are \_\_\_\_\_ books. And the dictionary is \_\_\_\_\_, too.
- Are you and Lily from the same country?  
— Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ are. \_\_\_\_\_ country is smaller than yours.

6. — Is that our new classroom?

— Yes, it's \_\_\_\_\_. Let \_\_\_\_\_ go to have a look now.

7. — Is this Sally's bike?

— No, it isn't. \_\_\_\_\_ is new, but this one is old.

8. Today we have two new students. \_\_\_\_\_ names are Lucy and Lily. \_\_\_\_\_ are from the USA. We all like \_\_\_\_\_.

**【精练 10】** 用所给代词的适当形式填空。

- All of \_\_\_\_\_ (we) like English.
- The teacher tells the students to do the work by \_\_\_\_\_ (they).
- I met a friend of \_\_\_\_\_ (I) when I was traveling.
- The young boy can't dress \_\_\_\_\_ (he).
- This dictionary belongs to \_\_\_\_\_ (she).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (we) classroom is bigger than \_\_\_\_\_ (they).
- We all enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ (we) at the party.
- She learns French \_\_\_\_\_ (she). No one helps her.

**【精练 11】** 选择方框中的单词填空,每词限用一次。

someone, anybody, everyone, no one, something, anything, nothing, everything

- Did you buy \_\_\_\_\_ in the clothes market?  
— No, I didn't. \_\_\_\_\_ was too expensive.
- I think \_\_\_\_\_ is wrong with my computer.  
— Let me see. Oh, there is \_\_\_\_\_ wrong with it. You just forgot to turn on the power.
- Listen. \_\_\_\_\_ is singing in the next room. Who is it?  
— It may be Tom.
- Did you go to the mountain with \_\_\_\_\_?  
— No. I went there alone.



5. — Did \_\_\_\_\_ come to school yesterday?  
— Yes, we were all at school. \_\_\_\_\_  
was absent.

【精练 12】 选择填空。

- ( ) 1. — Which would you like, tea or coffee?  
— \_\_\_\_\_. Just some water, please.  
A. All                      B. Both  
C. Either                    D. Neither
- ( ) 2. — Which magazine do you like better,  
*Crazy Reading* or *Teens' Space*?  
— I like \_\_\_\_\_ of them. They are use-  
ful for English learners.  
A. none                      B. neither  
C. all                         D. both
- ( ) 3. — When shall we go to the park, this  
morning or this afternoon?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ is OK. I'm free today.  
A. Both                      B. Neither  
C. Either                    D. None
- ( ) 4. We were all tired on the trip, but \_\_\_\_\_  
of us felt unhappy.  
A. all                         B. none  
C. both                      D. neither
- ( ) 5. The street is beautiful. There are trees on  
\_\_\_\_\_ side of it.  
A. both                      B. each  
C. every                     D. neither
- ( ) 6. They are able to talk openly to one  
another whenever \_\_\_\_\_ of them  
feels hurt.  
A. either                    B. both  
C. some                     D. all
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ my younger brother  
likes reading. We think it's good for our  
study.  
A. Both; and  
B. Neither; nor

- C. Either; or  
D. Not only; but also

- ( ) 8. — Is Mike the tallest in your class?  
— Sure. He is much taller than \_\_\_\_\_  
in our class.  
A. another  
B. other  
C. the other  
D. the others
- ( ) 9. I have got two pen pals. One is from Canada,  
and \_\_\_\_\_ is from Australia.  
A. another  
B. the other  
C. others  
D. the others
- ( ) 10. We learn English, Chinese, science, math  
and some \_\_\_\_\_ subjects.  
A. another  
B. other  
C. others  
D. the other

【精练 13】 用 few, a few, little, a little  
填空。

1. The problem is too difficult, so very \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ students can do it.
2. — Would you like some juice?  
— Yes, just \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ of my classmates like basket-  
ball very much. They play it every after-  
noon.
4. It's 11:50 pm, but there are still \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ people in the street.
5. Please be quick. We have \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ time left.
6. Great changes have taken place in our  
hometown in the last \_\_\_\_\_ years.



## 语法专项(七) 形容词和副词

### 1. 形容词在句中主要用作:

#### 1) 定语

Mr. Green is a friendly teacher.

#### 2) 表语

I like action movies, because they are exciting.

形容词可放在连系动词后作表语,常见的连系动词有: be, sound, look, seem, taste, smell, feel, become, get, turn, stay, keep, remain 等。例如:

He looks sad.

The food tastes delicious.

How happy they are feeling!

If you are late again, your boss will become angry.

#### 3) 宾补

Rainy days often make me sad.

Doing sports keeps us healthy.

At first, I found the subject difficult.

#### 4) 状语(仅作理解要求)

We came back from the trip, tired but excited.

大多数形容词既可以作定语又可作表语。有少数形容词只能作表语,不能作定语,如: alone, afraid, asleep, awake, unable 等。例如:

The old man was alone. 正确

The alone man doesn't feel happy. 错误

### 2. 副词在句中主要用作:

#### 1) 状语

副词主要用作状语,可以修饰行为动词、形容词、副词,有时也修饰整个句子。例如:

He learns hard. (修饰动词)

I'm truly sorry for it. (修饰形容词 sorry)

Lucy sings quite well. (修饰副词 well)

Suddenly, it started to rain hard. (修饰整个句子)

#### 2) 表语

少数副词可以作表语。例如:

When will you be back?

Tom has been away for several days.

Jim is not here. He is out on business.

#### 3) 定语

副词也可以作定语。例如:

I met an old friend of mine on my way home.

(后置定语,修饰 way)

The classmates here are all very kind to me.

(后置定语,修饰 classmates)

They are mostly teachers. (前置定语,修饰 teachers)

He is probably a policeman. (前置定语,修饰 policeman)

### 3. 副词在句中的位置

1) 副词在句中位置很灵活,有些副词放在不同位置均可。例如:

Probably I will live in Beijing.

I will probably live in Beijing.

I probably will live in Beijing.

I will live in Beijing probably.

2) 多数副词都可以放在动词后,如果是及物动词,一般放在宾语后面。例如:

He learns hard.

He learns math hard.

有些表示位置的副词(如 on, out, down, up, in, away 等)常可以放在动词与宾语之间,但若宾语是一个人称代词,就不能这样做。例如:

turn on the light = turn the light on

look up the words = look the words up

但是: turn on it 错误    turn it on 正确

look up them 错误    look them up 正确

3) 频度副词 always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, seldom, never 等通常放在动词前面,但若句子中有情态动词、助动词或系动词 be,则放在这类动词(第一个)的后面。例如:

They often get up early to run.

It's always interesting to watch other people show their talents.

Fewer people will do such jobs in the future because they are boring, but robots will never get