

A Complete Collection Of

Senior English Grammar

高中英语

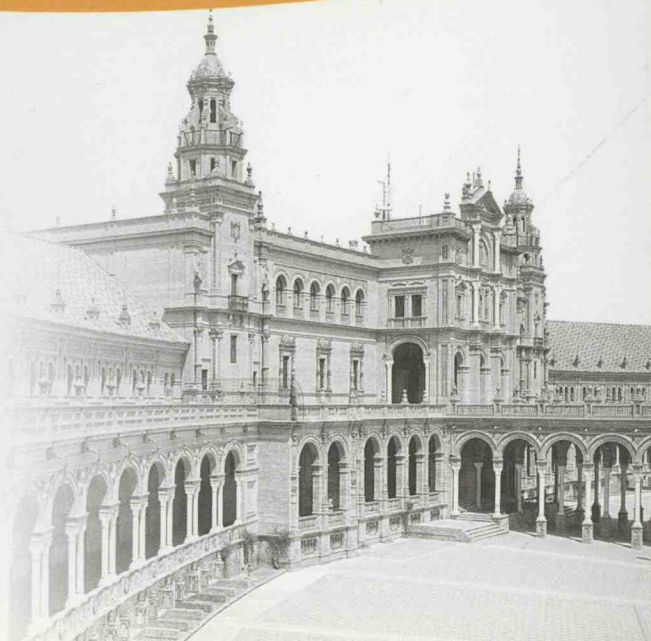
语法表解大全



霍荣会 / 主编



中央编译出版社
Central Compilation & Translation Press



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前 言

为了满足新高考的需求，全面推进素质教育的改革，减轻高中学生课业负担，迅速提高他们的英语水平，我们编写了《高中英语语法表解大全》。此书根据教育部颁布的英语教学大纲和最新高考考纲，充分考虑了高考备考的英语的实际情况及从高中学生的实际出发，每章都自成一体，融知识讲练、学法，以及应试技巧于一体，精讲精练，各个击破，在编写的过程中，力求复杂内容简单化，抽象内容具体化，枯燥知识趣味化，能力训练系统化。

《高中英语语法表解大全》囊括了初中、高中英语全部语法项目，共分十七章。每章由三部分组成：（1）语法知识概述；（2）历届高考语法试题；（3）强化训练。语法知识概述全部采用图表形式，使语法知识系统化、直观化、趣味化，便于同学们归纳记忆。在每一项语法后配有历届高考试题，以期让学生了解高考适应高考；接着配有近几年来全国各省市高中各名校高考模拟试题中大量有预测性的语法单选试题、强化训练，通过演示（语法知识）——训练，达到记忆、运用、提高之目的。书后并附有初中、高中课本及英语考纲中出现的全部短语和词组，以便同学们查阅之用。

总之，此书旨在帮助高中学生解决高考备考中遇到的各种问题，使广大考生在最短的时间里获得最大的学习效益，打牢基础知识，形成综合运用能力，从而迅速提高英语综合运用能力和应试技能，全面提高高考英语成绩。该书不仅供高中学生复习之用，对高一、高二的学生也是一本很适用的工具书。

由于时间及水平所限，书中疏漏或不妥之处欢迎广大同仁和读者批评斧正。

阎国士
2006年8月

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第一章 五种基本句型和十大词类

I 五种基本句型

一、主语 + 不及物动词 +

不接成分	} 短语等 状语
adv	
prep	
to do	
ing 分词	
n	

1. { The wind is blowing.
The poor bird couldn't fly.
The rain has stopped.
You go first and I will follow behind.
2. { You should listen attentively in class.
It was raining heavily last night.
She could swim like a fish when she was a child.
3. { The accident came of your carelessness.
The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
He went to see his nephew off at the airport.
4. { We stopped to talk to a friend of mine.
They came here to visit relatives and friends.
We often go swimming in the river in summer.
5. { Xiao Yang came running in from the yard.
The flood came rushing down from the mountains.
The wedding party lasted two hours.
6. { The river has risen three feet after a heavy rain.
The temperature fell ten degrees.

二、主语 +
系动词

n	} 等表语
pron	
adj	
adv	
ing 分词	
ed 分词	
动词	
prep 短语	
to do	
to be	
that 从句	
wh-从句	
adj + prep 短语	
adj + to do	
adj + that 从句	
adj + wh-从句	
adj + wh-词 + to do	

1. { Mr Black is a professor from Cambridge University.
A timely snow promises a good harvest.
2. { He is one of the most famous musicians in the world.
Who is it? — It's me.
3. { He is very modest and honest.
The theory sounds reasonable.
4. { The whites have been away on holiday.
The light in the room is still on.
5. { The young man is very promising.
His theory is very convincing.
6. { The soldiers were wounded in that battle.
The mountain is covered with thick snow all the year round.
7. { His hobby is growing roses.
His main job is taking care of the children.
8. { These mobile phones are in great demand.
The new teacher is in charge of our class.
9. { His plan is to go abroad for further study.
My ambition is to enter a famous university.
10. { His hope is to be a great lawyer.
Einstein's theory proved to be correct with time.



英语中常用的系动词有:

be (am, is are/was, were)
look, seem, appear
feel, sound, smell, taste
go, get, turn, become, grow, run
promise, fall, come
keep, remain, hold, continue
lie, sit, stand, rest
prove (to be) = turn out (to be)

11. { The problem is that he can't attend the conference.
What surprised me was that he spoke English so well.
12. { That is why we decided to put the plan off.
The question is what we should do first.
13. { Little Tom was confident of his ability.
The young people are eager for knowledge.
14. { I'm happy to have the honor to attend the banquet.
He is content to live a simple life.
15. { He is certain that he will pass the entrance examination.
I am sorry that I have given you so much trouble.
16. { She was not aware how much her husband earned.
They were not sure whether they could find a job there.
17. { I'm uncertain whether to go or stay here.
He is doubtful whether to afford it.

★试比较 { The apple tastes delicious. (系表结构)
He tastes the delicious apple. (动宾结构)

三、1. 主语 + 双宾动词 + 间宾 + 直宾
= 主语 + 双宾动词 + 直宾 + to 间宾
(常用此结构的动词有 bring, do, give, hand, lend, owe, offer, post, promise, read, sell, send, show, take, teach, tell, throw, write 等)

1. He shows me a book. — He shows a book to me.
2. I send him a telegram. — I send a telegram to him.
3. He lent me his computer. — He lent his computer to me.
4. I gave him some money. — I gave some money to him.
5. He told me a funny story. — He told a funny story to me.
6. Please pass me some water. — Please pass some water to me.

2. 主语 + 双宾动词 + 间宾 + 直宾
= 主语 + 双宾动词 + 直宾 + for 间宾
(常用此结构的动词有 buy, build, paint, call, choose, cook, cut, do, fetch, get, keep, draw, make, order, prepare, save, sing 等)

1. He drew me a picture. — He drew a picture for me.
2. He bought her a novel. — He bought a novel for her.
3. Please fetch me some chalk. — Please fetch some chalk for me.
4. Please choose me a new tie. — Please choose a new tie for me.
5. He is preparing us breakfast. — He is preparing breakfast for us.

★试比较 { I'll write a letter to (给) you.
I'll write a letter for (替) you.

3. 主语 + 双宾动词 + to + 间宾 + 直宾
= 主语 + 双宾动词 + 直宾 + to + 间宾
(常用此结构的动词有 announce, explain, introduce, mention, express, say, report, present, suggest 等)

1. He explains to me the matter. — He explains the matter to me.
 2. I'll introduce to you the book. — I'll introduce the book to you.
 3. He expressed to me his thanks. — He expressed his thanks to me.
 4. He mentioned the fact to them. — He mentioned to them the fact.
- ★但 { He asked me a question. — He asked a question of me.
I put him a question. — I put a question to him.
He has played me a trick. — He has played a trick on me.



四、主语 + 及物动词

- | | |
|----------------|-------|
| + n | } 等宾语 |
| + pron | |
| + oneself | |
| + 同源宾语 | |
| + to do | |
| + wh-词 + to do | |
| + wh-从句 | |
| + that 从句 | |
| + 动名词 | |

1. { I don't know the professor from America.
She is always making trouble for her friends.
2. { He refused to support us.
We thought it our duty to help them.
3. { Please express yourself in your own words.
He accustoms himself to early rising.
4. { He dreamed a sweet dream.
She died a glorious death for the people's interests.
5. { She refused to take my advice about it.
We managed to put the fire out in time.
6. { He explained how to use the computer in detail.
I don't know what to do with the issue.
7. { I wondered whether he would come before long.
Only you can decide who is the best choice.
8. { He estimated that the vase was 3,000 years old.
He found that he was in prison the next morning.
9. { She avoided answering their questions.
He considered going abroad for a holiday next week.

★试比较 { He expects to see you. (宾语)
He comes to see you. (状语)

★试比较 { He wants to come to see you. (连续用不定式)
He keeps practising speaking English. (连续用动名词)

五、主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| + n | } 等宾语补足语 |
| + adj | |
| + adv | |
| + ing | |
| + ed | |
| + to be | |
| + to do | |
| + do | |
| + prep 短语 | |

1. { I found her a famous poet.
We chose him our monitor this term.
2. { Sit down and make yourself comfortable.
They didn't believe such a thing possible.
3. { You can find the light still on from the distance.
We went to her house but found her out.
4. { She watched the kids playing in the yard.
Don't leave her waiting outside in the rain.
5. { We wanted the work finished by Friday.
They keep us supplied with food and clothing.
6. { He found Australia to be an interesting place.
I considered him to be responsible for the accident.
7. { They urged me to join their company.
The doctor advised me to give up smoking.
8. { The police observed a man enter the bank.
They watched the bus disappear into the distance.
9. { I found the old man in good health.
They soon get the fire under control.

★试比较 { He teaches him chemistry.
≠ He is chemistry. (无逻辑上的主谓关系属句型3)
He makes him president.
= He is president. (有逻辑上的主谓关系属句型5)



II 十大词类

词类	意义	在句中作...语	例示
n—名词	表示人或事物的名称	主〔表、宾、定、补、同位〕语	1. <u>Our monitor</u> (主语) is reading a novel written by Dickens. 2. Alice is <u>our monitor</u> (表语). I invite <u>our monitor</u> (宾语) to dinner. 3. Alice, <u>our monitor</u> (同位语), will attend the conference. 4. We elected her <u>our monitor</u> (宾语补足语). 5. Our monitor is talking to a <u>woman</u> (定语) writer.
pron—代词	代替名词、数词等	主〔表、宾、定、同位〕语	I(主语) bought <u>these</u> (定语) books, so they're <u>mine</u> (表语) and I teach <u>them</u> (宾语) <u>myself</u> (同位语).
adj—形容词	表示人或事物的性质和特征	定〔表、补〕语等	1. We love our <u>beautiful</u> (定语) school. 2. Our school is <u>beautiful</u> (表语). 3. We want to make our school more <u>beautiful</u> (补语).
adv—副词	表示动作或性状的特征	作状语、表语 修饰动词、形容词、副词	1. We should <u>constantly</u> (状语) review our lessons. 2. The doctor is treating the patient who is <u>seriously</u> (状语) ill. 3. They are getting on <u>very</u> (状语) well with each other. 4. I must be <u>off</u> (表语) now because I have much work to see to.
num—数词	表示数量和顺序	主〔表、宾、定〕语	1. <u>Eight</u> (主语) plus zero(宾语) is <u>eight</u> (表语). 2. <u>One fifth</u> (主语) of the workers have worked for <u>eight</u> (定语) years.
verb—动词	表示动作或状态	谓语	1. We <u>appreciate</u> (及物动词) what you have done for us. 2. Time and tide <u>wait</u> (不及物动词) for no man. 3. Mr Brown <u>is</u> (系动词) an excellent engineer. 4. The situation <u>seems</u> (系动词) quite normal in my opinion. 5. She <u>has been</u> (助动词) studying English for scores of years. 6. We <u>should</u> (情态动词) be modest and honest.
art—冠词	表示名词的泛指和特指		1. This poem was written by a <u>peasant</u> (泛指) and the <u>peasant</u> (特指) came from Henan province. 2. He is an <u>engineer</u> (泛指) and the <u>engineer</u> (特指) teaches at Qinghua University.
prep—介词	表示与其他词之间的关系	介词短语作状〔定、表〕语	1. The man stood there <u>in silence</u> (状语). 2. The man is <u>in silence</u> (表语). 3. The man <u>in silence</u> (定语) is a new-comer of our class.
conj—连词	用来连接词、短语、从句或句子	分为并列连词和从属连词	The boys <u>and</u> girls are working hard at school <u>and</u> at home 连接词 连接短语 <u>because</u> they know <u>what</u> they study for. 连接从句 连接名词从句



词类	意义	在句中作...语	例 示
interj—感叹词	表示说话时的感情或口气		1. Oh, learned judge! Oh, wise young man! 噢, 博学的法官! 噢, 聪明的年轻人! 2. My god! All the furniture in the house is so dirty.

* Fill in the missing word in the blanks with the suitable words.

- 1 He didn't _____ that it was a _____ story in _____. (real)
- 2 He _____ carried the boy to _____, a _____ place. (safe)
- 3 The two foreign _____ had a _____ talk and they wished their _____ would last for ever. (friend)
- 4 He _____ said that he took _____ in his _____ child. (proud)
- 5 The _____ haven't much knowledge of _____ and failed to explain the strange happenings in a _____ theory. (science)
- 6 I was _____ to share in the _____ of the _____ trip. (please)
- 7 The _____ doesn't feel like _____ in his boss's _____. (serve)
- 8 He _____ in passing the exams and his _____ exams led to his _____. (successfully)
- 9 _____, that is, _____ leaders take an interest in _____. (politics)
- 10 Little Tom is fond of _____, and especially likes to listen to the _____ performances played by the _____. (music)
- 11 The _____ told us the experiment done in the _____ lab was a _____ change. (chemistry)
- 12 Comrade Liu Hulan has been _____ for sixty years. She _____ a glorious _____. (die)
- 13 The _____ building, above which a kite is flying _____, is nine stories in _____. (high)



第二章 名 词

I 名词的分类

类别	意 义			例 示
专有名词	表示国〔地、人〕名等			China, Japan, Italy, Russia, Germany, France, Australia, Korea, Beijing, London, Paris, Berlin, Cairo, Rome, Moscow, Washington, Newton, Einstein, Marx, Madame, Curie, Shakespeare, Zhu Geliang
	表示团体、机构的名称等			the Communist Party of China, the United Nations. the Academy of Sciences of China, World Health Organization. Legend Computer Group Corporation, the European Union.
普通名词	可数名词	个体名词	表示个别人或物的名称	mayor, professor, engineer, president, manager, chief-editor, computer, inventor, violin, piano, radio, theatre, clinic, continent, camera, camel, patient, disease, bridge, adventure, ocean
		集体名词	表示若干个人或物的总称	crew, class, crowd, company, audience, cattle, family, group, party, government, police, forest, club, public, team, village, youth
	不可数名词	抽象名词	表示性质、行为、状态、情感等抽象概念的名词	quality, haircut, radiation, advice, agriculture, anger, arrival, arithmetic, architecture, attention, astonishment, biology, botany, business, citizenship, courage, childhood, danger, darkness, death, depth, damage, comfort, construction, education, daytime, disappointment, experience, eyesight, fairness, farming, freedom, friendship, future, gardening, fun, goodness, graduation, grammar, happiness, health, hearing, height, help, history, hunger, imagination, imperialism, importance, independence, information, kindness, knowledge, laughter, length, liberation, luck, majority, measure, labour, justice, mankind, humor, mercy, news, pain, parking, patience, peace, permission, physics, politics, chemistry, geography, progress, production, pressure, poverty, practice, percent, pleasure, plenty, population, punishment, revolution, safety, satisfaction, seamanship, shade, shopping, sightseeing, sickness, silence, slavery, smoking, socialism, communism, sorrow, starvation, stomachache, strength, success, failure, teamwork, tourism, translation, training, treatment, trouble, truth, use, violence, weight, wealth, willingness, wisdom, worship, youth, weather, irrigation, existence, work, homework, housework, pollution, paperwork, archaeology, ecology, astronomy, poetry

类别	意 义			例 示
普通名词	不可数名词	物质名词	表示物质、材料的名称	air, baggage, beancurd, beef, blood, bread, butter, chalk, chicken, chocolate, cloth, coal, coffee, corn, cream, daylight, clothing, cotton, dirt, dust, electricity, energy, equipment, cheese, fibre, fog, food, fruit, furniture, flesh, flour, glass, gold, grain, grass, hair, honey, iron, jewel (le) ry, kerosene, lightning, luggage, meat, milk, money, moustache, mud, music, mutton, hay, oxygen, paper, pork, porridge, powder, rain, rice, rubbish, salt, sauce, silver, steam, steel, storage, sugar, sunrise, sunset, sunshine, sweat, thirst, thunder, water, wheat, wind, wood, wool, soap, vinegar, wine, soup

II 不可数名词的计量形式

说 明	例 示								
不可数名词没有词形变化, 需要计量时, 可用 of 连接相应的表量单位词, 并加以数词和变表量单位词为复数的形式来表示	<table> <tr> <td>a glass of water (一杯水)</td><td>a cup of tea (一杯茶)</td></tr> <tr> <td>two glasses of water (两杯水)</td><td>3 cups of tea (三杯茶)</td></tr> <tr> <td>a piece of bread (一块面包)</td><td>a bottle of ink (一瓶墨水)</td></tr> <tr> <td>4 pieces of bread (四块面包)</td><td>10 bottles of ink (十瓶墨水)</td></tr> </table>	a glass of water (一杯水)	a cup of tea (一杯茶)	two glasses of water (两杯水)	3 cups of tea (三杯茶)	a piece of bread (一块面包)	a bottle of ink (一瓶墨水)	4 pieces of bread (四块面包)	10 bottles of ink (十瓶墨水)
a glass of water (一杯水)	a cup of tea (一杯茶)								
two glasses of water (两杯水)	3 cups of tea (三杯茶)								
a piece of bread (一块面包)	a bottle of ink (一瓶墨水)								
4 pieces of bread (四块面包)	10 bottles of ink (十瓶墨水)								
★但现代英语中, 单位词的使用法开始有了变化	1. Two coffees, please! (= Two cups of coffee, please!) 2. We want two drinks (= two bottles of drink) and two ices (= two pieces of ice).								

不可数名词常用于表量的形式有:	chalk 一根粉笔	a cake of soap 一块肥皂	a game of chess 一局棋
	jewellery 一件珠宝	a piece of baggage (美) 一件行李	a branch of knowledge 一门知识
	news 一条新闻	a drop of water 一滴水	a party of guests 一群客人
	meat 一块肉	a cup of tea 一杯茶	a bar of chocolate 一条巧克力
	bread 一块面包	a fit of anger 一顿脾气	a loaf of bread 一长条面包
	furniture 一件家具	a stroke of luck 一次好运	a sum of money 一笔钱
	equipment 一台设备	a lump of sugar 一块糖	a grain of rice 一粒米
	a piece of luggage (英) 一件行李	a slice of cake 一块蛋糕	a gram of radium 一克镭
	music 一段音乐	a glass of wine 一杯酒	a pound of flesh 一磅肉
	information 一则信息	a suit of clothes 一套衣服	a burst of laughter 一阵笑声
	thread 一根线	a sack of flour 一袋面粉	a pile of rubbish 一堆垃圾
	advice 一个忠告	a length of cloth 一段布	a set of equipment 一套设备
	clothing 一件衣服	an article of clothing 一件衣服	a head of cattle 一头牛
	paper 一片纸	a sheet of paper 一片纸	20 head of cattle 20 头牛
	mail 一封信	an article of furniture 一件家具	a crowd of people 一群人
		a piece of cloth 一块布	a ray of hope 一线希望
			a series of stamps 一套邮票



III 物质名词、抽象名词的双重性

词类	不可数→	可数	词类	不可数→	可数
物质名词	ash 灰	ashes 骨灰, 灰烬	抽象名词	manner 态度	manners 礼貌
	chalk 粉笔	coloured chalks 彩色粉笔		interest 兴趣	interests 利益
	chicken 鸡肉	chickens 小鸡		good 益处	goods 货物
	glass 玻璃	a glass 一个玻璃杯		force 力量	forces 军队
	hair 头发	several hairs 几根头发		custom 习俗	customs 海关
	light 光	lights 灯		average 平均水平	averages 平均数
	fish 鱼肉	{ fishes 几种鱼		balance 平衡	balances 天平
		{ fish(es) 几条鱼		beauty 美(丽)	a beauty 一个美人、美物
	fruit 水果	fruits 几种水果		difficulty 困难	a difficulty 难事
	food 食物	foods 几种食物		character 性格	a Chinese character 汉字
	iron 铁	an iron 一个熨斗		experience 经验	an experience 经历
	sand 沙子	sands 沙滩		exercise 锻炼、运动	exercises 体操、练习
	paper 纸	papers 报纸、考卷、论文		failure 失败	a failure 失败的人或事
		mineral waters 矿泉水		friendship 友谊	a friendship 一段友情
		Korean waters 朝鲜海域		knowledge 知识	a knowledge(精通) of English
	water 水	the waters of the Nile 尼罗河河源(大片的水)		pleasure 乐趣	a pleasure 一件乐事
	wood 木头	woods 树林		spirit 精神	in high spirits 情绪高
	work 工作	works 工厂、著作、工艺品		surprise 惊奇	a surprise 一件奇事
	silk 丝	silks 丝织品		success 成功	a success 成功的人[事]
	cloth 布	clothes 衣服		relation 关系	a relation 亲戚
	tea 茶	teas 几种茶		youth 青春	a youth 一个青年人
	green 绿色	greens 青菜		time 时间	times 时代、次数、倍数

IV 可数名词变复数

规则变化	1. 一般在词尾 + s	continent-s 洲, 大陆 scientist-s 科学家	province-s 省 professor-s 教授	German-s 德国人 politician-s 政治家	ocean-s 海洋
	2. ▲以 o 结尾 + es ▲个别 + (e)s ▲元音字母 + o + s ▲其他 + s	▲The <u>Negroes</u>(黑人) and the <u>heroes</u>(英雄) bitten by the <u>mosquito</u>(e)s beside the <u>volcano</u>(e)s(火山) like eating <u>tomatoes</u>(西红柿) and <u>potatoes</u>(土豆). ▲zero-(e)s 零 manifesto-(e)s 宣言 motto-(e)s 箴言 mango-(e)s 芒果 volcano-(e)s 火山 cargo-(e)s 货物 tobacco-(e)s 烟草 mosquito-(s) 蚊子 ▲cuckoo-s 杜鹃 bamboo-s 竹子 kangaroo-s 袋鼠 radio-s 收音机 zoo-s 动物园 video-s 录像(带) studio-s 播音室, 录音室 ▲memo-s 便笺, 便条 Eskimo-s 爱斯基摩人 photo-s 照片 piano-s 钢琴 kilo-s 公斤, 千克 micro-s 微型电脑 solo-s 独奏(曲); 独唱(曲)			

规 则 变 化	3. 以 th 结尾 + s	mouth-s 嘴 path-s 小径 truth-s 事实 length-s 长度 youth-s 青年 month-s 月 bath-s 洗澡 moth-s(飞蛾) myth-s(神话)
	4. 以 s, x, ch, sh, z 结尾 + es	box-es 盒子 glass-es 玻璃杯 watch-es 手表 brush-es 刷子 thermos-es 商标 ▲quiz-zes(小型考试) stomach-s 胃
	5. ▲以 f, fe 结尾一般变成 ves ▲也有直接 + s ▲也有上述两种情况均可	▲leaf-leaves 树叶 life-lives 生命 wolf-wolves 狼 thief-thieves 小偷 knife-knives 小刀 half-halves 一半 self-selves 自己 shelf-shelves 书架 housewife-housewives 家庭主妇 loaf-loaves(面包) 一条 ▲serf-s 农奴 gulf-s 海湾 chief-s 首领, 头目 grief-s 悲伤 cliff-s 悬崖 belief-s 信仰 proof-s 证据 roof-s 屋顶 ▲handkerchief-s 或 handkerchieves 手帕 scarf-s 或 scarves 围巾 hoof-s 或 hooves 马蹄
	6. ▲元音字母 + y + s ▲辅音字母 + y 变 y 为 ies	▲play-s 剧本 stay-s 逗留 key-s 钥匙 ray-s 光线 boy-s 男孩 way-s 方法 ▲baby—babies 婴儿 victory—victories 胜利 family-families 家庭 factory-factories 工厂 university-universities 大学
	7. 复合词变复数以中心名词为主	film-goer-s 影迷 sister-s-in-law 弟媳 editor-s-in-chief 主编 runner-s-up 亚军 looker-s-on 旁观者 passer-s-by 过路人 comrade-s-in-arms 战友 grown-up-s 成年人 go-between-s 中间人 father-s-in law 岳父 stander-s-by 旁观者
	1. 有些名词在固定词组中一定用复数	thanks to 幸亏 give regards to 问候 take pains 下功夫 with best wishes 祝好 have words with 争吵 in high spirits 情绪高昂 make repairs 修理 in all directions 四面八方 shake hands with sb 与...握手 make preparations for 做准备 make friends with 与...交朋友 congratulations (to sb) on (doing) sth 祝贺某人做某事
	2. 单复数同形	deer 鹿 Chinese 中国人 Japanese 日本人 sheep 羊 Swiss 瑞士人 Portuguese 葡萄牙人 aircraft 航空器 cattle 牛 police 警察 staff 全体雇员 spacecraft 太空船 fish 鱼
规 则 变	3. 复数形式单数概念	maths 数学 politics 政治 woods 树林 crossroads 十字路口 works 工厂 series 系列 athletics 竞技 physics 物理 bellows 密封舱 species 种类 news 新闻
	4. 两种复数形式	abacus 算盘 (abaci 或 abacuses) penny (pence 表面值或 pennies 表钱数) bison 北美野牛 (bison 或 bisons) focus 焦点 (foci 或 focuses)
	5. ▲有些表示两部分构成的东西; ▲以 ing 收尾的词; ▲其他一些情况等常用复数	▲scissors 剪刀 trousers 裤子 pants 裤子 shorts 短裤 shoes 鞋子 boots 靴子 compasses 圆规 scales 天平 glasses (spectacles) 眼镜 gloves 手套 socks 袜子 ▲belongings 所有物 surroundings 环境 doings 行为 stockings 长筒袜 earnings 挣的钱 findings 调查结果 savings 储蓄 slippers 拖鞋 ▲contents 目录 arms 武器 fireworks 烟火 wages 工资 forces 武装部队 remains 残余 clothes 衣服 valuables 珍贵物 stairs 楼梯 sweets 糖果



不	6. 改换或增加字母	woman-women 妇女 man-men 男 foot-feet 脚 ox-oxen 牛 child-children 儿童 tooth-teeth 牙齿 goose-geese 鹅 basis-bases 基础 analysis-analyses 分析 crisis-crises 危机 criterion-criteria 标准 stratum-strata 阶层 datum-data 数据 phenomenon-phenomena 现象 mouse-mice 老鼠 medium-media 媒体 diagnosis-diagnoses 诊断 thesis-theses 论文 bacterium-bacteria 细菌 但是 ▲two footballs 两个足球 ▲tooth-brushes 多个牙刷
	7. 汉语音译词无复数	one yuan(jiao, fen, jin, liang, mu, etc.)一元(角、分、斤、两、亩等) two yuan(jiao, fen, jin, liang, mu, etc.)二元(角、分、斤、两、亩等)
则	8. lady + 人用单数 * ladies(') + 物	a lady doctor 一个女医生 two lady doctors 两个女医生 ladies' shoes 女士鞋或说 ladies's shoes(不常用)
变	9. 以 man 结尾变 a 为 e	Englishwoman-Englishwomen 英国妇女 Frenchman-Frenchmen 法国人 policeman-policemen 警察 fisherman-fishermen 渔民
	10. 以 y 结尾的专有 名词在词尾 + s	Henry-Henrys 亨利 Mary-Marys 玛丽 There are four Marys in our class.
化	11. 有些和数词连用 的名词, 表示复 数时仍保留单数 形式	two dozen eggs 两打鸡蛋 3 score and ten pens 70 只钢笔 40 head of cattle 四十头牛 three hundred people 三百人 five thousand tress 五千棵树

V 名词所有格

用于生命的名词	1. 一般在词尾 + 's	a man's shirt 男人的衬衫 Mr. Smith's telephone number 史密斯先生的电话号码
	2. 以 s 结尾 + "' 或 + 's(不常用)	a girl's school 女子学校 the Smiths' car 史密斯家的车 Mr Jones' house 或 Mr Jones's house 琼斯先生的家
	3. 在表示店铺或某 人家的名词后 + 's	at the barber's(shop) 在理发店 at the butcher's shop 在肉铺 at Mr Green's house 在格林先生家 at Jack's house 在杰克家 at his uncle's house 在他叔父家 at the Greens' home 在格林家 at Xiao Liu's home 在小刘家 at the Wangs' home 在王家
	4. 合成词在最后 + 's	the editor-in-chief's office 总编的办公室 any-body else's opinion 他人意见 my brother-in-law's uncle 我姐夫的叔父
	5. 多者共有在最后 + 's 各自拥有, 分别 + 's	Tom and Mike's room 汤姆和杰克的房间(两人共有一间房) Tom's and Mike's rooms 汤姆和杰克的房间(各自拥有一间房)
	6. 冠词(不定代词, 数 量词, 指示代词) + 名词 + of 名词 + 's	a cousin of my father's 父亲的老表 a few books of Jack's 杰克的几本书 that uncle of Jim's 吉姆的叔叔 some friends of Li Ming's 黎明的几个朋友 two friends of his nephew's 他侄子的两个朋友



用于有生命的名词	7. 介词 to 表示所有格	the entrance to the cinema 影院入口 the secretary to the manager 经理的秘书 the way to success 成功之道 the answers to the questions 问题答案 the notes to the text 课文注释 the key to the lock 锁的钥匙 a journey to Europe 欧洲之行 a deputy to the people 人民代表
	8. 介词 for 表示所有格	the ticket for the film 电影票 the medicine for one's cough 治咳嗽药 books for children 儿童读物 a gift for Jim's birthday 吉姆的生日礼物 the Nobel Prize for Physics 诺贝尔物理奖
	9. 介词 with 表示所有格	a girl with golden hair 金发女郎 a room with furniture 有家具的房间 a child with a dirty face 脏脸男孩 a book with a green cover 绿皮书 a man with glasses 带眼镜的男人 a man with good manners 有礼貌的人
用于无生命的名词	1. 在表示时间、距离、量度、价格、国家、城市、天体等名词后 + 's	today's People's Daily 今天的人民日报 two days' journey 两天的路程 two miles' distance 两英里的距离 a stone's throw 近在咫尺 a dollar's worth (of) stamp 一美元的邮票 one pound's weight 一磅的重量 China's open-door policy 中国开放政策 the earth's satellite 地球卫星 London's water supply 伦敦供水设施 Hong Kong's future 香港的未来
	2. 在表示工业、工厂、机器、大学等名词后 + 's	industry's pollution problem 工业污染问题 the machine's design 机器设计 the factory's output 工厂的产量 the plant's technical force 技术力量 Harvard's Linguistics department 哈佛语言系 the college's good environment 大学的优良环境
	3. 其他情况一般用 of 表所属关系	the top of the tower = the tower top 塔顶 the legs of the table = the table legs 桌腿
	4. 何时用通格和所有格	the star of the film = the film star 电影明星 (不表所属关系) that book of Li Ming's = Li Ming's book 黎明的书 (表所属关系)

VI 名词作定语

1. 表示地点、时间、材料、用途、类别、性别等名词常可用来作定语	London Airport 伦敦机场 Moscow stadium 莫斯科体育场 summer holiday 暑假 mountain railway 山区铁路 English evening paper 英语晚报 a gold chain 一个金表链 a coffee cup 喝咖啡用的杯 an energy crisis 一次能源危机 a motor car 摩托车 mother crocodile 母鳄鱼 science fiction 科学幻想小说 a book case 书箱 a steam engine 蒸汽机 a weather report 天气预报 heart disease 心脏病 a research project 一项研究工程 a terrible sand storm 可怕的沙尘暴 a milk bottle 盛牛奶的杯子 a peace conference 和平会议
2. 名词作定语时一般用单数形式,但在个别情况下仍需用复数	an Arts degree 文科学士 careers guidance 就业指导 parcels post 包裹邮递 savings bank 储蓄银行 a customs officer 海关人员 elections campaign 竞选 a greetings telegram 问候电报 qualities education 素质教育 ideas men 谋士 communications technology 通讯技术 an honors graduate 优等毕业生 public relations department 公共关系部 animal rights group 动物权利组织