初中英语语法

【名词】

1．名词的可数与不可数

可数名词指表示的人或事物可以用数来计量，它有**单数**与**复数**两种形式。

不可数名词指所表示的事物不能用数来计量。物质名词与抽象名词一般无法用数目来统计，都是不可数名词。不可数名词前一般不能用冠词 a、an 来表示数量，没有复数形式。要表示“一个……”这一概念，就须加 a piece of 这一类短语。

要注意许多名词在汉语里看来是可数名词，在英语里却不可数。如：chalk，paper，bread，rice，grass，news 等。

2．名词的复数

（1）规则变化

A．一般情况下加-s。

B．以 s，x，ch，sh，结尾的加-es。

如：bus---buses，box---boxes，watch---watches，brush---brushes

C．以辅音字母加 y 结尾的改 y 为 i 再加-es。

如：city---cities，country---countries

D．以 f，fe 结尾的，去掉 f 或 fe，变成 v 再加-es。

（2）不规则变化

A．元音发生变化。

如：man---men，woman---women，foot---feet，tooth---teeth，mouse---mice

B．词尾发生变化。

如：child---children

C．单、复数同形。

如：fish---fish，Japanese---Japanese，Chinese---Chinese，sheep---sheep

3. 物质名词（不可数名词）量的表示方法

（1）用 much, a little, a lot of 等表示

（2）用容器表示

a bowl of rice, a glass of water, a cup of tea, a piece of, orange, two glasses of milk, two pieces of paper

另外，大家应注意：**单数集合名词**作主语时谓语动词“数的”变化：单数集合名词如class, police, family, school, group, team 等。尽管形式上是单数，**意义上都是复数**，因此，一般要与**复数谓语**动词连用，例如：Class Five have a foreign friend.

五班有一位外国朋友。(这里的五班指五班的同学的。)

His family are good to me. 他的家人对我很好。(很显然，这里的 family 指家庭成员。)

当上述集合名词着重指“整体”时， **意义上则是单数**，因此，要与**单数谓语**动词连用。例如，

Our school team often plays well in our city.

我们的校队经常在我们市踢得很好。(这里的 team 指整个队，但意义上仍为单数，故谓语动词用 plays.

4. 名词的所有格

(1) 名词所有格的构成法

A. 单数名词词尾加’s，复数名词词尾若没有 s，也要加’s。

the worker's bike, the Children’s ball

B. 表示几个人共有一样东西，只需在最后一个人的名字后加’s 若表示各自所有，则需在各个名字后’ s。如：

This is Lucy and Licy’ s room.

These are Kate's and jack’ s rooms.

C. 如果是通过在词尾加—s 构成的复数形式的名词，只加’。如：the students’ books, the girls’ blouses

(2)名词+of+名词名词是有生命的，我们就用’s 结构来表示所有关系。如果名词所表示的事物是无生命的，我们就要用名词+of+名词

的结构来表示所有关系.如:

the legs of the desk, the door of the room

但在表示名词所有格时,’ s 结构也常可转换成 of 结构。有些表示时间,距离、国家、城市等无生命的东西的名词, 也可以加’s 来构成所有格.如:ten minutes' walk, today's newspaper

例题:

[例 1] (1) —How far is your school from here?

—Not very far. It's about twenty _____ walk.

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

(2) It is about _____ from the school to my home.

A. ten minutes walk B. ten minutes’ walk

C. ten minutes’ s walk D. ten minute’s walk

分析 上述两题考查名词所有格的构成及用法。由句意可知空格处所填内容是表示距离的名词,选项中的名词 minute 和walk 存在所有关系, 因此必须用名词的所有格。名词所有格的’s 也可以加在一个短语之后, 若该短语最后一个名词的词尾是-s, 则只加“’”。如: an hour’s ride, two weeks’ time。因而 (1)、(2) 小题答案均为 B。

[例 2] Have you seen _____ at the foot of the hill?

A. any sheep B. some sheeps C. any sheeps D. some sheep

分析 此题考查名词复数的特殊例子。sheep 的单复数同形; any 一般用在疑问句和否定句里, some 用在肯定句里。

答案为 A

[例 3]—Who is the man in the blue car?

—He is _____father.

A. Kate's and Mary's B. Kate and Mary's C. Kate and Mary D. of Kate and Mary

分析 本题考查名词所有格的构成及方法。两个并列的所有格, 只给第二个名词加“’s”。

[例 4] ---Where is Tom?

--- He’ s left a saying that he has something important to do.

A. excuse B. message C. exercise D. news

分析 此题考查名词的用法，由 a 知道选项 A、C、D 不行，故选 B。

答案 选B

解后反思 an excuse(一个借口),an exercise(一个练习)……，news（新闻）是不可数名词。

[例 5] He had something to write down and asked me for

A. a paper B. some papers C. some pieces of papers D. a piece of paper

分析 此题考查不可数名词的用法。Paper 作“纸”讲时是不可数名词，故 A、B、C 可排除。

答案: 选 D

解后反思 paper 当“试卷”、“文件”讲时是可数名词。类似的词还有: fish, chicken 等。

练习:

1. June 1st is ___ Day.

A. Child’s B. Childs’ C. Childrens’ D. Children’s

2. I need ___ paper, Mum. I want to write ___ letter to my English teacher.

A. any, some B. some, a C. a, some D. some,any

3. There are two ___ and three ___ on the table.

A. knifes, forks B. knifes, fork C. knives, forkes D. knives, forks

4. We have got a lot of___ today.

A. newspaper to read B. homework to do C. homeworks to do D. book to read

5. We could see __ children and hear ___ noise in the park.

A. many, many B. much, much C. many, much D. much, many

6. Will you pass me ___?

A. a few pieces of chalk B. a few chalks C. a few of chalks D. some chalks

7. ___ has been invited to the dancing party.

A. A friend of her B. A friend of hers C. Friends of hers D. Friends of her

8. September 10th is ___ Day.

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

9 ---Can I help you, sir?

---I'd like to have 100___. I want the students to draw pictures on them.

A. piece of paper B. pieces of paper C. papers D. paper

10. ---Would you like ___ milk, please?

---No, thank you. I still have some.

A. some more B. an C. a little of D. all

11. ___ the old woman is in!

A. What good health B. How a good health C. What a good health D. How good health

答案: D .B .D .B .C .A .B.B.B . A.A

选择正确答案

1. There are forty _____ in our school.

A. women teachers B .teacher women C. woman teachers D. women teacher

2. Mr. Li is one of _____ in the hospital.

A. most popular doctors B. the most popular doctors

C. most popular doctor D. the most popular doctor

3. The sign "NO PHOTOS" means that you can't _____.

A. take pictures B. bring in pictures C. buy any photos D. sell any photos

4. Some of the boys in _____ are afraid of maths exams.

A. Class Three B .the Class Three C. Three Class D .the Three Class

5. Have you got any _____ for us this time?

A. pieces of message B. piece of messages

C. pieces of messages D. messages

6. _____, those mountains will be covered with trees.

A. In a few years time B. After a few years time

C. In a few years' time D. After a few years time

7. Hong Kong is an SAR while Macao is another. So there are _____ in China.

A. both SAR B. both SARS C. two SAR D. two SARS

8. Look! There are _____ stars up there in the _____.

A. thousands of; sky B. thousands of; air

C. thousand of; sky D. thousand of; air

9. My father lived in _____ for some ten years.

A. city Beijing B. the Beijing city C. Beijing of city D. the city of Beijing

10. Just from the _____ I know it's Liu Minjun.

A. noise B. voice C. sound D .sing

11. —Where are the other two students?

—They're in _____.

A. teacher's office B. teachers' office

C. the teacher office D. the teachers' office

12. —How many _____ have you next term?

—Let me see. We'll have eight.

A. lesson B. subjects C. days D. class

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