## 初中英语语法

## 一. 名词

## I名词的种类:

专有名词	普通名词			
国夕州夕人夕	Ī	可数名词	不同	丁数名词
国名地名人名, 团体机构名称	个体名 词	集体名词	抽象名词	物质名词

## II. 名词的数:

# 1. 规则名词的复数形式: 名词的复数形式,一般在单数形式后面加-s或-es。现将构成方法与读音规则列表如下:

成力法与误音规则列表如 <b>下:</b>			
	规则	例词	
	情况在词尾加-s	map-maps, sea-seas, girl-girls, day-days	
以 s, 加-es	x, ch, sh 结尾的名词后	class-classes, box-boxes, watch-watches, dish-dishes	
以 -f 或-fe 3 结尾的	变−f 和−fe 为 v 再加 −es	leaf-leaves, thief-thieves, knife-knives, wife-wives, half-halves	
词词	加-s	chief-chiefs, proof-proofs, roof-roofs	
以辅 <sup>-</sup> y 为 i 加-	音字母加 y 结尾的名词,变 es	party-parties, family-families, story-stories, city-cities	
1 5	音字母加 y 结尾的名词, 或以 y 结尾的, 加-s	toy-toys, boy-boys, day-days, ray-rays, Henry-Henrys	
以	一般加-es	Negro-Negroes, hero-heroes, potato-potatoes, tomato-tomatoes	
補音字   6母加-o   结尾的	不少外来词加-s	piano-pianos, photo-photos, auto-autos, kilo-kilos, solo-solos	
名词	两者皆可	zero-zeros/zeroes, volcano-volcanoes/ volcanos	
以元 <del>-</del> 7 -s	音字母加-o 结尾的名词加	radio-radios, bamboo-bamboos, zoo-zoos	
8 以-th	n 结尾的名词加-s	truth-truths, mouth-mouths,	

month-months, path-paths,

## 2. 不规则名词复数: 英语里有些名词的复数形式是不规则的, 现归纳如下:

规则			例词
1		<b>E</b> 名词中的元音字母或其他形	man-men, woman-women, foot-feet, goose-geese, mouse-mice
2	2 单复数相同		sheep, deer, means, works, fish, yuan, jin,
3	3 只有	<b>育复数形式</b>	trousers, clothes, thanks, goods, glasses,
4	1 一些	<b>些集体名词总是用作复数</b>	people, police
5	部分集体名词既可以作单数(整 (本)也可以作复数(成员)		class, family, crowd, couple, group, government, population, team, public, party
6	6 复数形式表示特别含义		customs(海关), times(时代), spirits(情绪), drinks(饮料), sands(沙滩), papers(文件报纸), looks(外表), brains(头脑智力), greens(青菜)
	表	加-s	Americans, Australians, Germans, Greeks, Swedes, Europeans
	乔"某[	单复数同形	Swiss, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese
	国人"	以-man 或-woman 结尾的 改为-men,-women	Englishmen, Frenchwomen
	_	将主体名词变为复数	sons-in-law, lookers-on, passers-by, story-tellers, boy friends
8	合 8 成名词	无主体名词时将最后一 部分变为复数	grown-ups, housewives, stopwatches
		将两部分变为复数	women singers, men servants

## III. 名词的所有格:

名词在句中表示所有关系的语法形式叫做名词所有格。所有格分两种:一是名词词尾加's构成,二是由介词 of 加名词构成。前者多表示有生命的东西,后者多表示无生命的东西

## 1. 's 所有格的构成:

单数名词在末尾加's		the boy's father, Jack's book, her son-in-law's photo,		
有粉	一般在末尾加'	the teachers' room, the twins' mother,		
复数 名词	不规则复数名词后加's	the children's toys, women's rights,		

以s结尾的人名所有格加's或者'	Dickens' novels, Charles's job, the Smiths' house
表示各自的所有关系时,各名 词末尾均须加's	Japan's and America's problems, Jane's and Mary's bikes
表示共有的所有关系时在最后 一词末加's	Japan and America's problems, Jane and Mary's father
表示"某人家""店铺",所 有格后名词省略	the doctor's, the barber's, the tailor's, my uncle's

## 2. 's 所有格的用法:

1 表示时间	today's newspaper, five weeks' holiday
2 表示自然现象	the earth's atmosphere, the tree's branches
表示国家城市等地	the country's plan, the world's population, China's industry
4 表示工作群体	the ship's crew, majority's view, the team's victory
5 表示度量衡及价值	a mile's journey, five dollars' worth of apples
与人类活动有特殊 6 关系的名词	the life's time, the play's plot
7 某些固定词组	a bird's eye view, a stone's throw, at one's wit's end(不知所措)

## 3. of 所有格的用法:

<u>用于无生命的东西:</u> the legs of the chair, the cover of the book <u>用于有生命的东西,尤其是有较长定语时:</u> the classrooms of the first-year students <u>用于名词化的词:</u> the struggle of the oppressed

## 二. 冠词

冠词分为不定冠词(a, an),定冠词(the),和零冠词。

## I. 不定冠词的用法:

指一类人或事,相当于akind of	A plane is a machine that can fly.
2 第一次提及某人某物,非特指	A boy is waiting for you.
表示"每一"相当于 every, 3 one	We study eight hours a day.
表示"相同"相当于 the same	We are nearly of an age.
用于人名前,表示不认识此人 5 或与某名人有类似性质的人或事	A Mr. Smith came to visit you when you were out That boy is rather a Lei Feng.
6 用于固定词组中	A couple of, a bit, once upon a time, in

	a hurry, have a walk, many a time
用于 quite, rather, many, 7 half, what, such 之后	This room is rather a big one.
用于 so(as, too, how)+形容 	She is as clever a girl as you can wish to meet.

II. 定冠词的用法:

		2 M 1 H 1 / 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1	表示某一类人或物	The horse is a useful animal.
2	用于世上独一无二的事物名词前	the universe, the moon, the Pacific Ocean
3, Ž	表示说话双方都了解的或上文提到过的人或事	Would you mind opening the door
4	用于乐器前面	play the violin, play the guitar
5	用于形容词和分词前表示一类人	the reach, the living, the wounded
6	表示"一家人"或"夫妇"	the Greens, the Wangs
7_	用于序数词和形容词副词比较级最高级前	He is the taller of the two children.
8,	用于国家党派等以及江河湖海,山川群岛的名词前	the United States, the Communist Party of China, the French
9	用于表示发明物的单数名词前	The compass was invented in China.
0	在逢十的复数数词之前,指世纪的 某个年代	in the 1990's
1	用于表示单位的名词前	I hired the car by the hour.
2 <sup>1</sup>	用于方位名词,身体部位名词,及 表示时间的词组前	He patted me on the shoulder.

## III. 零冠词的用法:

专有名词,物质名词,抽象名词, 人名地名等名词前	Beijing University, Jack, China, love, air
名词前有 this, my, whose, some, 2 no, each, every 等限制	I want this book, not that one. / Whose purse is this
季节,月份,星期,节假日,一日 3 三餐前	March, Sunday, National Day, spring
4 表示职位,身份,头衔的名词前	Lincoln was made President of America.
5 学科,语言,球类,棋类名词前	He likes playing football/chess.
6 与 by 连用表示交通工具的名词前	by train, by air, by land

	7 时	以 and 连接的两个相对的名词并用	husband and wife, knife and fork, day and night
	8	表示泛指的复数名词前	Horses are useful animals.

#### 三. 代词:

#### I. 代词可以分为以下七大类:

人	主格	I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they
称代 词	宾格	me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them
物 <b>主</b> 代	形容 词性	my, your, his, her, its, our, their
习词	名词 性	mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs
3 反身代词		myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves
4 指示代词		this, that, these, those, such, some
5 疑问代词		who, whom, whose, which, what, whoever, whichever, whatever
6 关系代词		that, which, who, whom, whose, as
7 不	定代词	one/ some/ any, each/ every, none/ no, many/ much, few/ little/ a few/ a little,
		other/ another, all/ both, neither/ either

## II. 不定代词用法注意点:

#### 1. one, some与any:

1) one 可以泛指任何人,也可特指,复数为 ones。some 多用于肯定句,any 多用于疑问句和否定句。

One should learn to think of others.

Have you any bookmarks No, I don't have any bookmarks.

I have some questions to ask.

2) some 可用于疑问句中,表示盼望得到肯定的答复,或者表示建议,请求等。

Would you like some bananas?

Could you give me some money?

3) some 和 any 修饰可数名词单数时, some 表示某个, any 表示任何一个。

I have read this article in some magazine.

Please correct the mistakes, if any.

4) some 和数词连用表示"大约", any 可与比较级连用表示程度。

There are some 3,000 students in this school.

Do you feel any better today?

2. each 和 every:

each 强调个别,代表的数可以是两个或两个以上,而 every 强调整体,所指的数必须 是三个或三个以上。 Each student has a pocket dictionary. / Each (of us) has a dictionary. / We each have a dictionary.

Every student has strong and weak points. / Every one of us has strong and weak points.

#### 3. none 和 no:

no 等于 not any, 作定语。none 作主语或宾语, 代替不可数名词, 谓语用单数, 代替可数名词, 谓语单复数皆可以。

There is no water in the bottle.

How much water is there in the bottle None.

None of the students are (is) afraid of difficulties.

#### 4. other 和 another:

#### 1) other 泛指"另外的,别的"常与其他词连用

如: the other day, every other week, some other reason, no other way, the other 特指两者中的另外一个,复数为 the others。

如: He held a book in one hand and his notes in the other.

Two students in our class failed, but all the others passed the exam.

#### 2) another 指"又一个,另一个"无所指,复数形式是 others, 泛指"别的人或事"

如: I don't like this shirt, please show me another (one).

The trousers are too long, please give me another pair / some others.

Some like football, while others like basketball.

#### 5. all 和 both, neither 和 either

all 表示不可数名词时,其谓语动词用单数。both 和 all 加否定词表示部分否定,全部 否定用 neither 和 none.

All of the books are not written in English. / Not all of the books are written in English.

Both of us are not teachers. / Not both of us are teachers. / Either of us is a teacher.

#### 四. 形容词和副词

#### I. 形容词:

#### 1) 形容词作定语通常前置,但在下列情况后置:

修饰 some, any, every, no 和 body, thing, one 等构成的复合不定代词时	nobody absent, everything possible		
以-able, -ible 结尾的形容词可置于有最高级或 only 修饰的名词之后	the best book available, the only solution possible		
alive, alike, awake, aware, asleep等可以 后置	the only person awake		
4 和空间、时间、单位连用时	a bridge 50 meters long		
5 成对的形容词可以后置	a huge room simple and beautiful		
6 形容词短语一般后置	a man difficult to get on with		

#### 2) 多个形容词修饰同一个名词的顺序:

	代词		数词		性状形容词						
冠 前 的 容词	冠 指 司 代 不 词 代 代 不 词 行 格	序 数词	基 数词	性 质 状 态	大 长 短 米	新 旧 温 度	颜	国 籍 产 地	材料 质地		名
a	the			bea	lar					V-1	
11	a	S	on	utiful	ge	n	bl	Chi	S		
b	this	econd	e	goo	sho	ew	ack	nese	ilk		
oth	anoth	n	fo	d	rt	c	уе	Lon	S		
S	er	ext	ur	poo	squ	ool	11ow	don	tone		
uch	your			r	are						

3) 复合形容词的构成:

形容词+名词 1 +ed	kind-hearted		6 名词+形容词	world-famous
形容词+形容	dark-blue		名词+现在分	peace-loving
形容词+现在 3 分词	ordinary-looking		名词+过去分	snow-covered
副词+现在分词	hard-working		数词+名词 9 +ed	three-egged
副词+过去分词	newly-built	0	1 数词+名词	twenty-year

II. 副词

	soon, now, early, finally, once, recently	频度 5 副词	always, often, frequently, seldom, never
1 2	here, nearby, outside, upwards, above	疑问 6 副词	how, where, when, why
方式 副词	hard, well, fast, slowly, excitedly, really	连接7副词	how, when, where, why, whether, however, meanwhile
1 4	almost, nearly, very, fairly, quite, rather	关系 8 副词	when, where, why

## III. 形容词和副词比较等级:

形容词和副词的比较等级分为原级,比较级和最高级。比较级和最高级的构成一般是在 形容词和副词后加-er和-est,多音节和一些双音节词前加more和most。

#### 1. 同级比较时常常用 as…as…以及 not so(as)…as…

如: I am not so good a player as you are.

2. 可以修饰比较级的词有:

much, many, a lot, even, far, a bit, a little, still, yet, by far, any, a great deal.

#### 3. 表示一方随另一方变化时用"the more…the more…"句型。

如: The harder you work, the more progress you will make.

#### 4. 用比较级来表达最高级的意思。

如: I have never spent a more worrying day.

#### 5. 表示倍数的比较级有如下几种句型:

Our school is three times larger than yours. /Our school is four times as large as yours. /Our school is four times the size of yours.

#### 6. 表示"最高程度"的形容词没有最高级和比较级。

如: favourite, excellent, extreme, perfect。

五. 介词

## I. 介词分类:

1 简单介词	about, across, after, against, among, around, at, below, beyond, during, in, on						
2 合成介词	inside, into, onto, out of, outside, throughout, upon, within, without						
3 短语介词	according to, because of, instead of, up to, due to, owing to, thanks to						
4 双重介词	from among, from behind, from under, till after, in between						
分词转化成 5 的介词	considering(就而论), including						
形容词转化 6 成的介词	like, unlike, near, next, opposite						

## II. 常用介词区别:

 		10/10/1 · 1 3/1 ·
1 at	表示时间的 in, on,	at 表示片刻的时间,in 表示一段的时间,on 总是与日子 有关
2 from	表示时间的 since,	since 指从过去到现在的一段时间,和完成时连用,from 指从时间的某一点开始
3 aft	表示时间的 in, er	in 指在一段时间之后,after 表示某一具体时间点之后或用在过去时的一段时间中
4 in,	表示地理位置的 on, to	in 表示在某范围内,on 指与什么毗邻,to 指在某环境范围之外
5 on,	表示"在…上"的 in	on 只表示在某物的表面上,in 表示占去某物一部分
6 thr	表示"穿过"的 ough, across	through 表示从内部通过,与 in 有关, across 表示在表面上通过,与 on 有关
7 abo	表示"关于"的 ut, on	about 指涉及到,on 指专门论述

	between 与 among 的 8 区别	between 表示在两者之间, among 用于三者或三者以上的中间
	besides 与 except 的区别	besides 指"除了···还有再加上", except 指"除了,减去什么", 不放在句首
0	1 表示"用"的in, with	with 表示具体的工具, in 表示材料,方式,方法,度量,单位,语言,声音
1	1 as与like的区别	as 意为"作为,以…地位或身份",like 为"象…一样", 指情形相似
2	1 in与into区别	in 通常表示位置(静态),into 表示动向,不表示目的地 或位置

## 六. 动词

## I. 动词的时态:

1. 动词的时态一共有 16 种, 以 ask 为例,将其各种时态的构成形式列表如下:

		现在时	过去时	将来时	过去将来时
般	1	ask / asks	asked	shall/will ask	should/would ask
行	进	am/is/are	was/were asking	shall/will be asking	should/would be asking
成	完	have/has asked	had asked	shall/will have asked	should/would have asked
成认	完进行	have/has been asking	had been asking	shall/will have been asking	should/would have been asking

#### 2. 现在完成时与一般过去时的区别:

- 1) 现在完成时表示过去发生的动作或存在的状况,但和现在有联系,强调的是对现在造成的影响或结果,它不能同表示过去的时间状语连用,汉译英时可加"已经"等词。简言之,利用过去,说明现在。
  - 如: I have already read the novel written by the world-famous writer. (已经看过,且了解这本书的内容)
  - 2) 一般过去时只表示过去发生的动作或状态,和现在无关,它可和表示过去的时间状语连用,汉译英时可加"过","了"等词。简言之,仅谈过去,不关现在。

如: I read the novel last month. (只说明上个月看了,不涉及现在是否记住)

I lived in Beijing for ten years. (只说明在北京住过十年,与现在无关)

#### 3. 现在完成时与现在完成进行时的区别:

两者都可以表示"从过去开始一直持续到现在",在含义上如着重表示动作的结果时, 多用现在完成时,如着重表示动作一直在进行,即动作的延续性时,则多用现在完成进行时。 一般不能用于进行时的动词也不能用于现在完成进行时。

I have read that book. 我读过那本书了。

I have been reading that book all the morning. 我早上一直在读那本书。

#### 4. 一般将来时的表达方式:

将来时 用法 例句
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will/shall+ 引动词原形	表示将来发生的动作或存在的状态	My sister will be ten next year.
be going to+ 动词原形	含有"打算,计划,即将"做某事,或表示很有可能要发生某事	It's going to clear up.  We're going to have a party tonight.
be + doing 进 3 行时表示将来	go, come, start, move, leave, arrive 等词可用进行时表示按计划即将发生的动作	He is moving to the south.  Are they leaving for Europe
be about to +	表示安排或计划中的马上就要发 生的动作,后面一般不跟时间状语	I was about to leave when the bell rang.  The meeting is about to close.
be to + 动词 5 原形	表示按计划进行或征求对方意见	We're to meet at the school gate at noon.
一般现在时表 6 示将来	时刻表上或日程安排上早就定好 的事情,可用一般现在时表示将来	The meeting starts at five o' clock.  The plane leaves at ten this evening.

## II. 动词的被动语态:

常用被 动语态	构成		常用被 动语态	构成
一般现1在时	am/is/are asked		过去进 6 行时	was/were being asked
一般过 2 去时	was/were asked		现在完 7 成时	have/has been asked
一般将 3 来时	shall/will be asked		过去完 8 成时	had been asked
过去将 4 来时	should/would be asked		将来完 9 成时	will/would have been asked
现在进 5 行时	am/is/are being asked	0	1 含有情态动词的	can/must/may be asked

被动语态的否定式是在第一个助动词或情态动词后加 not,短语动词的被动态不可漏掉其中介副词。固定结构 be

意 going to, used to, have to, had better 变为被动态时,只需将其后的动词变为 複动态。 如:

项 Trees should not be planted in summer. / The boy was made fun of by his classmates.

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