

Either of my parents likes swimming. (作主语) 我父母中有一个喜欢游泳。

I gave a present to neither of them. (作宾语) 我两个人都没给礼物。

I don't want either. (作宾语) 两个中的任何一个我都不想要。

Either boy often plays football. (作定语) 两个男孩中有一个常踢足球。

— What would you like, tea or coffee? 你想要什么, 茶还是咖啡?

— Neither, I'd like some milk. (作宾语) 这两样都不要, 我想要些牛奶。

**【例题】**用 either ... or 或 neither ... nor 填空:

1. When she feels happy, she \_\_\_\_\_ sings \_\_\_\_\_ dances.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ my father \_\_\_\_\_ my mother is at home today, so I stay with my grandparents.

**【解析】**第一题答案为 either ... or, 表示肯定; 第二题答案为 Neither ... nor, 表示对两者的否定, 今天我父母都不在家, 所以我跟爷爷奶奶住。

### 8. no, none 和 no one 的用法

词条	含 义	用 法
no	= not a 或 not any	通常用作定语, 可以修饰单数名词或复数名词, 也可以修饰不可数名词
none	意为“一个也没有”	none 代替不可数名词作主语时, 谓语动词用单数形式; 如代替可数名词作主语, 谓语动词可用单数或复数形式。在句中一般作主语或宾语
no one	= nobody, 指人, 意思是“无人”“没有人”	永远用单数

I have no brother. (= I have not a brother.) 我没有兄弟。

There is no milk at home. (= There is not any milk at home.) 家里没有牛奶。

None of the books is/are interesting. 这些书没有一本有趣。

No one (Nobody) knows him here. 这儿没人认识他。

#### **【要点 8】**

① 在回答 how many 或 how much 引出的问句时, 常用 none 来表达“一个也没有”的意思。如:

— How many students are there in the classroom? 教室里有多少学生?

— None. 一个也没有。

② 在回答“有没有……”或“谁……”的问句时, 如果想回答“没有”, 就用 no one。如:

— Who took you home yesterday? 昨天谁送你回家的?

— No one. 没人。

— Is there any English girl in your class? 你们班里有英国女孩吗?

— No one. 没有。

**【例题】**用 no, none 或 no one 填空：

1. The bottle is empty. There is \_\_\_\_\_ water in the bottle.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ of us knew how to get to the airport.
3. He is the only one in my class who can speak German, \_\_\_\_\_ else.

**【解析】**第一题答案为 no, no water 等同于 not any water;第二题答案为 None,表示“一个也没有”;第三题答案为 no one,相当于 nobody, no one else 意思为“没有其他人,其他人都不會”。

9. many 和 much 的用法

词条	不 同 点	相 同 点
many	只能用来代替或修饰可数名词	在句中都可作主语、宾语或定语。有时也可作状语,主要用于否定句和疑问句中。在肯定句中一般用 a lot of, lots of, plenty of
much	只能用来修饰或代替不可数名词	

Many of us will leave for Shanghai. (作主语)我们中的许多人将去上海。  
 The poor boy doesn't have many books. (作定语)这个可怜的男孩没有太多书。  
 We don't have much time to play. (作定语)我们没有太多时间玩。  
 She has much (work) to do. (作宾语)她有许多(工作)要做。

**【要点 9】**

- ① many 作主语时,动词用复数;much 作主语时,动词用单数。如:  
 Many of us know English. 我们中许多人都懂英语。  
 Much has been done. 许多事已经做了。
- ② much 可用于形容词、副词比较级之前,而 many 不能。但如果 more 代替或修饰可数名词复数时,前面只能用 many,而不能用 much。如:  
 This room is much bigger than that one. 这个房间比那个大多了。  
 He has many more friends than I have. 他的朋友比我多多了。

**【例题】**用 many 或 much 填空：

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of his books have been translated into Chinese.
2. Let's hurry! We still have \_\_\_\_\_ to do.

**【解析】**第一题答案为 Many,用于代替或修饰可数名词;第二题答案为 much,用于代替或修饰不可数名词。

10. little 与 a little, few 与 a few 的用法

肯 定	否 定	用 法
a few (虽少但还有一些)	few (不多、几乎没有)	用来代替或修饰可数名词,在句中作主语、宾语、定语等
a little (虽少但还有一些)	little (不多、几乎没有)	用来代替或修饰不可数名词,在句中作主语、宾语、定语等

I'm new here, so I have few friends. 我是新来这儿的,因此几乎没有朋友。

Though it was late last night, there were still a few people in the street. 昨晚尽管很晚了,街上仍有几个人。

Lucy has made quite a few friends since she came to China. 自从露西来到中国,她已经交了许多朋友。

Few people like to swim in this river. 没有什么人喜欢在这条河里游泳。

I can speak only a little French. 我只会说一点点法语。

I can speak little French. 我几乎不会说法语。

There's little rain this summer. The flowers are going to die. 今年夏天没什么雨水,花儿快死了。

### 【要点 10】

- ① a little 可以用来修饰形容词、动词或形容词(副词)的比较级。如:

I'm a little hungry. 我有点饿。

This boy is a little taller than that one. 这个男孩比那个高一点儿。

You'd better get up a little earlier tomorrow. 你明天最好稍稍早点起床。

- ② 如句中出现 few 或 little,变为反意疑问句时,后面的附加疑问句应用肯定形式。如:

There are few people in the room, are there? 房间里没什么人,是吗?

There is little juice in the glass, is there? 杯子里几乎没有果汁,是吗?

- ③ not a few=quite a few (或 many)

not a little=much

There are not a few people in the room. 房间里有很多人。

There is not a little time left. 还剩下挺多时间。

not a little 用作状语是“很”“非常”的意思。如:

I'm not a little thirsty. 我很渴。

- ④ few 和 little 都可用作形容词,它们的比较级和最高级分别是 fewer, fewest; less, least。如:

I can do more work with less money than before. 跟以前相比,我能用较少的钱做更多的事。

**【例题】**用 few, a few 或 little, a little 填空:

- The box is about 100 kg, and \_\_\_\_\_ people can carry it.
- It is very cold outside. \_\_\_\_\_ people swim in the lake.
- Would you like some more water?  
—Just \_\_\_\_\_, please.

**【解析】**第一题答案为 few,代替或修饰可数名词,表示否定意义,100 公斤重的箱子,几乎没有人能拿得动;第二题答案为 Few,代替或修饰可数名词表示否定意义,天气很冷,几乎没有人湖里游泳;第三题答案为 a little,代替或修饰不可数名词,表示肯定意义,意思是“一点、一些”。

## 七、疑问代词

疑问代词是用来表示疑问,并帮助构成特殊疑问句的一种代词。英语中常见的不定代词有:

who(谁), whom(谁), whose(谁的), what(什么), which(哪一个, 哪些); 其中 whom 为 who 的宾格。

### 1. 疑问代词的用法

#### ① 作表语, 如:

Who is she? 她是谁?

What's this? 这是什么?

#### ② 作主语, 如:

Who is the tallest in your class? 你们班谁是个子最高的?

Which is right, this one or that one? 这个和那个, 哪一个是对的?

#### ③ 作宾语, 如:

What are you doing? 你在做什么?

With whom are you going to play basketball? 你们将和谁一起打篮球?

Who (Whom) are you looking for? 你们在找谁?

#### ④ 作定语, 如:

Which subject do you like best? 你最喜欢哪门功课?

Whose pen is this? 这是谁的钢笔?

### 2. 疑问代词使用的注意要点

#### ① 疑问代词 who, whom 和 whose 一般指人, 而 what 和 which 既可指人又可指物。如:

Who(m) are you waiting for? 你在等谁?

Which do you like better, English or Chinese? 英语和语文, 你更喜欢哪一门?

Which is your father? 哪个是你父亲?

#### ② who 用于指人, 一般指人的身份; what 用于指人, 一般指人的职业。如:

— Who is she? 她是谁?

— She is my mother. 她是我妈妈。

— What is she? 她是干什么的?

— She is a teacher. 她是位老师。

**【例题】**用适当的疑问代词填空:

1. These two bags are almost the same. You can't tell \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. With \_\_\_\_\_ did you talk yesterday morning?

**【解析】**第一题答案为 which 和 which, 句子的意思是“两个包很相像, 你分不清哪个是哪个”。第二题答案为 whom, 此句是把介词 with 提前了, 原句的顺序应该是 Whom did you talk with yesterday morning?

## 专项练习

### I. 选择填空

1. — Mum, I'm hungry. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ to eat?  
— Yes, you can have some bread on the table.  
A. something                      B. nothing                      C. anything
2. I have two sisters, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them is a teacher.  
A. all                              B. neither                      C. both                              D. none
3. He invited some classmates to come to his party, but \_\_\_\_\_ came.  
A. a little                      B. little                              C. a few                              D. few
4. — The teachers in that school speak either English or French, or even \_\_\_\_\_.  
— That's so cool!  
A. all                              B. both                              C. neither                              D. none
5. The cups are on the table. There are some eggs in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the                              B. it                                      C. them                              D. she
6. A smile costs \_\_\_\_\_, but gives so much.  
A. something                      B. anything                      C. nothing                              D. everything
7. No matter how difficult things seem to be, you should say to \_\_\_\_\_ "Never mind!" A positive attitude is the key to success.  
A. themselves                      B. ourselves                      C. yourselves
8. \_\_\_\_\_ was born being good at all things. You can do well in things through hard work. As an English learner, you can't be excellent without enough practice.  
A. Everybody                      B. Somebody                      C. Nobody
9. — Does your English teacher chat with you on QQ?  
— Yes, sometimes. It's \_\_\_\_\_ we enjoy doing at weekends.  
A. anything                      B. something                      C. everything                      D. nothing
10. — Your tea smells great!  
— It's from India. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. it                                      B. this                                      C. some                                      D. little
11. — Who is knocking at the door?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ must be my sister.  
A. They                              B. She                                      C. He                                      D. It
12. I've got several novels written by Mo Yan. You can borrow \_\_\_\_\_ if you like.  
A. it                                      B. one                                      C. every                                      D. either
13. — Have you got anything to do this afternoon, Lucy and Lily?  
— Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ of us are going to the home for the elderly.  
A. Each                              B. Either                                      C. Both                                      D. All
14. My friend Jenny often helps \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ English.  
A. I; me                              B. me; my                              C. my; me                              D. I; my
15. My parents showed \_\_\_\_\_ some old pictures that brought back sweet memories.

- A. I                      B. me                      C. my                      D. mine
16. She had a cold. \_\_\_\_\_ is why she didn't come to the party.  
A. It                      B. That                      C. This                      D. So
17. My mother is very busy with her work now, so she has \_\_\_\_\_ time to watch TV.  
A. much                      B. little                      C. full                      D. a lot of
18. — Don't be angry with your kid when he makes a mistake again, will you?  
— No. I won't. I know that \_\_\_\_\_ of us are perfect after all.  
A. none                      B. neither                      C. each                      D. all
19. — Is your friend Michael still in Australia?  
— I don't know. I have \_\_\_\_\_ information about him because we haven't seen each other for \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
A. a little; a few                      B. little; a few                      C. a few; a little                      D. few; a little
20. — Would you like some juice or coffee?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ is OK. I really don't care.  
A. Both                      B. Either                      C. All                      D. Neither

## II. 用适当的代词填空

1. The text is easy for you. There are \_\_\_\_\_ (few, a few, little, a little) new words in it.
2. I want \_\_\_\_\_ (some, any) bananas. Give me these big \_\_\_\_\_ (one, ones).
3. Her parents are \_\_\_\_\_ (both, all, either) teachers.
4. — Are these your apples, Tom?  
— Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ (we, you, they) are.
5. Each of the students \_\_\_\_\_ (have, has) a pen pal.
6. — Are you and Tom classmates?  
— Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ (we, you, they) are.
7. The little boy is old enough to take care of \_\_\_\_\_ (herself, himself, itself).
8. Is the guitar \_\_\_\_\_ (you, your, yours, yourself)?
9. We like \_\_\_\_\_ (he, his, him) very much.
10. I made it \_\_\_\_\_ (myself, myselfs).

## III. 根据括号里的汉语, 完成下列句子。

1. This is my dictionary. \_\_\_\_\_? (你的在哪里?)
2. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ next term? (谁教我们数学)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ our PE teacher about the sports meeting, shall we? (让我们去问一问)
4. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ in today's newspaper? (不寻常的事)
5. The flowers on the right is more beautiful than \_\_\_\_\_. (左边的花)
6. The weather in Nanjing is hotter than \_\_\_\_\_. (北京的天气)
7. We must help each other and \_\_\_\_\_. (相互学习)
8. Please \_\_\_\_\_ to some fish. (随便吃点)
9. \_\_\_\_\_. (两个答案都不对)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting hasn't been decided yet. (谁将发言)

## 第三章 数 词

表示数目或顺序的词叫数词。数词分为基数词和序数词。

### 一、基数词

表示数目多少的数词叫基数词。如：one, two, three ...

基数词的构成及说明：

1 one	2 two	3 three	4 four
5 five	6 six	7 seven	8 eight
9 nine	10 ten	11 eleven	12 twelve
13 thirteen	14 fourteen	15 fifteen	16 sixteen
17 seventeen	18 eighteen	19 nineteen	20 twenty
30 thirty	40 forty	50 fifty	60 sixty
70 seventy	80 eighty	90 ninety	

① 1~12 独立成词：one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve。

② 13~19 在个位数后加-teen：thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen。

③ 20~90 中整十的，后以-ty 结尾：twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety。

④ 几十几，用“几十”和“几”，中间加“-”来表示，如：21, twenty-one；88, eighty-eight。

⑤ 101 ~ 999，用百位数加“and”加十位数表示，如：101 读作 one hundred and one；218 读作 two hundred and eighteen；368 读作 three hundred and sixty-eight。

⑥ 1,000 以上的数，从后往前，每三位加一个“，”；从后往前，第一个“，”前是 thousand，第二个“，”前是 million，第三个“，”前是 billion。

如：123,456,789 读作 one hundred and twenty-three million, four hundred and fifty-six thousand, seven hundred and eighty-nine。

⑦ 英语中没有“万”这个词，以“几十个 thousand”表示“几万”，以“几百个 thousand”表示“几十万”，“百万”用 million 表示。

100 以上的基数词的读写形式如下：

100 one hundred 或 a hundred

101 one/a hundred and one

1,000 one/a thousand

1,235 one/a thousand two hundred and thirty-five

10,000    ten thousand  
100,000    one/a hundred thousand

### 【要点 11】

① hundred(百), thousand(千), million(百万)前如有数词,不用复数,如: two hundred, three thousand, four million。

② 但在下列词组中常用复数:

A) 表示成百上千或成千上万等,但这类词组前面不能有具体数词。如:

hundreds of (成百上千); thousands of (成千上万)

B) 在表示“一组”、“一排”、“一伙”时。如:

in twos and threes 三三两两; in tens 十个人一排(一次)

C) 在表示年代时。如:

in the 1970's (in the nineteen seventies) 20 世纪 70 年代

D) 在表示某人几十岁时,用“in one's+数词复数”。如:

in my twenties 在我二十几岁时

### 【例题】

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ days in a year.

A. three hundred sixty-five

B. three hundreds sixty-five

C. three hundred and sixty-five

D. three hundred and sixty five

2. \_\_\_\_\_ foreign visitors come to my hometown every week.

A. Hundred

B. Hundreds

C. Hundred of

D. Hundreds of

【解析】第一题答案为 C,表示具体的数字,百位之后出现数字通常用 and 连接;第二题答案为 D,表示成百上千、成千上万等的不确定数字,用 hundreds of + 名词或 thousands of + 名词。

## 二、序数词

表示顺序的数词叫序数词。如: first, second, third ...

序数词的构成及说明:

1st	first	11th	eleventh	20th	twentieth
2nd	second	12th	twelfth	21st	twenty-first
3rd	third	13th	thirteenth	30th	thirtieth
4th	fourth	14th	fourteenth	31st	thirty-first
5th	fifth	15th	fifteenth	40th	fortieth
6th	sixth	16th	sixteenth	41st	forty-first

(续表)

7th	seventh	17th	seventeenth	50th	fiftieth
8th	eighth	18th	eighteenth	60th	sixtieth
9th	ninth	19th	nineteenth	70th	seventieth
10th	tenth			80th	eightieth
				90th	ninetieth

第一百及以上:

100th one/a hundredth

1,000th one/a thousandth

1,001st one/a thousand and first

### 【要点 12】

序数词的构成特点

① 一般在基数词词尾加-th 构成,如: fourth, seventh, eleventh, eighteenth 等。

② 特殊的有: first, second, third, fifth, eighth, ninth, twelfth。

③ 在表示第几十时,将基数词词尾-y 去掉,再加-ith 构成,如:

twentieth, thirtieth, fortieth, fiftieth, sixtieth, seventieth, eightieth, ninetieth。

④ 序数词有时可用其缩写形式,即用阿拉伯数字加序数词最后两个字母构成,如: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th。

⑤ 在表示第几十几时,十位数(以及百位数、千位数等)用基数词,个位数则用序数词。要在序数词的前面加上连字符“-”,如: 第 21, (the) twenty-first / 21st; 第 89, (the) eighty-ninth / 89th; 第 121, one hundred and twenty-first / 121st。

【例题】用括号里数字的正确形式填空:

1. My grandfather was born on March \_\_\_\_\_ (22), 1950.

2. The teacher asks us to read the \_\_\_\_\_ (3) part of Lesson \_\_\_\_\_ (5).

【解析】第一题答案为 the twenty-second, 表示具体日期用序数词; 第二题答案分别为 third 和 Five, 第一空用序数词, 第二空用基数词。

## 三、数词的句法作用

基数词和序数词的句法作用基本上相当于名词和形容词, 它们在句中可以作主语、宾语、同位语、表语或定语。

### 1. 作主语

One is enough. 一个就够了。

Two of them are my friends. 他们中有两人是我朋友。

The first is easier than the second. 第一个比第二个容易。

### 2. 作宾语

I prefer the first. 我更喜欢第一个。

Please give me three. 请给我三个。

### 3. 作同位语

This dictionary is for you three. 这本字典是给你们三个人的。

### 4. 作表语

He is always the first to come to school. 他总是第一个到校。

All of us are ten. 我们总共 10 个人。

### 5. 作定语

I have two brothers. 我有两个弟弟。

Monday is the second day of a week. 星期一是一周的第二天。

## 四、时刻表达法

① 表示整点用“基数词 + o'clock”，但 o'clock 常可以省去，表示在几点前面用介词 at。如：

I usually go to bed at ten (o'clock). 我通常 10 点上床睡觉。

② 表示“几点过几分”用 past，但分钟数须在半小时以内(包括半小时在内)。如：

five (minutes) past six 06:05      half past twelve 12:30

a quarter past eleven (= fifteen minutes past eleven) 11:15

### 【要点 13】

minute (分钟) 与 o'clock 一样，通常可以省去。

③ 表示“几点差几分”用介词 to，但分钟数需在半小时以上(不包括半小时在内)。如：

five to six 05:55

a quarter to eleven 10:45

④ 日常生活中读时间表，如上课时间表、行车时间表，常常把读法简化，直接照数的顺序读。如：

six (O) five 06:05

eleven fifteen 11:15

twelve thirty 12:30

five fifty-five 05:55

【例题】用英语写出下列时刻：

1. 1:15 \_\_\_\_\_ 2. 9:30 \_\_\_\_\_ 3. 3:45 \_\_\_\_\_ 4. 8:00 \_\_\_\_\_

5. 10:55 \_\_\_\_\_

【答案】

1. a quarter past one 或 one fifteen

2. half past nine 或 nine thirty

3. a quarter to four 或 three forty-five

4. eight o'clock

5. five to eleven 或 ten fifty-five