

# 第一部分 词 法

## 第一章 名 词



### 考 试 要 点

掌握：名词的词义、单复数及在句中相关的主谓一致。



### 知 识 要 点

#### 一、名词的定义

表示人、事物、抽象概念等名称的词。

#### 二、名词的分类

分 类			意 义	例 词
专有名词			表示特定的人、物、机构或场所等的名词（首字母须大写）	Paris, the United states,Bill Gates
普通名词	可数名词	个体名词	表示同类的人或物中的个体	student, tree, house
		集体名词	表示若干人或物的总称	team, committee, police, group, family
	不可数名词	物质名词	表示物质和材料的总称	paper, water, cotton, air
		抽象名词	表示动作、性质、状态或感情等抽象概念的名称	birth, happiness,evolution, technology

##### 1. 专有名词

（1）人名及头衔

如：Winston Churchill, Doctor Mathews

（2）著作名称

如：War and Peace 战争与和平, Pride and Prejudice 傲慢与偏见

(3) 四季、月份、星期、节日

如:

12 个月份: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

一周七天: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

(4) 地理: 洲、国、区、市

如: American, Africa, England, China, Rome, Florence, Beijing 等。

(5) 地理: 江、河、湖、海

如: the Atlantic, the Dead Sea, The Thames 等。

(6) 地理: 山脉、沙漠等

如: the Himalayas 喜马拉雅山脉, the Alps 阿尔比斯山脉, the Sahara 撒哈拉沙漠等。

2. 普通名词

普通名词 (common noun) 普通名词是某一类人、某一类事物、某种物质或抽象概念的名称。

如: soldier 士兵                      water 水  
pupil 学生                      health 健康  
machine 机器                      pleasure 快乐

(1) 个体名词 (class noun) 类名词表示人或事物属于某一类。

如: tractor 拖拉机                      panda 熊猫  
factory 工厂                      teacher 教员

(2) 集体名词 (collective noun) 集体名词是一些人或物的总称。

如: class 阶级, 班                      herd 兽群  
crowd 人群                      army 军队

(3) 物质名词 (material noun) 物质名词表示物质或不具备确定形状和大小的个体的实物。

如: steel 钢                      grain 粮食  
fire 火                      cotton 棉花

(4) 抽象名词 (abstract noun) 抽象名词表示动作、状态、品质或其他抽象概念。

如: happiness 幸福                      life 生活  
work 工作                      whiteness 白色

[注]名词又可分为可数名词 (countable noun) 与不可数名词 (uncountable noun)。可数名词有单、复数之分, 不可数名词一般不分单数和复数。类名词和集体名词一般是可数的; 抽象名词、物质名词和专有名词一般是不可数的。有少数名词既可用作不可数名词, 又可用作可数名词, 但意义有所不同。如:

	用作不可数名词	用作可数名词
Glass	玻璃	玻璃杯
Paper	纸、报纸	文件
Tin	锡	罐头
Copper	铜	铜币

三、名词的数

名词复数分规则复数形式（regular plural）和不规则复数形式（irregular plural）。

1. 可数名词复数规则变化

规则复数形式通常是在单数形式后加-s 或-es。兹将构成方法和读音规则列表如下。

情 况	构成方法	读音规则	例 词
大部分名词（包括最后一个不发音的字母 e 结尾的名词）	加词尾-s	(a) 在清辅音（s, f, t, 除外）后读/s/	maps roofs books cats
		(b) 在浊辅音（z, ʒ, ʒ, 除外）和元音后读作/z/	tools grams bags sides machines seas gees workers
		(c) 在 s, z, f, t, ʒ 等等辅音后读作/ɪz/	roses places houses mirages
以-th 结尾的名词	加词尾-s	(a) 在长元音后，-ths 读作/ðz/	baths mouths paths youths
		(b) 在短元音或辅音（包括-rth）后，-ths 读作/θs/	months moths berths
以-s, -x, z, -ch, -sh 结尾的名词	加词尾-es	读作/ɪz/	glasses boxes benches brushes buzzes
以辅音+y 结尾的名词	变 y 为 i，再加-es	读作/ɪz/	parties factories universities
以元音+y 结尾的名词	加词尾-s	读作/z/	rays boys guys
以-f, -fe 结尾的名词	一般先把 f, -fe 为 为 v，再加-es	读作/vz/	Leaves lives shelves knives
以辅音+o 结尾的名词	一般加-es	读作/z/	potatoes echoes heroes tomatoes Negroes

2. 可数名词复数的不规则变化

(1) 不规则变化。

如：child—children    foot—feet    tooth—teeth  
mouse—mice    man—men    woman—women

注意：与 man 和 woman 构成的合成词，其复数形式也是-men 和-women。

如：an Englishman, two Englishmen. 但 German 不是合成词，故复数形式为 Germans; Bowman 是姓，其复数是 the Bowmans。

(2) 单复同形

如：

deer, sheep, fish, Chinese, Japanese

除人民币元、角、分外，美元、英镑、法郎等都有复数形式。

如：

a dollar, two dollars;    a meter, two meters

(3) 集体名词，以单数形式出现，但实为复数。

如：people police cattle 等本身就是复数，不能说 a people, a police, a cattle, 但可

以说 a person, a policeman, a head of cattle, the English, the British, the French, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Swiss 等名词, 表示国民总称时, 作复数用。

如: The Chinese are hardworking and brave. 中国人民是勤劳勇敢的。

(4) 以 s 结尾, 仍为单数的名词。

如:

Maths, politics, physics 等学科名词, 为不可数名词, 是单数。

news 是不可数名词。

the United States, the United Nations 应视为单数。

The United Nations was organized in 1945. 联合国是 1945 年组建起来的。

以复数形式出现的书名, 剧名, 报纸, 杂志名, 也可视为单数。

“The Arabian Nights” is a very interesting story-book.

《一千零一夜》是一本非常有趣的故事书。

### 3. 复合名词的复数变化

(1) 第一个组成词是各该复合词的主体名词。

如:

comrade-in-arms

comrades-in-arms

daughter-in-law

daughters-in-law

listener-in

listeners-in

looker-on

lookers-on

man-of-war

men-of-war

runner-up

runners-up

passer-by

passers-by

(2) 第一个和第二个组成词都变为复数。

如:

gentleman boarder

gentlemen boarders

manservant

menservants

woman comrade

women comrades

(3) 最后一个组成词是各该复合名词的主体名词。

如:

lady driver —— lady drivers

boy friend —— boy friends

toothpick —— toothpicks

four-per-cent —— four-per-cents

(4) 但也有没有主体名词的情况。

如:

close-up —— close-ups

sit-in —— sit-ins

good-for-nothing —— good-for-nothings

stand-by —— stand-bys  
 grown-up —— grown-ups  
 stowaway —— stowaways

## 四、名词的所有格

在英语中有些名词可以加“'s”来表示所有关系，带这种词尾的名词形式称为该名词的所有格，如：a teacher's book。

名词的所有格有两种形式：

其一是由名词后加's 构成，多用来表示有生命的人或物。

其二是由介系词 of 加名词构成，多用来表示无生命的东西（包括植物）。

1. 单数名词词尾加“'s”，复数名词词尾没有s，也要加“'s”，如：the boy's bag 男孩的书包，men's room 男厕所。
2. 若名词已有复数词尾-s，只加“'”，如：the workers' struggle 工人的斗争。
3. 凡不能加“'s”的名词，都可以用“名词+of +名词”的结构来表示所有关系，如：the title of the song 歌的名字。
4. 在表示店铺或教堂的名字或某人的家时，名词所有格的后面常常不出现它所修饰的名词，如：the barber's 理发店。
5. 如果两个名词并列，并且分别有's，则表示“分别有”；只有一个's，则表示共有。  
 如：John's and Mary's room（两间）      John and Mary's room（一间）
6. 复合名词或短语，'s 加在最后一个词的词尾，如：a month or two's absence

### 例题解析

【例1】We need to come up with a/an \_\_\_\_\_ and make a decision at once.

- A. information      B. advice      C. idea      D. news

答案：C

解析：本题考查的是可数名词和不可数名词的区别。根据题意“我们需要想出一个主意并立即做出决定”。选项的四个单词只有C项中idea是可数名词。

【例2】All the \_\_\_\_\_ teachers enjoyed themselves on March 8th, because it was their own holiday.

- A. man      B. men      C. woman      D. women

答案：D

解析：本题考查的是名词做定语的用法。当man, woman做定语时，如表示复数概念，man, woman 和其修饰的名词都要变成复数，因题意里提到三月八日是妇女节，所以是所有的女教师庆祝她们的节日，故选择D。

【例3】— \_\_\_\_\_ that new bike over there?

—I think it's \_\_\_\_\_

A. Who's; Sam

B. Who's; Sam's

C. Whose is; Sam

D. Whose is; Sam's

答案: D

解析: 本题考查的是名词所有格。根据句意“那边的那辆新自行车是谁的?”判断应用 whose(谁的)来提问, 回答就要用名词所有格 Sam's, 故选择 D。

【例 4】In the coming summer holidays, my family \_\_\_\_\_ going to take a one-week trip to Qingdao.

A. is

B. are

C. was

D. were

答案: B

解析: 本题主要考查 family 指全体家庭成员时, 即指“家里的人”, 后面的动词为复数形式。由题意得知, 只能用一般将来时态, 故选择 B。



同步练习

( ) 1. There are only twelve \_\_\_\_\_ in the hospital.

A. woman doctors

B. women doctors

C. women doctor

D. woman doctor

( ) 2. Mr. Smith has two \_\_\_\_\_, both of whom are teachers in a school.

A. brothers-in-law

B. brother-in-laws

C. brothers-in-laws

D. brothers-in law

( ) 3. —How many \_\_\_\_\_ does a cow have?

—Four.

A. stomachs

B. stomach

C. stomachs

D. stomachies

( ) 4. Some \_\_\_\_\_ visited our school last Wednesday.

A. German

B. Germen

C. Germans

D. Germens

( ) 5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the building are covered with lots of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. roofs; leaves

B. rooves; leafs

C. roof; leaf

D. roofs; leafs

( ) 6. When the farmer returned home he found three \_\_\_\_\_ missing.

A. sheeps

B. sheepes

C. sheep

D. sheepies

( ) 7. That was a fifty \_\_\_\_\_ engine.

A. horse power

B. horses power

C. horse powers

D. horses powers

( ) 8. My father often gives me \_\_\_\_\_.

A. many advice

B. much advice

C. a lot of advices

D. a few advice

( ) 9. Mary broke a \_\_\_\_\_ while she was washing up.

A. tea cup

B. a cup of tea

- C. tea's cup D. cup teas
- ( ) 10. Can you give us some \_\_\_\_\_ about the writer?  
A. informations B. information  
C. piece of informations D. pieces information
- ( ) 11. I had a cup of \_\_\_\_\_ and two pieces of \_\_\_\_\_ this morning.  
A. teas; bread B. teas; breads  
C. tea; breads D. tea; bread
- ( ) 12. As is known to us all, \_\_\_\_\_ travels much faster than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lights; sounds B. light; sound  
C. sound; light D. sounds; lights
- ( ) 13. She told him of all her \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hope; fear B. hopes; fear  
C. hopes; fears D. hope; fears
- ( ) 14. The rising \_\_\_\_\_ have(has) a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ to the crops.  
A. water; harm B. water; harms  
C. waters; harm D. waters; harms
- ( ) 15. —How far away is it from here to your school?  
—About \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. half an hour's drive B. half hours drives  
C. half an hour drives D. half an hour drive
- ( ) 16. It won't make much \_\_\_\_\_ whether you agree or not.  
A. difficulty B. trouble C. difference D. matter
- ( ) 17. No one has yet succeeded in explaining the \_\_\_\_\_ of how life began.  
A. cause B. problem C. reason D. puzzle
- ( ) 18. You must get there within an hour. There should be no \_\_\_\_\_ in sending this information to him.  
A. question B. problem C. quarrel D. delay
- ( ) 19. I can't give you the card without Smith's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. agreement B. allowing C. permission D. performance
- ( ) 20. What impressed me most was that they never lost \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hearts B. heart C. their heart D. their hearts
- ( ) 21. Though I spoke to him many times, he never took any \_\_\_\_\_ of what I said.  
A. remark B. observation C. attention D. notice
- ( ) 22. I went to buy a \_\_\_\_\_ of China Daily.  
A. piece B. sheet C. lot D. copy
- ( ) 23. Shelly had prepared carefully for her English examination so that she could be sure of passing it on her first \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. intention B. purpose C. attempt D. desire
- ( ) 24. There are usually at least two \_\_\_\_\_ of looking at every question.

- A. means                      B. directions                      C. views                      D. ways
- ( ) 25. We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fact                      B. reality                      C. practice                      D. deed
- ( ) 26. She is young for the job, but on the other \_\_\_\_\_, she is well trained.  
A. way                      B. situation                      C. chance                      D. hand
- ( ) 27. The most important \_\_\_\_\_ of his speech was that we should all work wholeheartedly for the people.  
A. point                      B. sense                      C. spot                      D. view
- ( ) 28. —I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ information about the management of your hotel, please.  
—Well, you could have \_\_\_\_\_ word with the manager. He might be helpful.  
A. some; a                      B. an; some                      C. some; some                      D. an; a
- ( ) 29. He told me he had been offered a very well-paid \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. business                      B. service                      C. work                      D. position
- ( ) 30. Each player must obey \_\_\_\_\_, who is the leader of the team.  
A. captain                      B. a captain                      C. the captain                      D. captains