

第一章

名词



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课前热身

请画出下列句子中的所有名词。

1. The book is very interesting.
2. He visited his friends last weekend.
3. She is a teacher.
4. We regard him as a hero.
5. The winter holiday is coming.
6. The Great Wall, one of the wonders in the world, is a place of interest in China.



动脑思考

一、名词一般放在句子中的什么位置？充当句子的什么成分？

二、请判断以下句子是否正确，如有错误，请改正。

1. We need farmer to plant the crop. _____
2. The great wall is a wonderful place to visit. _____
3. Tomorrow is Teacher's Day. _____
4. There is only one people in the house. _____
5. The old man has two son-in-laws. _____
6. This is a book of my father. _____



知识重点

名词是表示人或事物的名称。

■ 重点一、名词的功能

名词在句子中可作主语、宾语、表语、宾语补足语、定语及同位语等成分。

1. The school is very famous. (主语)
2. I want to eat an apple. (宾语)
3. Her father is a manager. (表语)

4. We elect him monitor. (宾语补足语)
5. The woman driver is very friendly. (定语)
6. We warmly congratulate you, my friends. (同位语)

 即学即练

填写适当的名词或名词短语

1. The _____ is quite exciting.
2. We didn't have enough _____.
3. My hobby is _____.
4. We all consider the girl a _____.
5. We come across a _____ shop.
6. Mary, my _____, is so nice.

Key

■ 重点二、名词的分类

名词根据意义可分为专有名词和普通名词。

类别	内容	例句
专有名词	人名	<u>David Smith</u> was the headmaster of our school.
	国家、机构、组织等	He is coming to visit <u>China</u> next month. The students would like to buy some books in the <u>Xinhua Book Shop</u> . The <u>FIFA</u> will delay the match until next week.
	地名、电影名等	We will go to the <u>Summer Palace</u> during the vacation. <u>Mickey Mouse</u> is the children's favourite cartoon.

续表

类别	内容		例句
普通名词	个体名词: 表示一类人或物的个体	个体名词和集体名词组成可数名词, 有复数的形式	There is a <u>boy</u> sitting on the <u>chair</u> . Please prepare some <u>cups</u> for the <u>customers</u> .
	集体名词: 表示一群人或一类物的集合体		The whole <u>family</u> are watching TV in the sitting room. There are so many <u>cattle</u> on the grass.
	物质名词: 表示无法分为个体的实物(如食品、饮料、液体、气体等)	物质名词和抽象名词组成不可数名词, 没有复数形式	Let's go out to enjoy some fresh <u>air</u> . We have only little <u>water</u> .
	抽象名词: 表示情感、品质、行为、状态等抽象概念		She has enough <u>courage</u> to finish the task. <u>Success</u> comes from hard <u>work</u> .

注意: 专有名词首字母大写。

 即学即练

用括号内提示词的适当形式或英文表达填空

- We have a lot of _____ (friend) at school.
- Would you please pass me a cup of _____ (tea)?
- The football game brought us much _____ (愉悦).
- She has been to _____ (长城) for several times.
- _____ (黄河) is the second longest river in China.

Key

1. friends 2. tea 3. pleasure
4. the Great Wall 5. The Yellow River

■ 重点三、名词的复数

当名词指两个或者两个以上的人或者物的时候, 需要用复数形式。

① 可数名词的复数形式

类别	构成方法	示例
一般情况	直接加 s	books, desks, trees
以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾	加 es	buses, boxes, watches, brushes, classes
以 y 结尾	以“辅音字母 + y”结尾, 改 y 为 i, 再加 es	parties, factories, stories
	以“元音字母 + y”结尾, 加 s	days, boys, guys
以 o 结尾	加 es	tomatoes, potatoes, heroes
	加 s	radios, videos, pianos, photos, zoos
以 f 或者 fe 结尾	改 f 或 fe 为 ves	knives, leaves, lives, selves
	加 s	roofs, chiefs, beliefs

注意: 词尾ch读/k/的名词, 其复数形式加s, 如stomachs。

 即学即练

写出下列名词的复数形式

-
1. photo _____ 2. family _____ 3. bus _____ 4. brush _____
 5. knife _____ 6. tomato _____ 7. roof _____ 8. toy _____

Key

1. photos 2. families 3. buses 4. brushes
 5. knives 6. tomatoes 7. roofs 8. toys

② 可数名词的不规则复数形式

类别	示例
改变中间元音字母	goose—geese, foot—feet, tooth—teeth mouse—mice, man—men
特殊变化	child—children, chick—chicken

续表

类别		示例
单复数同形		sheep, fish, deer, Chinese, Japanese, means
集体名词视同复数		people, police, audience, cattle
只有复数形式		trousers, shoes, clothes, glasses
合成词	以 man, woman 开头的合成词, 两个词都变复数	woman teacher—women teachers man doctor—men doctors
	把中心词变为复数	daughter-in-law—daughters-in-law passer-by—passers-by
	无中心词的在最后的词后加 s	grown-up—grown-ups
改为复数形式后意思发生变化		wood—woods (树林), sand—sands (沙滩)

 即学即练

写出下列名词的复数形式

-
1. child _____ 2. sheep _____ 3. mouse _____
4. Japanese _____ 5. man teacher _____ 6. passer-by _____

Key

1. children 2. sheep 3. mice
4. Japanese 5. men teachers 6. passers-by

③ 不可数名词的数量表示

常用量词	示例
piece, drop, bottle, cup, glass, box	two pieces of paper six drops of rain eight bottles of water nine cups of tea

 即学即练

用适当的量词填空

1. three _____ of ink 2. two _____ of information 3. four _____ of blood
4. five _____ of advice 5. eight _____ of wine 6. six _____ of soup

Key 1. bottles 2. pieces 3. drops 4. pieces 5. glasses 6. bowls

④ 可数名词与不可数名词的常用修饰词

类别	示例
只修饰可数名词	few, a few, several, a number of, many
只修饰不可数名词	little, a little, much, a bit of, a great deal of
既修饰可数名词也修饰不可数名词	some, any, a lot of, lots of, plenty of

 即学即练

翻译下列短语

1. 许多玩具 _____ 2. 很多信息 _____ 3. 大量的金钱 _____
4. 一点时间 _____ 5. 几个问题 _____ 6. 没多少水 _____
7. 没有几个朋友 _____ 8. 一些女教师 _____

Key

■ 重点四、名词所有格

当两个名词之间存在着“从属”关系时，需要使用名词所有格，表示“……的”。名词所有格包括以下形式：

类别	用法	示例	提示
's 形式	表示有生命的名词的所有格	the boy's father the girl's name	若名词已有复数词尾, 则仅加 "'", 如 Teachers' Day
	表示时间、距离、价格、重量等名词的所有格	one week's holiday ten minutes' walk	
	表示某人的家或者工作场所	go to the doctor's at Tom's	
	A and B's 和 A's and B's 意思不同, 前者表示 "A 和 B 共同的", 后者表示 "A 和 B 各自的"	Lucy and Lily's mother Mick's and Dick's cars	
of 构成	表示没有生命的事物的所有格	the keeper of the zoo the windows of the classroom	注意 of 后接名词性物主代词
	双重所有格	a friend of my father's some photos of mine	

 即学即练

根据所给汉语提示, 完成英语句子

- _____ (男士试衣间) is at the corner.
- It's about _____ (一小时车程) from my house to the college.
- Tomorrow we are going to visit _____ (大卫的家).
- Can you find out the difference between _____ (玛丽和丽丽的手机)?
- Sue is _____ (我妈妈的其中一个朋友).
- What is _____ (你钢笔的颜色)?

- Key**
- Men's fitting room
 - one hour's drive
 - David's
 - Mary's and Lily's mobile phones
 - one of my mother's friends
 - the colour of your pen



同步练习

一、写出下列名词的复数形式

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. house _____ | 2. class _____ | 3. watch _____ |
| 4. country _____ | 5. hero _____ | 6. piano _____ |
| 7. fish _____ | 8. man _____ | 9. foot _____ |
| 10. fireman _____ | 11. mouse _____ | 12. orange _____ |
| 13. box _____ | 14. family _____ | 15. knife _____ |
| 16. sheep _____ | 17. tooth _____ | 18. life _____ |
| 19. child _____ | 20. policeman _____ | |

二、选择正确答案

- There are only ten _____ in the hospital.
A. woman doctors B. women doctors
C. women doctor D. woman doctor
- Mr Smith has two _____, both of whom are policemen.
A. brothers-in-law B. brother-in-laws
C. brothers-in-laws D. brothers-in law
- How many _____ does a cow have?
A. stomaches B. stomach C. stomachs D. stomachies
- Some _____ visited our school last Wednesday.
A. German B. Germen C. Germans D. Germens
- The _____ of the building are covered with lots of _____.
A. roofs, leaves B. rooves, leafs C. roof, leaf D. roofs, leafs
- When the farmer returned home, he found three _____ missing.
A. sheepes B. sheeps C. sheepies D. sheep
- My father often gives me _____.
A. some advice B. many advice
C. a lot of advices D. a few advice
- Mary broke a _____ while she was washing up.
A. coffee cup B. coffee's cup C. cup of coffee D. cup coffees
- Can you give us some _____ about the writer?
A. information B. informations
C. piece of informations D. pieces information

10. I had a cup of _____ and two pieces of _____ this morning.
 A. teas, bread B. tea, bread C. tea, breads D. teas, breads
11. As is known to us all, _____ travels much faster than _____ .
 A. light, sound B. lights, sounds C. sound, light D. sounds, lights
12. — How far is it from here to your school?
 — About _____ .
 A. half an hour drives B. half hours drives
 C. half an hour's drive D. half an hours' drive
13. The shirt isn't mine. It's _____ .
 A. Mrs Smith B. Mrs' Smith C. Mrs Smiths' D. Mrs Smith's
14. Miss Johnson is a friend of _____ .
 A. Marys' mother B. Mary's mothers'
 C. Mary mother's D. Mary's mother's
15. I have to stay at home because I have much _____ to do.
 A. work B. works C. jobs D. job
16. — Where did you have your supper?
 — _____ .
 A. With my sister B. At my sister
 C. At my sister home D. At my sister's
17. He bought a _____ of trousers. They were expensive.
 A. pair B. set C. piece D. pile
18. The town is about _____ ride from here. You ought to start right away.
 A. two hour B. two hour's C. two-hours D. two hours'
19. Jack is going to buy a new pair of _____ . It is made of _____ .
 A. glass, glass B. glasses, glass
 C. glass, glasses D. glasses, glasses
20. This gift was sent by _____ .
 A. a friend's of my father B. my father friend
 C. my father friend's D. a friend of my father's

三、用括号内提示词的适当形式填空

- There are five _____ (man) teachers and 10 _____ (boy) students in the playground.
- Our _____ (hero) have long returned to dust.
- The light bulb is a great invention of _____ (Edison).
- I saw many _____ (Japan) coming to visit the Great Wall.
- Doing _____ (exercise) is good for our health.