

一 名词

名词是表示人或物的名称的词。名词可以根据其词汇意义分为普通名词和专有名词。普通名词又可分为物质名词、抽象名词、集合名词和个体名词。现从名词的数和格来考虑具体的用法。

名词的数

1. 单数与复数

数是个语法范畴,它是区别单复数名词的屈折变化形式。可数与不可数是英语名词最基本的类别。可数名词有单数与复数两种形式。

通常来讲,个体名词是可数名词;物质名词、抽象名词、专有名词和集合名词是不可数名词。但亦有例外,即它们有时也以复数形式出现,表示不同意义。如:

1) 物质名词

当其表示若干类、数量增多、扩大或表示某种饮料的名称时,可以复数形式出现。

- They were given some bread and **water**. (水)
- They were not allowed to fish in our territorial **waters**. (领海)
- I'd like some **coffee** and **lemonade**. (咖啡和柠檬水)
- I'd like two **coffees** and three **lemonades**. (两杯咖啡,三瓶)

柠檬水)

2) 抽象名词

当其表示具体行动、若干类或数量之多时,可以复数形式出现。

- At midnight he heard three **knocks** at the back door.
- His **opinions** are usually based on facts.
- The committee will have several **meetings** here.
- He is relating to us his **experiences** as an explorer.
- We met with many **difficulties**.

3) 专有名词

一般来说,专有名词也是不可数名词,没有复数形式,但有时也以复数形式出现。

① 表示某姓的一家人

- Are **the Smiths** coming to our party tomorrow night?
- **The Foxes** have already left for San Francisco.

② 表示同性或同名的若干人

- There are two **Marys** and three **Roberts** in his class.
- Did the two **Mr Blacks** come this morning?

4) 集合名词

集合名词一般只以单数形式出现,但集合名词的单数形式往往还可以作复数用。

- **The football team** are having baths and are then coming back for tea.
- **His family** are waiting for him.

- The **public** now know the whole story.
- The **police** are investigating the crime.

2. 单位词的使用

单位词是表示事物个体性的词语。它既可和不可数名词搭配,也可和可数名词搭配。

与前者搭配时,其表达的事物具有个体性。英语单位词大都借用普通名词,一般具有词汇意义。可分两类:

1) 表个数、容积及以形状表个数的单位词。

- a **bowl** of rice, a **glass** of beer, a **cup** of tea, etc.
- a **cake** of soup, a **bar** of chocolate, a **loaf** of bread, etc.
- a **piece** of meat/ paper/ bread /information /furniture, etc.
- an **item** of news/ business /program, etc.
- an **article** of furniture /clothing /luggage, etc.

2) 表示行为、状态成双、成组、成群。

- a **fit** of anger / laughter /fever, a **flash** of hope / light / lighting, etc.
- a **couple** of cars, a **pair** of shoes, a **herd** of elephants, etc.

3. 以-s 结尾的名词

这类名词有时作单数,有时作复数。常作单数的这类词包括某些疾病名称、游戏名称(**billiards**, **bowls**, **dominoes**, **draughts**, **cards**, etc)、学科名称(以-ics 结尾)以及某些地理名词和专有名词。

- **Measles**(麻疹) is a contagious disease.
- **Cards** are not allowed here.
- His **politics** are rather conservative (保守的).
- **Linguistics**(语言学)has developed rapidly in modern times.
- **Physics** was the only course she failed in.
- **The United States** is a country of people with varied origins.
- **The New York Times** is published daily.

4. 单复数同形的名词

1) 表示某些动物名称及上下文提到的打猎之事。

- **deer, sheep, swine** (猪), **fish**, etc.
- to hunt **elephant, antelope** (羚羊), etc.
- to shoot wild **duck, grouse** (松鸡), etc.

2) 表示数量与重量单位的名词。

- two **dozen** eggs, three **score** and **ten**
- forty **head** of cattle, four **thousand** people

5. 无复数形式的不可数名词常见的有

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| • advice (忠告) | • baggage (行李) | • bread (面包) |
| • chalk (粉笔) | • clothing (衣物) | • equipment (设备) |
| • furniture (家具) | • information (情报) | • machinery (机械) |
| • news (消息) | • performance (演出) | • poetry (诗歌) |
| • grass (草) | • rice (大米) | • scenery (风景) |

名词的格

名词的格是个语法范畴,表示名词与其他词在句中的关系。现代英语名词有两个格:通格(Common Case)和属格(Genitive Case)。当名词在句中充当主语、宾语或补语时,名词词形无变化,也就是说,采取通格的形式。当名词在句中表示所有或其他某些关系时,名词采用属格的形式。名词的属格又分两种:-'s 属格或所有格; of 属格。

1. -'s 属格可用于

1) 人名,有生命或被视为有生命的东西的名词。

- **Browning's** poems; **workers'** families; the **Party's** policy;
the **men's** room

2) 天体和时间名称的名词。

- the **moon's** orbit; the **sun's** rotation; **today's** magazine;
an **hour's** drive

3) 工业、科技、交通、电讯、文化艺术活动等名称的名词。

- the **plant's** technical force; **automobile's** contribution; the
book's significance

4) -'s 属格所修饰名词的省略。

- (1) -'s 属格所修饰的名词,如前已出现,则可以省略。

- **The dictionary** is not mine, but Comrade Wang's.
- These are **John's books** and those are **Mary's**.

(2) -'s 属格后的名词如指商店、家宅等地点,该名词亦常省略。

- at the **doctor's**; near the **grocer's**; to my **uncle's**

2. of 属格可用于

1) 名词后面,跟后置修饰语或同位语时

- The city of Newcastle lies at the mouth **of** the Newcastle River.
- Mr Smith is a foreign teacher **of** a university in China.

2) 以定冠词加分词或形容词表示一类人时

- the struggle **of** the oppressed (被压迫人民的斗争)
- the livelihood **of** the poor (穷人的生计)

3. -'s 属格与of 属格在用法上的区别

1) 当's 属格表示事物类别或属性时,不用of 属格代替

- “儿童画报”应是 children's pictorial, 而不是 pictorial of children; “男式服装”应为 men's clothing 而不是 clothing of men

2) 在某些习语中只能用's 属格, 有些结构中只能用of 属格

- at **one's** wits end; a wolf in **sheep's** clothing; the income **of** the rich; the suggestion **of** those present at the meeting

3) of 属格可表示同位关系; 而's 属格通常不这样用

- the city **of** New York (纽约市); the ten **of** us (我们十个人)

Exercise 1

There are 20 items in this exercise. There are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D beneath each sentence. Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. Some 200 _____ were presented at the conference.
A. paper
B. pieces of paper
C. papers
D. pieces of papers
2. I want three _____.
A. dozens eggs
B. dozens of egg
C. dozen of egg
D. dozen of eggs
3. The rest of the crew of the ship _____ going to come back home.
A. are not
B. has not been
C. is not
D. have not been
4. Please supply it to those _____ running short.
A. food is
B. whose food is
C. foods are
D. whose foods are

14. _____ in this book _____ untold.
 A. A number of mistakes; are B. The number of mistakes; is
 C. The amount of mistakes; is D. The amount of mistake; is
15. They went to see the patient with _____.
 A. a bunch of roses B. a bundle of roses
 C. a bunch of rose D. a bundle of rose
16. May I have two _____ instead of beans, please?
 A. corn's ear B. corn ears
 C. ears of corn D. ear of corns
17. Asia covers one-third of the _____.
 A. earth's land area B. land area of earth
 C. earth area D. the area of the earth land
18. I will go to the airport to meet _____.
 A. an old friend of my father B. my father's an old friend
 C. an old friend of my father's D. an old my father's friend
19. His mother was in hospital. He asked for a _____ to look after her.
 A. three day's sick leave B. three days' sick leave
 C. three-day's sick leave D. three-days' sick leave
20. "Where is my cap?" "It is on the _____. "
 A. kitchen counter B. kitchen's counter
 C. counter of kitchen D. counter of kitchen's

② 代词

代词是能在句中代替名词(词组)的词,可分类如下:人称代词、物主代词、自身代词、相互代词、疑问代词、不定代词、连接代词、关系代词、指示代词。本节重点介绍三类:疑问代词、不定代词、关系代词。

1. 疑问代词

疑问代词在句中位于谓语动词之前,无性、数变化。包括 who, whom, whose, which, what。其用法如下:

1) *who* 指人, *which* 指物, *what* 指物或人。

- **Who** is in the room ? Mary.
- **Who** are in the library ? Two boys and a few girls.
- **Who** else could have done it ?
- This is my hat, **which** is yours?
- **Which** of the novels do you like best?
- **What** is on the table?
- **What!** No water in the tank!
- Didn't you recognize him? **What** if I did?

2) *whose* , *whom*

whose 是 *who* 的属格, *whom* 是 *who* 的宾格。

- **Whose** is this raincoat?
- **Who**(**m**) did you meet at the theatre?
- To **whom** did you send the parcel?

2. 关系代词

关系代词(*who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which*, *that*)用来引导修饰名词词组的关系分句。它代表先行词,同时也在所引导的整个分句中构成一定的句子成分。

1) *who ,whom , whose* 用来指人或其他有生命的东西;
which 通常指物;*that* 指人或物,但只用于限制性定语从句。

- I just spoke to the doctor **who** is an eye specialist.
- The electrician **who**(**m**) you mentioned has not come.
- They visited a few factories **whose** products had a good market.
- Brownie, **who** is barking, is ill.
- The dog **which** is running is Tom's.
- The book, **which** was recently published, is very interesting.
- Did you see the letter **that** came today?
- There's the man **that** comes here every morning.

2) 当定语从句的先行词有 *all , any , much , no , only , little* 修饰,或其本身就是 *nothing , all , any , little , much , anything* 等不定代词时,应用关系代词 *that* 。

- All **that** she lacked was training.
- There's not much **that** can be done now.
- He was the only foreigner **that** I saw at the party.
- Is there anything in this book **that** is worth reading ?

3) 无先行词的关系代词充当句子主、宾、补语时,仅起连接作用。这类关系代词有 *what , whatever , whoever , whichever* 等。

- **What** I want is water.

- They always give the available seats to **whoever** comes first.
- College students are free to study **whatever** interests them.
- I don't know **what** he did.
- Give it to **whoever** you see in the classroom.
- All the books are here. You may borrow **whichever** you like.

3. 不定代词

不定代词是非指特定对象的代词，包括 all, each, everyone (everybody, everything), both, enough, many, much few, little, either, neither, other, another, one 以及复合不定代词 something (body), anything (body), nothing (body) 等。

1) all, each, everyone, none, no one 的区别。

all 含“每件事物”之义；

each 表示总数两个或两个以上的人或事物，侧重个体；

every 只表示总数为三个或三个以上的人或事物；侧重全体；

one 前有形容词修饰时，用不定冠词，其复数为 ones；

no one 表示“一个也没有”；

none 表示“……之中没有一个”。

- That's **all** for today.
- The audience **all** agreed that the English Evening was a great success.
- The glasses were **all** broken.
- Two girls came and I gave an apple to **each**.
- Many girls came and I gave an apple to **each** / **every** one of them.

在下面这句中只能用 each:

Two men came into the room. Each carried an umbrella.

everyone 与 every one 在词义上有区别,前者只能指人,后者可指人也可指物。

- **Everyone** over eighteen has a vote.
- **Every one** admired the mathematician.
- They have kept **every one** of our letters.
- This car handles much better than the old one.
- “Yes, I’d like to try on those brown ones. ”
- None of the girls came on the trip.
- He was left alone, with no one to look after him.

2) both , neither , either , other , another 的区别:

both 表示整体,指两人或两物;

either 指“两者之中任何一个”;

neither 指“两者之中都不”;

other 表示“另外的人或物”,其复数为 others;

another 表示不定数目中的“另一个”,其复数为 some/any others, some/any more。

- I have two brothers, they are **both** engineers.
- We **both** work very hard.
- Is /Are **either** of the boys ready?
- **Neither** of the books is/are very interesting.
- I don’t like these. Can you show me any **others**?
- Of the two applicants one is a student and the **other** a textile worker.
- The glass is broken, get me **another**.
- Please let me see some **others/ more**.

- C. who
D. that
- 6. All _____ glitters is not gold.**
A. what
B. that
C. those
D. which
- 7. There's not much _____ can be done now.**
A. what
B. that
C. which
D. it
- 8. The only thing _____ really matters to the children is how soon they can return to their aunt and uncle's farm.**
A. what
B. that
C. which
D. of which
- 9. _____ were known as "barefoot doctors" were not bare-footed.**
A. Those
B. What
C. Which
D. Of which
- 10. _____ one of the two boys wants to try.**
A. Each
B. Every
C. No
D. Some
- 11. I've invited _____ of my colleagues in turn.**
A. every
B. none
C. no one
D. each
- 12. They have kept _____ of our letters.**
A. everyone
B. no one
C. every one
D. any one
- 13. _____ are clever.**
A. Both them
B. The both two boys
C. Both of boys
D. Both of the two boys

