第一章





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 <u>manager</u>. (表语)

- 4. We elect him monitor. (宾语补足语)
- 5. The $\underline{\text{woman}}$ driver is very friendly. (定语)
- 6. We warmly congratulate you, my <u>friends</u>. (同位语)

| ◎ 即学即练 填写适当的名词或名词数。 | 短语 |
|--|---------------|
| The 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 ﷺ

■ 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 |
| | 人名 | David Smith was the headmaster of our school. |
| 专有名词 | 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. |
| 词 | 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. |

| 类别 | 内容 | | 例句 |
|------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| | 个体名词:表示一 类人或物的个体 | 个体名词和集体名 | There is a boy sitting on the chair. Please prepare some cups for the customers. |
| 普 | 集体名词:表示一群人或一类物的集合体 | 词组成可数名词, 有复数的形式 | The whole <u>family</u> are watching TV in the sitting room. There are so many <u>cattle</u> on the grass. |
| 普通名词 | 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 | 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 | 可数名词, 没有复数 形式 | She has enough courage to finish the task. Success comes from hard work. |

注意: 专有名词首字母大写。

| 必 即学即练 |
|--|
| 用括号内提示词的适当形式或英文表达填空 |
| 1. We have a lot of(friend) at school. |
| 2. Would you please pass me a cup of (tea)? |
| 3. The football game brought us much (愉悦). |
| 4. She has been to (长城) for several times. |
| 5 (黄河) is the second longest river in China. |

Key1. friends2. tea3. pleasure4. the Great Wall5. 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 |
| 以及 | 以"辅音字母 + y"结尾,改 y 为 i,再加 es | parties, factories, stories |
| 以y结尾 | 以"元音字母 + y"结 尾,加 s | days, boys, guys |
| 以o结尾 | 加es | tomatoes, potatoes, heroes |
| 以0纪伟 | 加s | radios, videos, pianos, photos, zoos |
| | 改 f 或 fe 为 ves | knives, leaves, lives, selves |
| 以 f 或者 fe 结尾 | 加s | roofs, chiefs, beliefs |

注意:词尾ch读/k/的名词,其复数形式加s,如stomachs。

| 1. photo2. family | 3. bus | 4. brush |
|-------------------|---------|----------|
| 5. knife6. 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 |

06 语法专项训练

续表

| | 类别 | 示例 |
|------|--------------------------------|---|
| 单复数同 | 那 | sheep, fish, deer, Chinese, Japanese, means |
| 集体名词 | 视同复数 | people, police, audience, cattle |
| 只有复数 | 放形式 | trousers, shoes, clothes, glasses |
| | 以 man,woman 开头的 合成词,两个词都变复数 | woman teacher—women teachers man doctor—men doctors |
| 合成词 | 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 | 水式后意思发生变化 | wood—woods (树林),sand—sands (沙滩) |

| & 即学即练 | | |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 写出下列名词的复数形 | | |
| | | |
| 1. child | 2. sheep | 3. mouse |
| 4. Japanese | 5. man teacher | 6. passer-by |
| | · | |

Key I. 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 | | six drops of rain nine cups of tea |

| 必 即学即练 用适当的量词填空 | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------------|---------|------------|
| 1. three of ink 4. five of advice | 2. two | of information | 3. four | _ of blood |
| | 5. eight | of wine | 6. six | _ of soup |

Key I. 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 |

| <i>② 即学即练</i> 翻译下列短语 | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------------------|
| 1. 许多玩具 4. 一点时间 7. 没有几个朋友 | 2. 很多信息 | 3. 大量的金钱 6. 没多少水 |

Key 暗

■ 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:

08 语法专项训练

| 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 | | |
| | 表示时间、距离、价格、 重量等名词的所有格 | one week's holiday ten minutes' walk | # 4 1 | |
| | 表示某人的家或者工作 场所 | go to the doctor's at Tom's | │若名词已有复数词 │尾,则仅加 "'",如 │Teachers' Day | |
| | A and B's和 A's and B's | Lucy and Lily's mother | | |
| | 意思不同,前者表示"A 和B共同的",后者表示"A和B各自的" | 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 | | |
| | 双重所有格 | a friend of my father's some photos of mine | 注意 of 后接名词性 物主代词 | |

| & 即学即练 | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 根据所给汉语提示,完成英语句子 | |
| 1. | /(男士试衣间) is at the corner. |
| 2. It's about(一小时至 | 年程) from my house to the college. |
| 3. Tomorrow we are going to visit | (大卫的家). |
| 4. Can you find out the difference between _ | (玛丽和丽丽的手机)? |
| 5. Sue is | (我妈妈的其中一个朋友). |
| 6. What is | (你钢笔的颜色)? |
| | |

2. one hour's drive 4. Mary's and Lily's mobile phones 6. the colour of your pen

Key I. Men's fitting room 3. David's 5. one of my mother's friends



同步练习

| 一、写出下列名词 | 的复数形式 | | |
|------------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. house | 2. class | 3. w | atch |
| 4. country | | | ano |
| 7. fish | | | oot |
| 10. fireman | | | ange |
| 13. box | | | nife |
| 16. sheep | | | e |
| 19. child | _ 20. policeman | 1 | |
| | | | |
| 二、选择正确答案 | | | |
| 1. There are only te | n in the ho | ospital. | |
| A. woman docto | rs | B. women docto | ors |
| C. women docto | r | D. woman docto | or |
| 2. The of th | ne building are cove | ered with lots of | |
| A. roofs, leaves | B. rooves, leafs | C. roof, leaf | D. roofs, leafs |
| 3. My father often § | gives me | | |
| A. some advice | | B. many advice | |
| C. a lot of advice | | D. a few advice | |
| 4. I had a cup of | and two piec | es of this n | norning. |
| A. teas, bread | B. tea, bread | C. tea, breads | D. teas, breads |
| 5. —How far is it fr | om here to your so | thool? | |
| —About | J. | | |
| A. half an hour | A. half an hour drives | | ives |
| C. half an hour's | C. half an hour's drive D. half an hours' d | | s' drive |
| 6. I have to stay at l | nome because I hav | ve much to | do. |
| A. work | B. works | C. jobs | D. job |
| 7. He bought a | of trousers. Th | ney were expensive. | |
| A. pair | B. set | C. piece | D. pile |
| 8. The town is abou | ıt ride fron | n here. You ought to | o start right away. |
| A. two hour | B. two hour's | C. two-hours | D. two hours' |
| 9. Jack is going to b | ouy a new pair of _ | They are ma | nde of |
| A. glass, glass | | B. glasses, glass | |
| C. glass, glasses | | D. glasses, glass | es |

10 语法专项训练

| 10. 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 | 3 |
| 1. There are five (man) teacher | rs and 10 (boy) students on the |
| playground. | |
| 2. Our (hero) are respected by | all people. |
| 3. The light bulb is a great invention of | (Edison). |
| 4. I saw many (Japan) coming | to visit the Great Wall. |
| 5. Doing (exercise) is good for | our health. |
| 6. The (child) are playing in th | e park. |
| 7. The (flower) in the garden a | re very beautiful. |
| 8. The boy drinks two (glass) of | of milk every day. |
| 9. The (teacher) office is on the | e second floor. |
| 10. I went shopping with a friend of my | (sister). |
| | |
| 四、完形填空 | |
| The giant panda is loved by 1. | all around the world because of |
| its gentle 2 Recently, Chines | e scientists had a 3 to study |
| a wild female panda with her newborr | 1 4 The mother panda was |
| very caring and protective. For 25 days | |
| find food. She made sure no other 5. $_$ | came near and kept her baby |
| safe at all times. | |
| One important thing the mother of | lid was to lick her baby regularly. This |
| helped keep the baby clean and free from | |
| animals that might try to hurt the baby | 7. The 7 care made sure that |
| her baby stayed safe from 8 | |
| • | er front paws (爪子), just like a human |
| would hold a 9 If the baby cr | ied, she gently rocked it and gave it soft |
| pats to calm it down. | |
| | ner baby for more than two years. Over |
| time, the baby panda grew stronger an | |
| was fully grown, it had been ready to | |
| This shows how important the mother | er's care is for the 12 and |
| development of a young panda. | 1 .1 |
| At the end of the study, scientists were | e amazed at how strong the bond (联系) |

第一章 名词 11

| was between the mother panda and her baby. The mother's 13 was | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| important to the baby, as it 14 the baby from any danger and made | | | |
| sure it grew up to be | strong. Even after | the baby panda be | came independent, |
| the 15 betw | veen mother and c | hild was still strong | |
| | | | |
| 1. A. people | B. person | C. women | D. child |
| 2. A. action | B. hobby | C. nature | D. habit |
| 3. A. dream | B. courage | C. hope | D. chance |
| 4. A. parents | B. zoo | C. baby | D. home |
| 5. A. pandas | B. panda | C. babies | D. baby |
| 6. A. worry | B. danger | C. trouble | D. safety |
| 7. A. mother of | B. mother | C. mothers' | D. mother's |
| 8. A. harm | B. hunger | C. illness | D. fear |
| 9. A. job | B. family | C. child | D. children |
| 10. A. healthier | B. happier | C. cleverer | D. smaller |
| 11. A. teenager | B. baby | C. adult | D. child |
| 12. A. disappearance | B. improvement | C. growth | D. power |
| 13. A. food | B. touch | C. love | D. strength |
| 14. A. fed | B. protected | C. helped | D. cared |
| 15. A. connection | B. distance | C. separation | D. operation |
| | | | |
| 五、根据所给汉语提示,完成英语句子 | | | |
| 1. The photos were taken by(我父亲的一个朋友) | | | 战父亲的一个朋友). |
| 2. It takes the climber (步行两个小时) to get to the | | | |
| top of the mountain. | | | |
| 3. Would you please open (教室的窗户)? | | | |
| 4 (珍妮的妈妈和玛丽的妈妈) are from America. | | | |
| 5. After school the box | | | |
| (| | | |