

# 世纪应用英语 语法教程

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## Century Applied English

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# 第二章

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# 名 词



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表示人、事物、地方、现象及其他抽象概念等名称的词，称为名词。在英语中，名词有可数和不可数之分。可数名词有单数和复数两种形式，词形大多可以发生变化；不可数名词一般没有单复数形式，词形不发生任何变化。名词还有所有格的变化。

专有名词	表示人名、地名、事物或机构等的专有名称。 Paris, the Great Wall, Britain, Jack	
普通名词	可数名词	个体名词 apple, lawyer, teacher, car
		集体名词 class, army, family, team, group
	不可数名词	物质名词 cotton, snow, milk, bread, ink
		抽象名词 freedom, life, mind, happiness, knowledge, absence, value

## 名词复数的变化

一般在单数名词之后加-s: bag—bags

sh, x, sh, ch 等结尾的名词则加-es:

box—boxes, watch—watches, bus—buses

以 o 结尾的名词一般加-es: potato—potatoes

以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词一般先把 f 或 fe 改为 v, 再加-es:

leaf—leaves, wolf—wolves, wife—wives

以辅音字母+y 结尾的名词, 变 y 为 i 再加-es:

city—cities, baby—babies, lady—ladies

名词的所有格	's 属格	多用于有生命的名词后：the girl's hair
	of 属格	多用于表示无生命的名词前或名词的定语较长时：a map of China, the legs of the table, the name of the boy singing for us
	双重属格	用于当 a, this, that, those, some 等与名词所有格共同修饰一个名词时：a friend of mine, some classmates of Tom's

# 一 名词的分类



名词 (Nouns) 可分为专有名词 (Proper Nouns) 和普通名词 (Common Nouns) 两大类。

## 1. 专有名词

专有名词主要指人名、地名及某类人、事物或机构专有的名称。如：Tom (汤姆)，Japan (日本)，the Great Wall (长城)，American (美国人)，Christmas (圣诞节)，French (法语)，the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (麻省理工学院) 等。专有名词的第一个字母通常要大写。

## 2. 普通名词

普通名词指一类人或事物所共有的名称、物质和抽象概念的名称。专有名词以外的名词都是普通名词。普通名词具体又可以分为四大类：个体名词 (Individual Nouns)、集体名词 (Collective Nouns)、物质名词 (Material Nouns) 和抽象名词 (Abstract Nouns)。

### (1) 个体名词

个体名词指作为个体而存在的人或物。如：chair, house, teacher 等。个体名词有单数和复数形式。单数形式可以和a(n)连用，复数形式有规则和不规则两种形式（参阅“名词复数的变化”）。

### (2) 集体名词

集体名词表示由个体组成的集体。如：team (队, 组), group (小组, 团体), staff (全体职员), police (警方) 等。



# — 名词的分类



## (3) 物质名词

物质名词指无法分为个体的东西。如：steel (钢) , cotton (棉花) , snow (雪) 等。

## (4) 抽象名词

抽象名词主要表示一些抽象概念，一般不可数，因此通常没有复数形式。如：fortune (命运, 运气) , health (健康) , democracy (民主) , environment (环境) 等。

可数名词 (Countable Noun) 是表示有一定形状或明确界限的事物的名词。不可数名词 (Uncountable Noun) 是表示既无一定形状又无明显界限的事物的名词。像house, chair 这样的可数名词前面可以使用one, 并且有复数形式, 在复数形式的前面可以用大于1 的数词或how many 等来修饰。不可数名词的用法比较复杂。英语中有些名词只能用作不可数名词, 如news (新闻), information(情报), furniture (家具), money (钱), luggage (行李), milk (牛奶), bread (面包), soap (肥皂), homework (家庭作业) 等等。

## 1. 常见的不可数名词

news (新闻, 消息), information (信息, 消息, 情报, 资料),  
furniture (家具), advice (劝告, 忠告, 意见), water (水), anger (怒,  
愤怒), baggage (行李), bread (面包), cash (钱, 现款), clothing  
(衣服), courage (勇气, 胆识), damage (毁坏, 损害), education  
(教育, 培养), evidence (根据, 证据), food (食物, 食品), progress  
(前进, 进步, 进展), happiness (快乐, 愉快, 幸福), traffic (交通),  
help (帮助, 援助), homework (家庭作业), knowledge (知识, 学问),  
transport (运输), wealth (财富, 财产) 等。

## 2. 不可数名词前冠词的使用

一般说来，当不可数名词指类别时，既不能使用定冠词，也不能使用不定冠词。只有当不可数名词表示特指时，才可与定冠词连用。试比较：

Sugar is bad for you. 糖对你是有有害的。（指类别）

The sugar you bought yesterday has got damp. 你昨天买的糖受潮了。（表特指）实际上，不可数名词与可数名词前面都可以用定冠词和不定冠词，也都可以不用冠词，这要视不同情况而定。有些不可数名词，单独使用时不能带不定冠词，但是，加上定语后就可以带不定冠词或定冠词。试比较：

Past, present and future is not unknown. 过去、现在和将来不是不可知的。



## 可数名词和不可数名词



The future of the language is assured. 这门语言的前景是无疑的。

That talented child has a great future ahead of him. 这位有天赋的孩子前途似锦。

Knowledge is power. 知识就是力量。

The knowledge one has acquired will grow with the years. 人们掌握的知识将与日俱增。

A knowledge of linguistics is useful to the students of English. 语言学知识对学英语的学生有帮助。

### 3. 不可数名词的计数

不可数名词一般没有单、复数形式，要对这类名词计数时可采用单位词。英语中有四类比较常用的单位词：

(1) 表示个数的单位词

这类单位词包括piece, bit, item, article 等，一般不可数名词通常都可以和它们搭配使用。如：

a piece of cake (一块蛋糕)  
a piece of furniture (一件家具)  
a piece of bread (一片面包)  
a piece of chalk (一支粉笔)  
a piece of equipment (一件设备)  
a piece of software (一个软件)  
a piece of information (一则信息)

a piece of land (一块地)  
a piece of meat (一块肉)  
a piece of coal (一块煤)  
an article of clothing (一件衣裳)  
a bit of advice (一个忠告)  
a bit of news (一则新闻)  
a bit of paper (一小片纸)

## (2) 表示形状的单位词

表示形状的单位词通常有cake, bar, ear, drop, grain, head, ball 等, 它们与物体的形状有关。如:

a cake of soap (一块肥皂)

a lump of sugar (一块方糖)

a bar of chocolate (一条巧克力)

a ball of wool (一团毛线)

a tube of toothpaste (一管牙膏)

a drop of water (一滴水)

a grain of sand (一粒沙子)

an ear of corn (一穗玉米)

a head of cabbage (一棵卷心菜)

a flight of stairs (一段楼梯)

### (3) 表示容积的单位词

这类单位词包括bottle, bowl, bucket, cup, glass, handful, spoonful, truckload 等，都是一些表示容积的普通名词。如：

a bottle of milk (一瓶牛奶)

a bowl of rice (一碗米饭)

a cup of tea (一杯茶)

a glass of wine (一杯葡萄酒)

a truck of steel (一卡车钢材)

four lorry loads of cement (四卡车水泥)



#### (4) 表示动作状态的单位词

这类单位词，如fit, flash, display 等，一般只限于某些固定搭配。如：

a flash of lightning (一道闪电)

a flash of understanding (突然的领悟)

a fit of coughing (一阵咳嗽)

a fit of laughter (一阵大笑)

a display of rainbow (彩虹的展现)

a display of courage (勇气的表现)

## 4. 可数名词的复数变化

学习可数名词词尾的变化规则时，主要规则有以下几点：

(1) 一般情况下加 “s”。如：

cap—caps (帽子；帽状物，盖，套，罩)， train—trains (火车；一系列；行列)， clock—clocks (钟)

(2) 以s, x, sh, ch 等结尾的词，加 “es”。如：

brush—brushes (刷子，毛刷；画笔)， watch—watches (表)

(3) 以辅音字母+ y 结尾的词变y 为i 加 “es”。如：

family—families (家，家庭；家族，氏族；族，科)， city—cities (城市，都市)

(4) 以元音字母+ y 结尾的词，直接加 “s”。如：

play—plays (游戏，比赛；剧本，戏剧)， boy—boys (男孩)

(5) 以f 或fe 结尾的词，通常将f 或fe 变为v，然后加“es”。如：

half—halves (半，一半)，housewife—housewives (家庭主妇)，  
knife—knives (刀，餐刀)，loaf—loaves (一个)，leaf—leaves (叶，叶子；  
张，页；薄金属片)，life—lives (生命，性命；寿命；生活；生物)，self—  
selves (自己，自我，自身)，wolf—wolves (狼)

有些只加“s”：roof—roofs (屋顶)，belief—beliefs (信念，信仰)，  
proof—proofs (证据，证明；校样)，chief—chiefs (首领，领袖)

(6) 以“o”结尾的词，一般情况下加“es”。如：

hero—heroes (男主角，男主人公；英雄)，potato—potatoes (土豆，  
马铃薯)

但对于外来词、缩写词及两个元音字母结尾的词一般只加“s”。如：

piano—pianos (钢琴)，photo—photos (照片)，kilo—kilos (千克，  
公斤)，memo—memos (备忘录)，tobacco—tobaccos (烟草，烟叶)，  
radio—radios (广播收音机；无线电报，无线电话)，zoo—zoos (动物园)

## 5. 可数名词的不规则变化形式

- (1) 改变单数名词中的元音字母。如: man—men, foot—feet
- (2) 词尾加 “en”。如: ox—oxen
- (3) 单复数相同。如: people, fish, sheep, Chinese, Japanese
- (4) 一些外来词的变化:

① 词尾 “is”变为 “es”: basis—bases (基础) , crisis—crises (危机) , analysis—analyses (分析) , diagnosis—diagnoses (诊断)

② 词尾 “um”变为 “a”: datum—data (数据, 资料) , medium—media (媒介物, 媒体, 传导体) , memorandum—memoranda (备忘录) , bacterium—bacteria (细菌)

③ 词尾 “on”变为 “a”: phenomenon—phenomena (现象, 迹象) , criterion—criteria (标准)



## 可数名词和不可数名词



### (5) 合成词变化:

① 多数合成词以在末尾加 “(e)s” 的方式构成复数。如:

fire-engines (救火车), forget-me-nots (勿忘我), grown-ups (成年人), theatergoers (戏迷), boyfriends (男友, 情人), bloodstains (血迹, 血斑)

② 少数合成词有一个主体名词, 通常把 “(e)s” 词尾加在主体名词后面。如:  
son-in-law—sons-in-law (女婿), passer-by—passers-by (过路人)

③ 以 “man” 或 “woman” 构成的合成词变成复数时, 把 “man” 或 “woman” 变成复数。如:

fireman—firemen (男消防队员), firewoman—firewomen (女消防队员), dustman—dustmen (清洁工人), chairwoman—chairwomen (女主席)

④ 以 “man” 或 “woman” 修饰时, 把两个部分都变成复数。如:

a man worker—men workers (男工人), a woman doctor—women doctors (女医生)

family (家, 家庭成员), class (班级), committee (委员会), team (队, 组), government (政府), staff (全体职员, 全体人员), public (公众, 民众), crew (全体船员, 全体机组人员, 一队工作人员), board (委员会, 董事会), party (党, 政党), jury (陪审团; 评判委员会), enemy (敌人, 敌兵), audience (听众, 观众, 读者) 等集合名词充当句子主语时, 谓语动词用单数还是复数, 要遵循概念一致的原则。根据说话人的心理意向, 若把这个集合名词所代表的人或事物看作一个不可分割的整体, 用动词第三人称单数; 若把它所代表的人或事物看作若干个个体或单独行动的个体, 用动词原形。如:

The committee are split over the issue. 委员会在这个问题上有分歧。

The committee meets monthly. 委员会每个月开一次会。

There was a small audience due to the nasty weather. 由于天气恶劣, 观众人数不多。

The audience are dressed in a variety of ways. 观众的打扮各式各样。

有些名词单数和复数是同形的，如sheep (绵羊)，fish (鱼)，deer (鹿)，fruit (水果)，horsepower (马力)，series (系列)，species (种类)，means (手段)，headquarters (司令部)，crossroads (十字路口)，crossways (十字路口)，aircraft (飞机) 等等。这些单、复数同形的名词，有不少具有复数的形式，但它们却是单数名词，试比较谓语动词的单、复数形式：

This is a busy crossroads. 这是一个繁忙的十字路口。

There are several crossroads here. 这里有好几个十字路口。

英语中有些名词单、复数意义是不同的，如air（空气；气氛）—airs（做作的姿态；神气）；arm（手臂）—arms（武器）；brain（大脑）—brains（脑力）；custom（风俗）—customs（海关，关税）；content（含量，实质内容）—contents（目录）



在现代英语中，这一类名词被称为“无标记的复数名词 (unmarked plural nouns)”。常见的有：people (人，人们)，police (警察)，mankind (人类)，cattle (畜生)，poultry (家禽)。注意，“people”做“民族”解时，其复数形式为“peoples”。试比较：

There are thirty people present. 有30 个人出席。

Ireland was inhabited by two peoples. 在爱尔兰居住着两个民族。

英语中有不少表示成双成对事物的名词，如trousers (裤子)， pants (裤子，衬裤)， shorts (短裤)， scissors(剪子)， shears (大剪刀)， shoes (鞋子) 等等。它们做主语时，句子谓语动词要遵循意义一致的原则。如：

This pair of shoes is made in Italy. They are very expensive. 这双鞋子是意大利制造的，它们很昂贵。（“They”代替 “This pair of shoes”，为复数主语，故用复数的动词）

以-ics 结尾的学科名词常见的有: mathematics, physics, politics, economics, statistics。这些名词有两种意思: 表示该学科的名称; 表示与该学科有关的人们的实践活动。前者作主语时, 谓语动词用单数; 后者作主语时, 谓语动词用复数。如:

Mathematics is a subject studied in nearly every school. 数学是几乎在每所学校都要学习的科目。(主语是单数意义, 谓语动词用单数)

Her mathematics are not good. 她的数学不好(她不善于计算)。(指“数学能力”)

It comes to \$95 if my mathematics are correct. 如果我的计算正确的话, 总共是95 美元。  
(指计算结果)

## 1. 不可数名词转化为可数名词

英语中有些不可数名词有时可以转化为可数名词。如：

I bought four yards of cloth to have a suit made.

我买了四码布料，想让人给我做一套衣服。

当cloth 用来指特定用途的布时，它是可数名词，可以有复数形式cloths。如：

The child has spilt the coffee all over the chair. Please bring some cloths quickly.

小孩把咖啡全撒在椅子上了，请快拿些抹布来。

又如：

glass (玻璃) — a glass (一只玻璃杯)

painting (绘画术) — a painting (一张绘画)

duck (鸭肉) — a duck (一只鸭子)

## 2. 抽象名词转化为具体名词

英语中有些抽象名词，如experience, beauty, interest, good 等，用复数形式时，名词的抽象意义转为具体意义。如：

advance (前进) — advances (预支；进展；献殷勤，求爱)

beauty (美) — beauties (美人；美点；妙处)

circumstance (情况) — circumstances (境遇；经济状况)

business(生意)—businesses(许多商店，多种业务)

disorder(混乱)—disorders(小毛病)

experience(经验)—experiences(经历)

misery (苦难) — miseries (苦难经历)

good(善，美德，好处)—goods(商品，货物)

spirit (精神) — spirits (情绪；酒精)

property (财产，资产) — properties (特性)

manner (态度) —manners (礼貌)  
attention (注意) —attentions (殷勤)  
pleasure (快乐) —pleasures (乐趣, 乐事)  
profit (益处) —profits (利润, 收益)  
future (未来) —futures (期货)  
wonder (惊奇) —wonders (奇观; 奇迹)  
height (高度) —heights (高处)  
youth (青年时代) —youths (年轻人)  
work (工作) —works (著作; 工厂)

试比较:

She spent her youth in China. 她的青年时代是在中国度过的。

A group of youths are playing badminton in the park. 一群年轻人正在公园里打羽毛球。

### 3. 物质名词转化为可数名词

物质名词一般是不可数的，但若表示具体、个别事物时，则为可数名词。  
试比较：

copper (铜) —coppers (铜制品, 铜币)

light (光线, 亮光) —lights (灯)

cotton (棉花) —cottons (棉制品)

potato (土豆泥) —potatoes (土豆)

rubber (橡胶) —rubbers (胶鞋)

tin (锡) —tins (锡罐)

wood (木头, 木材) —woods (森林; 树林)

#### 4. 动作名词转化为表示物的名词

动作名词可转化为表示物的名词，如development 一词在不同的上下文中可有不同的译法：

The new tree is a development from a very old kind of tree.

这种新树是从一种很古老的树培育出来的品种。

Laser is one of the most sensational developments in recent years.

激光是近年来轰动一时的成就之一。

The miracle chip represents a quantum leap in the technology of mankind, a development that has acquired the force and significance associated with the invention of the steam engine.神奇的小硅片代表人类技术上的一个飞跃，这一新发明所取得的势头和意义，可以和蒸汽机的发明相媲美。





## 1. 名词所有格的构成

名词所有格在句中表示所有关系、所属关系。其构成法主要有以下几种：

(1) 一般有生命的名词后加 “ ’ s ”。如：

Brown's car (布朗的车) , the girl's umbrella (这个女孩的伞)

(2) 以s 结尾的复数名词只加 “ ’ ” 构成所有格。如：

the students'reading room (学生阅览室)

(3) 以s 结尾的单数名词既可以加 “ ’ s ” 也可以加 “ ’ ” 构成所有格。如：

Engles'/ Engles's works (恩格斯的著作) , Dickens'/Dickens's novels  
(狄更斯的小说)



## 名词所有格



(4) 复合名词词尾加 “ ’ s ” 构成属格。如：

the engineer-in-chief's office (总工程师的办公室)

(5) 并列名词中如一件东西为两人所共有，在后面一个名词上加 “ ’ s ” 。如：

Tom and Jerry's room (汤姆和杰瑞的房间)

(6) 双重所有格的构成。如：

that lecture of the professor's (教授的那次讲座)



# 名词所有格



## 2. 名词所有格的用法

(1) 名词所有格主要用于表示人的名词，表示“某人的”。如：

Mr. Black's villa (布莱克先生的别墅)

(2) 某些表示时间、地点、距离、价格、国家、城市、机构、组织以及天体名称的名词也可以用“'s”来表示所有格。如：

ten hours'drive (10 小时的驱车旅行)

three weeks'vacation (三星期的假)

today's newspaper (今天的报纸)

London's transport system (伦敦的交通系统)

Harvard's Department of Philosophy (哈佛大学哲学系)

Today the world's rainforests contain more than 50 per cent of the earth's living species.

目前世界各地的热带雨林中生活着地球上超过50%的生物物种。



## 名词所有格



They would soon receive their complimentary tickets for that afternoon's football game.

他们不久就能得到观看那天下午那场橄榄球赛的赠券。

(3) 名词所有格还可以表示主动关系、被动关系等特殊意义，一般可以与of 所有格通用。

① 主动关系表示前面名词是后面动作的执行者。如：

the guest's arrival = the arrival of the guest 客人的到来

He was encouraged by the teacher's praise. = ...by the praise of the teacher.

老师的表扬使他深受鼓舞。

The teacher expressed his belief in the student's honesty. = ...his belief in the honesty of the student. 老师表示他相信那个学生是诚实的。



## 名词所有格



② 被动关系表示前面的名词是后面动作的承受者。如：

children's education = the education of the children 儿童教育

The war prisoner's release was ordered in accordance with the party's policy. = The release of the war prisoner was... 释放战俘是按照党的政策下令进行的。

The play ends with Hamlet's murder. = ...with the murder of Hamlet. 该剧以哈姆雷特被杀害告终。



## 3. 使用of 所有格的情况

(1) 一般说来，不能加 “s” 所有格的名词，主要是无生命的名词，都可以与 of 构成短语，表示所有关系。如：

the roof of the house (屋顶) , an interval of three weeks (三周的间隔) , the drawers of a table (桌子的抽屉) , a friend of mine (我的一位朋友) , the scene of a crime (犯罪现场) 。

(2) 表示同位关系。如：

the city of Rome 罗马城

The police in America have hit upon a new method of catching wanted criminals.

美国警方想出了一个抓捕通缉犯的新方法。



## 名词所有格



(3) the + 形容词/分词 (表示一类人) 。如:

The government should be more concerned about the welfare of the poor.

政府应更加关心穷人的福利。

(4) 当名词部分太长或跟有后置修饰语时, 为了避免“头重脚轻”的词序, 不用“s”表示所有关系。如:

the eldest son of the King of England 英国国王长子

It is his intention that there should be a computer in the pocket of everybody in the whole world. 他的目标是让全世界每个人的口袋中都装有一台计算机。



# 名词所有格



## 4. 只用' s 所有格的情况

(1) 若表示事物类别或属性，不可用of 所有格来替代。如：

children's pictorial 儿童画报

men's clothing 男士服装

a doctor's degree 博士学位

(2) 在一些习惯性搭配中

a stone's throw 一箭之遥

a bird's-eye-view of a city 城市的鸟瞰

in one's mind's eye 在某人的脑海中



## 5. 用名词的普通格还是名词所有格？

一般说来，在正式语体中，动名词的逻辑主语用名词的所有格；在非正式语体中用名词的普通格。但在下列情况下一般使用名词的普通格：

(1) 当名词或名词短语指事物时，一般用普通格形式。如：

We don't know about the weather being so terrible in this area.

我们不知道这个地区的天气这么糟糕。

(2) 当动名词的逻辑主语是复数名词时，一般用普通格。如：

I don't object to my sons buying houses in the suburbs.

我不反对儿子们在乡下买房子。



## 名词所有格



(3) 如果名词短语较长并需要几个所有格，一般使用普通格。如：

There can be no doubt about Mary and Bill being able to do the work.

毫无疑问，玛丽和比尔能胜任这项工作。

(4) 当动名词的逻辑主语是everything, something 或someone 等词时，一般用普通格。如：

She complained about something going wrong with the newly-bought computer.

她抱怨新买的电脑出了问题。

## 6. 双重所有格的构成及用法

兼用 “' s” 所有格和of 所有格的结构被称为双重所有格。使用双重所有格应注意以下几点：

(1) of 所有格中的名词必须表示人，不能表示事物。因此，我们可以说a friend of my father's (我父亲的一个朋友)，a play of Shakespeare's (莎士比亚的一个戏剧)，但不可以说a window of a room's。

(2) 双重所有格中的第二个名词必须是特指的，不可以是泛指。比如我们可以说a friend of the/my/his teacher's，不可说a friend of a teacher's。

(3) 双重所有格中第一个名词可以和不定冠词a 以及some, any, no, few, several 等表示数量的词连用，但不可以和定冠词连用。如：

She has read several plays of Shakespeare's. 她读过莎士比亚的好几个剧本。



## 名词所有格



(4) 双重所有格中第一个名词可以和指示代词this, that, these, those 等连用, 表示某种感情色彩。如:

These remarks of his are of great value to me. 他的这些话对我来说很有帮助。

请注意下列四种表达方式含义上的差别:

a friend of my father's (暗示我父亲有一个以上的朋友)

a friend of my father's friends (明确表示我父亲有一个以上的朋友)

a friend of my father (表示对我父亲友好的人)

my father's friend (表示我父亲唯一的一位朋友或谈及的那位朋友)

名词部分主要测试单位词、名词的复数、名词所有格、特殊名词的数以及名词作主语时与谓语在数方面的一致关系。看似简单，但是规则繁多，需要花时间熟记。如：

1. \_\_\_\_\_ people in our village grow tobacco.

A. Not many B. Only some of C. Not much D. Just a few of

“people”为可数名词，故先排除C项。“people”后面有介词短语作定语，此处的“people”应该是特指，而非泛指；B项和D项中缺少定冠词，故不能选。因此，A项为答案。

2. The quickest means of travel \_\_\_\_\_ by plane.

A. go B. goes C. are D. is

答案为D。means 是一个单、复数同形的名词，在此上下文中应该是单数。

3. There is a rapid increase in population in that country that has caused a food (short)\_\_\_\_\_.

4. There were only a few (survive) \_\_\_\_\_ from the air-crash.

5. The bank became suspicious after several large (withdraw) \_\_\_\_\_ were made from his account.

遇到词形变换的试题时，需要考虑空格中的词在句中的词义和它在句中所充当的成分；若为名词或动词时，还需考虑其形式。以上3 题的答案分别是：shortage, survivors, withdrawals.

I . Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

1. There are 45 students (student) in our class, of whom 27 are boys (boy).
2. The music band has two pianos (piano).
3. They are Japanese (Japanese) coming here for the show.
4. In some Arabian countries (country), it is normal for a man to have two wives (wife).
5. Mr. Smith has bought a lot of furniture (furniture) for his new house.

I . Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

6. This factory produces 10,000,000 toothbrushes (toothbrush) every year.
7. A lot of children (child) join the Scout every year in the USA.
8. We'd better divide the class into four groups (group).
9. Many years (year) had passed before we met again.
10. The war caused severe damage (damage) to many families (family).



II. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

C

1. A lot of \_\_\_\_\_ has to be finished today.

A. mission      B. job      C. work      D. task

D

2. One and a half \_\_\_\_\_ enough for us to finish this task.

A. month is      B. month are      C. months are      D. months is

D

3. All the \_\_\_\_\_ in that hospital are in their forties.

A. woman teachers      B. women teacher  
C. teachers of women      D. women teachers

A

4. Sometimes advertisements do not give reliable \_\_\_\_\_ about the goods advertised.

A. information      B. informations  
C. an information      D. a good piece of information

A

5. \_\_\_\_\_ just came that we won the bid for hosting the 2008's Olympics.

A. Word      B. The word      C. A word      D. Words

II. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

**D**

6. \_\_\_\_\_ it is to travel on a sleigh while enjoying the pleasant views of the forest!

- A. How fun      B. What a fun  
C. What funny      D. What fun

**C**

7. There are times in our lives when we go to our parents for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. advices      B. an advice      C. advice      D. some advices

**B**

8. Her home is about \_\_\_\_\_ her school.

- A. ten miles from      B. ten miles away from  
C. ten mile far      D. ten mile away from

**A**

9. The teacher praised Jack, because he had made \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. great progress      B. great progresses  
C. a great progress      D. little progress

**C**

10. He is an experienced teacher, that is to say, he has \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. many experience      B. much experiences  
C. a lot of experience      D. little experience

II. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

A

11. You can make a sandwich with these two \_\_\_\_\_ of bread.

- A. slices      B. sheets      C. loaves      D. piece

B

12. Looking down from the hill, they saw many red \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. roof      B. roofs      C. rooves      D. root

B

13. "I'd like to be in one of that \_\_\_\_\_", Paul said.

- A. teachers classes      B. teacher's classes  
C. teacher's class      D. teacher classes

D

14. We'll make \_\_\_\_\_ for her in the back of the car.

- A. a room      B. rooms      C. the room      D. room

D

15. On the table there were vegetables, bread and two large \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. bowl of soup      B. bowl of soups  
C. bowls of soups      D. bowls of soup

II. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

B

16. I found my mother had \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a little white hair      B. a few white hairs  
C. much white hairs      D. some white hair

B

17. The price of that house with \_\_\_\_\_ is \$ 42,000.

- A. many furniture      B. some furniture  
C. many furnitures      D. some furnitures

B

18. We are ready to serve the people all our \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. lifes      B. lives      C. live      D. life

C

19. Which do you prefer, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. potatos, tomatoes      B. potatoes, tomatos  
C. potatoes, tomatoes      D. potatos, tomatos

D

20. Children are cleverer than \_\_\_\_\_ in some ways.

- A. grows-up      B. grown-up  
C. grows-ups      D. grown-ups

II. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

C

21. There are a lot of books on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the bookshelves      B. the book's shelf  
C. the bookshelves      D. the books'shelves

C

22. Please show me \_\_\_\_\_ jeans.

- A. a piece of      B. a length of  
C. a pair of      D. a

B

23. A number of \_\_\_\_\_ are playing outside the classroom.

- A. student      B. students      C. childrens      D. babies

B

24. When are you to report your \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. finding      B. findings      C. find      D. found

A

25. The flowers are now in full \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. blossom      B. a blossom      C. blossoms      D. the blossom

II. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

C

26. They exchanged \_\_\_\_\_ whenever they met each other.

- A. greet      B. greeting      C. greetings      D. a greeting

C

27. They sell bananas, pineapples and various other \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fruit      B. a fruit      C. fruits      D. the fruit

B

28. Painting in \_\_\_\_\_ is one of their spare-time activities.

- A. oil      B. oils      C. an oil      D. oiling

C

29. \_\_\_\_\_ is my favorite. I buy a box of \_\_\_\_\_ every week.

- A. Chocolate, chocolate      B. Chocolates, chocolates  
C. Chocolate, chocolates      D. Chocolates, chocolate

D

30. There had been little \_\_\_\_\_ in our work, but since he joined us, we've made several \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. improvement, improvement      B. improvements, improvements  
C. an improvement, an improvement      D. improvement, improvements

II. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

C

31. "P. R. C." is the short form for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Peoples'Republic of China      B. Peoples'Republic China  
C. People's Republic of China      D. People's Republic China

C

32. There are ten \_\_\_\_\_ in our college. They can speak \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. German/Chinese      B. Germans/Chineses  
C. Germans/Chinese      D. German/Chineses

D

33. The \_\_\_\_\_ has passed a resolution to protect human rights.

- A. united nation      B. United Nation  
C. united nations      D. United Nations

C

34. Taiwan is separated from the mainland by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the Strait of Taiwan      B. Taiwan Straits  
C. the Taiwan Straits      D. Strait Taiwan

C

35. This is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the car of my sister      B. my sister car  
C. my sister's car      D. my sister of car

II. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

C

36. I am very tired. Let's take a few \_\_\_\_\_ rest.

A. minutes      B. minute's      C. minutes'      D. minute

A

37. You can have \_\_\_\_\_ here.

A. five minutes'rest      B. five minute's rest  
C. five-minute-rest      D. a five-minutes rest

B

38. This is my room. That is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Judy and Juliet      B. Judy and Juliet's  
C. Judy's and Juliet's      D. Judy's and Juliet

B

39. He bought his jacket at the \_\_\_\_\_ around the corner.

A. tailors      B. tailor's      C. tailor      D. tailors'

A

40. June the 1st is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Children's Day      B. Children Day  
C. Child's Day      D. Childrens'Day



# THANK YOU

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