

第一讲 名词

考点突破 · 精讲即练

考点一 名词的构词规律

1. 动词变名词的后缀

类别	例词
-al表示人、物、行为、状态(特殊: 去e + -al)	approve → approval, survive → survival, arrive → arrival, refuse → refusal, propose → proposal

类别	例词
-ance/-ence表示性质、 状态或行为	appear→appearance, perform→performance, exist→existence, prefer→preference, refer→ reference, depend→dependence, guide→ guidance

类别	例词
-ion/-tion/-ation表 示状态或行为	direct→direction, expect→expectation, explain→ explanation, invite→invitation, solve→solution, compete→competition, pronounce→pronunciation, describe→description, repeat→repetition

类别	例词
-s(s)ion表示行为或状态	discuss→discussion, admit→admission, decide→decision
-ing表示具有……(特征的)	hear→hearing, listen→listening, begin→beginning
-ment表示行为、结果等	achieve→achievement, develop→development, argue→argument

类别	例词
-ure/-ture表示行为 或状态	fail→failure, press→pressure, mix→mixture, expose→exposure
-y表示“……的动 作(或过程)”	recover→recovery, discover→discovery
其他常见变化	choose→choice, vary→variety, tend→tendency, grow→growth, marry→marriage, carry→carriage, pack→package, post→postage, store→storage

2. 形容词变名词的后缀

类别	例词
-cy表示性质、状态	fluent→fluency, accurate→accuracy, private→privacy, efficient→efficiency
-dom表示地位、状况等	free→freedom, wise→wisdom
-ness表示性质、状态	dark→darkness, weak→weakness, kind→kindness, cold→coldness, aware→awareness

类别	例词
-th表示结果、过程、性质、状态	warm→warmth, true→truth, deep→depth, strong→strength, long→length, wide→width
-y/-ty/-ity表示性质或状态	difficult→difficulty, honest→honesty, safe→safety, cruel→cruelty, responsible→responsibility

类别	例词
-ent→-ence, -ant→-ance, -nd→-nse	different→difference, silent→silence, respond→response, patient→patience, absent→absence, present→presence, confident→confidence, convenient→convenience, important→importance, defend→defense

即时演练(一)

单句语法填空

1. I had to refuse your invitation because of a precious engagement (engage).
2. A collection of archaeological evidence has confirmed the existence (exist) of rhinos in ancient China.
3. The company's silence on the subject has been taken as an admission (admit) of guilt.

4. What made her succeed later on was the kindness and consideration (consider) she showed to all her patients.

5. Meanwhile, a big tourism company said its rural tourism business has shown significant potential for future growth (grow) in the recent three years.

考点二 名词的数

1. 可数名词的6种复数变化形式

变化规则		例词
一般情况下	在词尾直接加-s	house→houses map→maps
以-s, -x, -ch, -sh结尾的名词	在词尾加-es	box→boxes brush→brushes
以辅音字母+-y结尾的名词	变y为i再加-es	city→cities party→parties

变化规则		例词
以元音字母 + -y 结尾的名词	在词尾直接加-s	holiday → holidays monkey → monkeys
以-o 结尾的名词	一般在词尾加-s	photo → photos
	有些在词尾加-es	hero → heroes potato → potatoes tomato → tomatoes

变化规则		例词
以-o结尾的名词	既可以在词尾加-es, 也可以加-s	zero → zeros/zeroses mosquito → mosquitos/mosquitoes volcano → volcanos/volcanoes
以-f, -fe 结尾的名词	一般要变f或fe为v再加-es	self → selves wolf → wolves
	少数直接加-s	belief → beliefs

2.有些可数名词复数形式不是以加-s或-es构成，它们的构成形式不规则

变化规则	例词
变内部元音	man→men, woman→women, foot→feet, mouse→mice, goose→geese, tooth→teeth
词尾加-en 或-ren	ox→oxen, child→children
单复数同形	sheep, deer, means, series, Chinese, Swiss

【点津】

fish表示“鱼肉”时，为不可数名词；表示“鱼的条数”时，其复数形式与单数形式相同；但表示“不同种类的鱼”时，其复数形式为fishes。

3. 合成可数名词的复数

(1)若有中心词，则把中心词变成复数；若无中心词，则把最后一个词变成复数。

passer-by→passers-by, sister-in-law→sisters-in-law, grown-up→grown-ups

(2)“man/woman+中心名词”变复数时，作定语的man/woman和中心名词都要变复数。

woman engineer→women engineers

4. 常见的10个不可数名词

fun 乐趣

progress 进步

work 工作

advice 建议

information 信息

homework 家庭作业

equipment 设备

weather 天气

housework 家务

furniture 家具

5. 抽象名词具体化

抽象名词(不可数)	具体化(表达个体概念时, 是可数名词)
surprise惊讶	a surprise一件令人惊讶的事
success成功	a success一个(件)成功的人(事)
honour荣誉	an honour一个(件)令人尊敬的人(事)
failure失败	a failure一个(件)失败的人(事)
beauty美; 美丽	a beauty美丽的人或事物
pleasure快乐	a pleasure一件乐事

即时演练(二)

单句语法填空

1. Therefore, daily supplies (supply) were sent to me by my children so I could avoid going out.

2. And outstanding or gifted players will also have the chance to join inter-school teams for regional competitions (compete) and even national summer camps.

3. And one of his songs, *Let the World Be Filled with Love*, has enjoyed great popularity all over the country for decades (decade).

4. My mother would sit by the window, watching the falling leaves (leaf) from the trees floating in the air.

5. In addition to books, many libraries also offer digital copies (copy) of books, audiobooks, movies, and more through Internet platforms.

考点三 名词所有格及名词作定语

一、名词所有格

1. -'s所有格

(1)and连接的并列名词表示各自的所有关系时，要分别在并列名词后加-'s 或'；表示共同的所有关系时，只在最后一个名词后加-'s或'。

Tom's and Jim's rooms汤姆和吉姆(各自)的房间

Tom and Jim's room汤姆和吉姆(共同)的房间

(2)表示店铺、办公室或某人的家时，名词所有格后被修饰的名词一般省略。

at the barber's在理发店

2. of所有格

无生命的事物的名词通常用of所有格表示所有关系；名词短语或有定语修饰的有生命的名词也常用of所有格。

the name of the girl over there

那边那个女孩的名字

3. 双重所有格

“名词+of+名词所有格”或“名词+of+名词性物主代词”。

a photo of mine我的一张照片

a play of Shakespeare's莎士比亚的一个戏剧

二、名词作定语

名词作定语可以用来修饰另一个名词，表示材料、类别、用途等，作定语的名词有以下三种形式：

1. 一般用单数形式。

a stone bridge 一座石桥

a meeting room 一间会议室

morning exercise 早操

London Airport 伦敦机场

a story book 一本故事书

a shoe shop 一家鞋店

2. man, woman要与所修饰的名词的数保持一致。

a woman teacher一位女教师

two women teachers两位女教师

3. sports, sales, clothes, goods, arts, customs等一般用复数形式。

a sports meet运动会

a goods train货运列车

a customs officer海关官员

a sales manager销售部经理

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