名词

§1 基础语法
（一）名词

01 命题趋势
考标导向化

近几年专升本对名词的考查主要是词义辨析及名词所有格，名词变复数的规则也是考点之一。随着"淡化语法，注重语言运用和交际"这一理念被广泛认同，预计专升本考试对名词辨析的考查将呈上升趋势。

02 定义
概念清晰化

名词是指人、地点、事物、行为、品质、抽象概念、感情等的名称的词。名词可分为专有名词和普通名词两大类。专有名词表示具体的人、事物、地点或机构的专有名称(如：Beijing, China, Jack)。普通名词表示某类人或某类事物的名称。普通名词又可分为个体名词(表示单个的人或事物，如：astronaut, building 等)、集体名词(表示一群人或一些事物的总称，如：family, group 等)、物质名词(表示无法分为个体的物质，如：water, rice 等)和抽象名词(表示抽象概念的词，如：health, education 等)。一般地说，个体名词和集体名词是可数的，称为可数名词，有单、复数之分；物质名词和抽象名词是不可数的，称为不可数名词，通常只有单数，但在某些具体情况下也可以用复数。

03 知识归类
知识网络化

❶可数名词和不可数名词
分类图解

可数名词		不可数名词	
分单、复数两种形式	desk→desks bus→buses	没有复数形式	tea meat
前面可用基数词、不定冠词修饰	three boys; an orange	不可以被基数词和不定冠词直接修饰，若表示数量可用"单位词+不可数名词"	a piece of paper; two cups of tea
可数名词的复数前可用 many, some, any 修饰	many teachers; some friends	可用 much, some, any 修饰	much bread; some milk

特例清单

◎有些名词既是可数名词，又是不可数名词，但意义有所不同。如：

work(工作)—a work(著作)

glass(玻璃)—a glass(玻璃杯)

paper(纸)—a paper(报纸；文件；试卷)

tea(茶)—a tea(一种茶)(表示种类)

wood(木头)—a wood(小树林)

room(空间)—a room(房间)

chicken(鸡肉)—a chicken(小鸡)

light(光，光线)—a light(电灯)

fish(鱼肉)—fishes(各种各样的鱼)

exercise(锻炼，运动)—exercises(习题)

life(生活)—lives(生命)

orange(橘子汁)—an orange(橘子)

time(时间)—times(倍，次数)

hand(帮助)—a hand(手)

radio(无线电)—a radio(收音机)

【题组训练】

( )1.—What are you going to do when you grow up?

—My _____ is to become an astronaut.

A.hobby   B.dream   C.job   D.advice

( )2.—Where are you going，Sam?

—There isn't any _____ in the fridge. I'll go and buy some.

A.vegetables   B.beef   C.eggs   D.money

( )3.—What a good _____ you've given me! Thanks a lot.

—My pleasure.

A.information   B.news   C.suggestion   D.advice

( )4.—I have great _____ in learning physics and I am so worried. Could you help me?

—Sure，I'd be glad to.

A.interest   B.fun   C.question   D.trouble

( )5.My teacher gave me much _____ on how to study English well when I had some trouble.

A. advice   B.question   C.suggestion   D.problem

❷可数名词的复数形式
分类图解

情况	构成方法	例词
一般情况	加-s	cap → caps; dog → dogs; bike → bikes; driver→drivers
以字母 s, sh, ch, x 等结尾	加-es	bus→buses; wish→wishes; watch→ watches; box→boxes
以辅音字母+y 结尾	变 y 为 i 再加 -es	lady → ladies; century → centuries; family→families; story→stories
以 f 或 fe 结尾	一般变 f, fe 为 v，再加-es	leaf → leaves; life → lives; half → halves; knife→knives
以 o 结尾	o 前为辅音音素时加 -es, o 前为元音音素时加-s。	tomato → tomatoes; hero → heroes; potato → potatoes; radio → radios; zoo→zoos;例外，photo→photos; piano→pianos

复合名词	将后一个词变为复数	tooth-brush → tooth-brushes; film-goer → film-goers
	两部分都变复数	man doctor → men doctors; woman teacher → women teachers
特殊名词	改变内部元音字母	foot → feet; tooth → teeth; man → men; mouse → mice
	词尾加-ren	child → children
	单复数同形	Chinese → Chinese; sheep → sheep; deer → deer

特例清单

1."数词+名词+形容词"构成的复合形容词，中间的名词须用单数形式。如：

five-year-old 5 岁大的；

a five-pound note 一张 5 英镑的纸币

a six-foot-deep hole 一个 6 英尺深的洞

a ten-story-high building 一幢 10 层高的楼房

a two-inch-thick dictionary 一本 2 英寸厚的字典

a 100-meter race 一场百米赛跑

2.以-s 结尾的名词，有的作单数使用，有的作复数使用。

(1)以-s 结尾的学科类名词，一般是不可数名词。如：maths, physics, politics 等。

(2)表示由两部分构成的物体的名词，其形式上可数，若表达具体数目时，要借助数量词 pair 来表示，其单复数形式取决于 pair 的单复数形式。如：a pair of trousers 一条裤子。

(3)以复数形式出现的书名、剧名、报纸、杂志名词，看作单数名词。如：The New York Times(《纽约时报》)；The Arabian Nights(《一千零一夜》)

(4)以-s 结尾表示国家、组织或公司名称的专有名词，通常被看做单数。如：the United States(美利坚合众国)；the United Nations(联合国)

(5)以-s 结尾表示群岛、山脉、瀑布等自然景观的专有名词，通常被看做复数。如：the Huangguoshu Falls(黄果树瀑布)；the Olympic Games(奥林匹克运动会)

(6)复合名词的复数形式分为两种：一是只将主体名词变为复数形式；二是如果是 man，woman 与其他名词组成的复合名词，那么两个名词都要变为复数形式。如：an apple tree→two apple trees; a woman teacher→some women teachers

【题组训练】

(   )6.—How many _____ are there?

—About fifty.

A.tomatos　　　B.tomatoes　　　C.tomato

(   )7.You can find many _____ about the famous film star on the Internet.

A.news　　B.pictures　　C.tickets　　D.information

(   )8.—Whose _____ are these?

—I think they are John's.

A.key　　　　B.keies　　　　C.keys

(   )9.In autumn there are a lot of _____ on the ground.

A.leaf　　　　B.leafs　　　　C.leaves

(   )10.—What kind of porridge would you like，Alice?

—I would like .

A.egg porridge　　　　B.eggs porridge

C.fish porridges　　　　D.fishes porridge

❸不可数名词的计量

分类图解

类型	英语	汉译	例子
个数单位词	piece	张	a piece of advice; two pieces of advice
	drop	滴	a drop of ink; three drops of ink
	pile	堆	a pile of wood; four piles of wood
容器单位词	cup	杯	a cup of coffee; seven cups of coffee
	glass	(玻璃)杯	a glass of milk; eight glasses of milk
	bottle	瓶	a bottle of juice; nine bottles of juice
	box	盒、箱	a box of chalk; ten boxes of chalk
	bag	袋	a bag of flour; eleven bags of flour
度量衡单位词	pound	磅	a pound of meat; fourteen pounds of meat
	kilo	公斤	a kilo of oil; two kilos of oil

特列清单

1.不可数名词表示数量时，可用 a lot of, much, little, a little, some, no 等修饰。如：

I want some water.我想要一些水。

2.不可数名词表示一定的数量时，可借助可数名词，用"a+可数名词+of+不可数名词"结构。表示复数意义时，把可数名词变为复数形式。例如：

He needs two pieces of paper.他需要两张纸。

【题组训练】

(   )11.—After P.E.，I often feel very thirsty.

—Why not buy some _____ to drink?

A.bread　　B.noodles　　C.apple juice　　　D.teas

(   )12.John didn't find much _____ about the accident.

A.news　　　B.answer　　　C.article

(   )13.Yesterday for dinner I had a piece of beef，vegetables and _____.

A.some rice　　　　B.a few rice

C.a little rices　　　　D .a rice

(   )14.Please give me some ____ on how to learn English well.

A.plan　　B.information　　C.advice

(   )15.—What would you like to drink，girls?

—_____, please.

A.Two glass of water　　　　B.Two glass of waters

C.Two glasses of water　　　　D.Two cups of teas

❹名词所有格

分类图解

类型		构成方法	例子
有生命的名词(人或动物)		在词尾加's	Tom's book; the girl's ear-ring; the dog's ears; the hero's name
		以 s, es 结尾的复数名词只加'	the students' desks; the workers' tools; the teachers' office
		不以(e)s 结尾的复数名词加's	men's clothes; Children's Day; Women's Day; sheep's wool
无生命的名词	时间、世界、国家、城市等	一般在词尾加's	China's capital; Chengdu's industries; the world's population; today's news
	其他	一般用of结构	the door of the room; a map of the world; the legs of the tables; a way of life

特列清单

1.用 and 连接两个并列名词的所有格:

(1)当 and 连接的两个并列的单数名词表示共有关系时,只在最后一个名词后加's。如: Mary and her sister's bedroom 玛丽和她姐姐共有的卧室; Lily and Lucy's mother 莉莉和露西的妈妈。

(2)当 and 连接的两个并列名词表示分别拥有各自的物品时,两个名词都在词尾加's表示所有关系。如: Tom's and Mary's bags 汤姆和玛丽他们各自的包。

2.表示店铺、医院、诊所、住宅等名称时,常在表示职业的名词或是姓氏后加上's 代表场所。如: a tailor's 裁缝铺;a barber's 理发店;a doctor's 诊所;my sister's 我姐姐的家; a stationer's 文具店; Chaplin's 卓别林的家。

3.所有物+of+'s 结构或所有物+of+名词性物主代词=双重所有格。如:

a friend of my father's 我父亲的一个朋友
a pen of mine 我的一支钢笔

【题组训练】

( )16.In China, we celebrate _____Day on June 1st, _____Day on September, 10 th.
A.Children's;Teacher's　　B.Children;Teachers
C.Children's;Teachers'

( )17.—Who's that girl over there?
—Julia, she is a student of _____.
A.my fathers'　　　　B.my father
C.my fathers　　　　D.my father's

( )18.Knowledge can help open up the _____ eyes to the outside world and give them a good start in life.
A.students'　　B.student's　　C.students　　D.student'

( )19.Katherine was excited to receive a dozen of roses from her husband on _____ Day.
A.Woman　　B.Women　　C.Woman's　　D.Women's

( )20.—Is the school bag under the desk yours?
—No，it's my_____ .He left it there just now.
A.brother　　　　B.brother's　　　　C.brothers'

04 整合集训　　　　反馈层级化

( )1.The two model planes on the table are_____ .
A.the twins'　　　　B.the twin's
C.twins　　　　D.twin's

( )2.It's common _____ that kangaroos live in Australia.
A.information　　　　B.knowledge
C.direction　　　　D.instruction

( )3.A human _____ can do some things better than a computer,for example,it can create a new idea.
A.head　　B.body　　C.brain　　D.arm

( )4.In England, if _____ is in the middle of the day, the evening meal is called supper.
A.food　　B.lunch　　C.breakfast　　D.dinner

( )5.—Can you tell me who the old woman over there under the big tree is?
—Oh,she's _____ grandmother.
A.Tom and Mike's　　　　B.Tom's and Mike's
C.Tom's and Mike　　　　D.Tom and Mike

( )6.—Excuse me,is the supermarket far from here?
—No,it's about _____ .
A.8 minutes walk　　　　B.8 minute walk
C.8 minutes' walk　　　　D.8 minute's walk

( )7.Look!The _____ are playing football on the playground now.
A.boy's student　　　　B.boy student
C.boys student　　　　D.boy students

( )8.It is well known that Mr.Smith is a good friend of_____ .
A.Tom's uncle's　　　　B.Tom's uncle
C.uncle's of Tom　　　　D.uncle of Tom's

( )9.We have no _____ in the fridge.Let's go and buy some cucumbers,carrots and cabbages.
A.vegetables　　　　B.eggs
C.meat　　　　D.fruit

( )10.The restaurant is so popular here.Look,there are so many _____ here.
A.food　　　　B.dish
C.people　　　　D.waiter

( )11.All the _____ teachers enjoyed themselves on March 8th,because it was their own holiday.
A.man　　　　B.men

C.woman   D.women

(　)12.—I want to buy the book The Transparent Carrot by Mo Yan.Do you know its _____?

—Not really.Maybe 25 yuan.

A.cover   B.size

C.color   D.price

(　)13.—Can you get a piano for me,dear?

—But there isn't enough _____for it in our house.

A.place   B.floor

C.room   D.ground

(　)14.Listen!A group of _____ are talking about two_____ .

A.Frenchmans;German

B.Germans;Frenchmans

C.Frenchmen;Germans

D.German;Frenchmen

(　)15.His father is not an _____ doctor but a _____ doctor.

A.animal's;children's   B.animal;children

C.animal's;children   D.animal;children's

(　)16.If you work hard,you'll get good_____ .

A.grades   B.notes

C.lessons   D.answers

(　)17.—Could you tell me something about the boy who helped you just now?

—Sorry,I know nothing about him.We are_____ .

A.friends   B.neighbors

C.classmates   D.strangers

(　)18.—Bill is ill.Do you know what's wrong with him?

—Poor boy.His illness is the _____ of eating bad food.

A.cause   B.result

C.reason   D.end

(　)19.After a three-day heavy rain,the lake rose _____ .

A.two feet and a half   B.two and a half foot

C.two and half feet   D.two foot and a half

(　)20.We need to come up with a(n) _____ and make a decision at once.

A.information   B.advice

C.idea   D.news

(　)21.—Can I help you?

—I'd like _____ for my twin daughters.

A.two pair of shoes   B.two pairs of shoe

C.two pair of shoe   D.two pairs of shoes

(　)22.Dashan was born in Canada,but Beijing has become his second _____ .

A.home   B.family

C.house   D.country

(　)23.—May I know your_____ ,Mr Yang?

—Of course.I'm 1.85 meters tall.

A.width   B.weight

C.length   D.height

(　)24.It's difficult to hear your _____ because the _____ of traffic is too high.

A.voice;noise   B.sound;voice

C.noise;sound   D.noise;voice

(　)25.My father enjoys playing tennis. It's one of his_____ .

A.habit   B.habits

C.hobby   D.hobbies

参考答案：

(一)名词

题组训练

1—5BBCDA6—10BBCCA11—15CAACC16—20CDADB

整合集训

1—5ABCDA6—10CDAAC11—15DDCCD16—20ADBAC21—25DADAD

参考答案：

(一)名词

题组训练

1—5BBCDA6—10BBCCA11—15CAACC16—20CDADB

整合集训

1—5ABCDA6—10CDAAC11—15DDCCD16—20ADBAC21—25DADAD