

语法系列课

名词

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Learning objectives

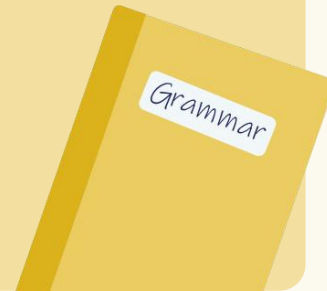
学习目标

1. 通过整个闯关活动以及思维导图，学生能够自主归纳并整理名词的相关知识点，形成知识网络；
2. 通过解题秘籍的训练，学生能够掌握名词类题型的解题技巧并熟练运用；
3. 通过真题训练，学生能够自主查缺补漏并形成自我评价意识，提升学习自主性。



PART 1

Engage



Find the nouns in the passage.

The C919 is China's first mainline civil aircraft with independent intellectual property rights in accordance with the latest international standards. It is designed for short-to-medium-haul routes, and the research and development began in 2008. C is the first letter of China, which is also the first letter of COMAC, the English abbreviation of the Commercial Aircraft of China.



What type of the nouns are these?

专有名词

China

C919

COMAC

English

the Commercial

Aircraft

专有名词的实词
首字母要大写。



普通名词

aircraft

abbreviation

property rights

standards

routes

research

development

letter

专有名词是特指人或事物专有的名称，如国名、地名、人名、书名、组织机构名称，月份、星期等，**首字母必须大写，通常不加冠词，也没有复数形式。**

China

中国

Wuhan

武汉

Tom

汤姆

Gone with the Wind

《飘》

State Council

国务院

September

九月

Monday

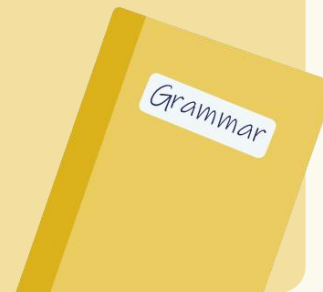
星期一

2、普通名词分为以下四类

名词分类	定义	例词	
个体名词	表示 单个 人或事物的名称	partner 合伙人	teacher 教师
集体名词	表示 多个 人或事物的总称	team group furniture 家具	family 家庭
物质名词	表示 物质 的名称, 包括表示材料、液体、气体、食物、饮料等 具体实物 的名词	air bread 面包	steel water 水
抽象名词	表示 抽象概念 的名称, 包括表示动作、性质、状态、情感等 抽象事物 的名词	promise advantage 优点 dis 缺点	decision happiness 幸福 pain

PART 2

Study



酸



名词的数

甜



复数形式

苦



名词的格

辣



主谓一致

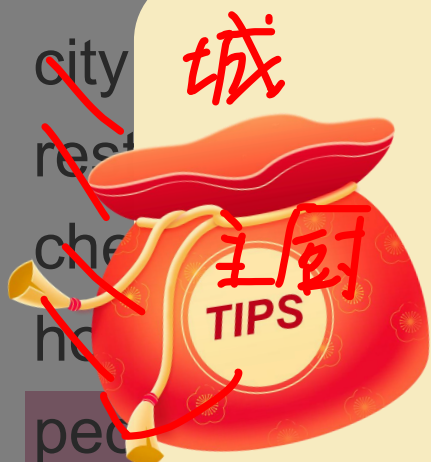
咸



词义辨析

What type of the nouns are these?

普通名词

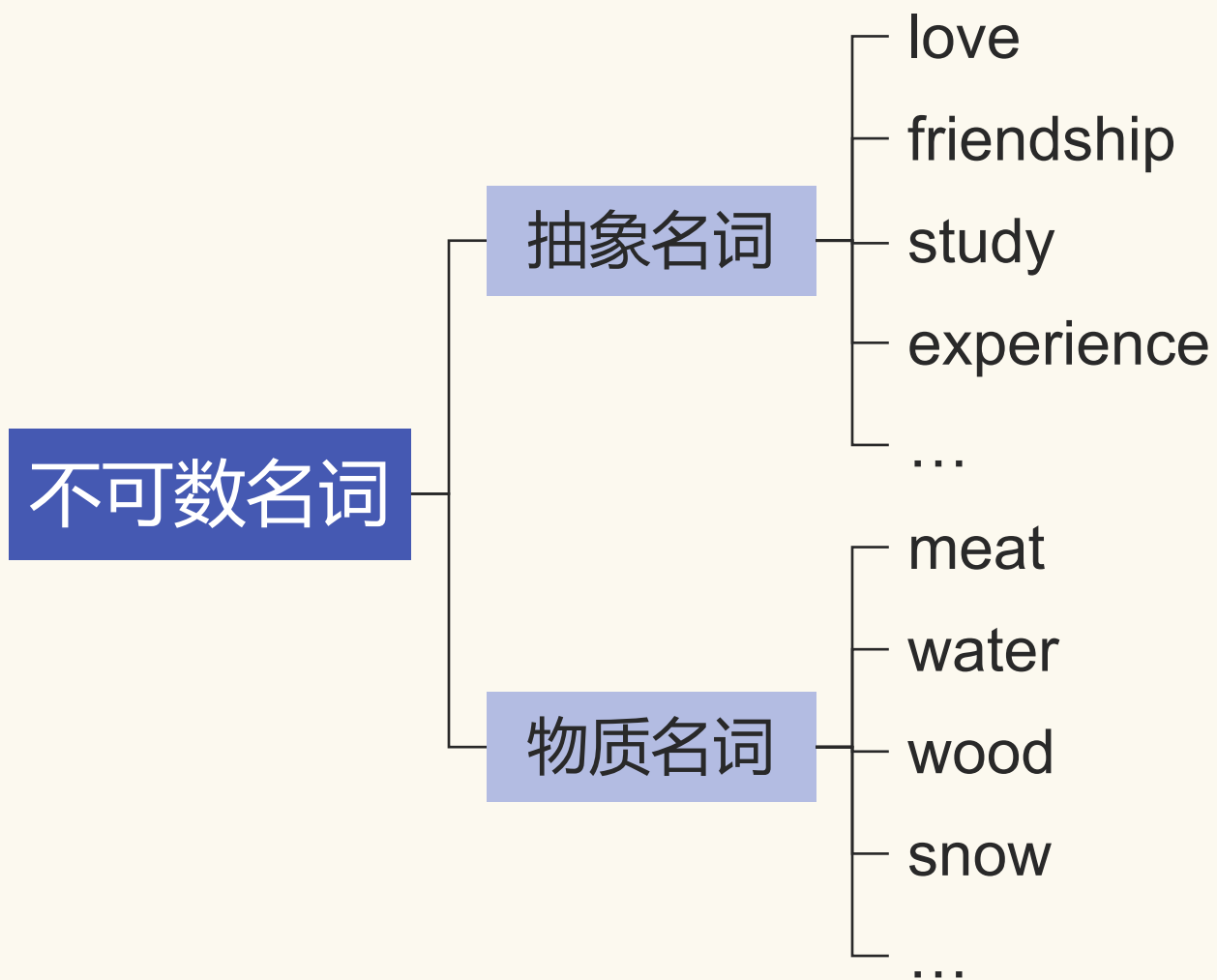


1. 当不可数名词表示**种类**时，可以作为**可数名词**使用。
则. 救
2. 注意积累**“双重身份”**单词。
标. 性
3. 注意积累**集合名词**。
发展

食物可
食物报纸不可

成功的事可
粮食不可

Let's learn.





Let's learn.

pork 猪肉 pig 猪

具有双重身份的名词

beef 牛肉

con 牛

不可数

可数

chicken 鸡肉

chickens 小鸡 (个体)

glass 玻璃

glasses 玻璃杯/眼镜

room 空间

rooms 房间

work 工作

works 著作 (音乐/文学/美术)

life 生活

save lives 性命 (影响动物)

success 成功

successes 成功的事

paper 纸

papers 论文/试卷

3 fish (同类) 单数
在语境中判断名词的意思。
3 fishes (不同类) 复数



不可数

可数

fish 鱼肉

fishes 鱼类

orange 橙汁

oranges 橙子

time 时间

three + >3 times 次数

Once 一次
twice 两次

wood 木头

woods 树林

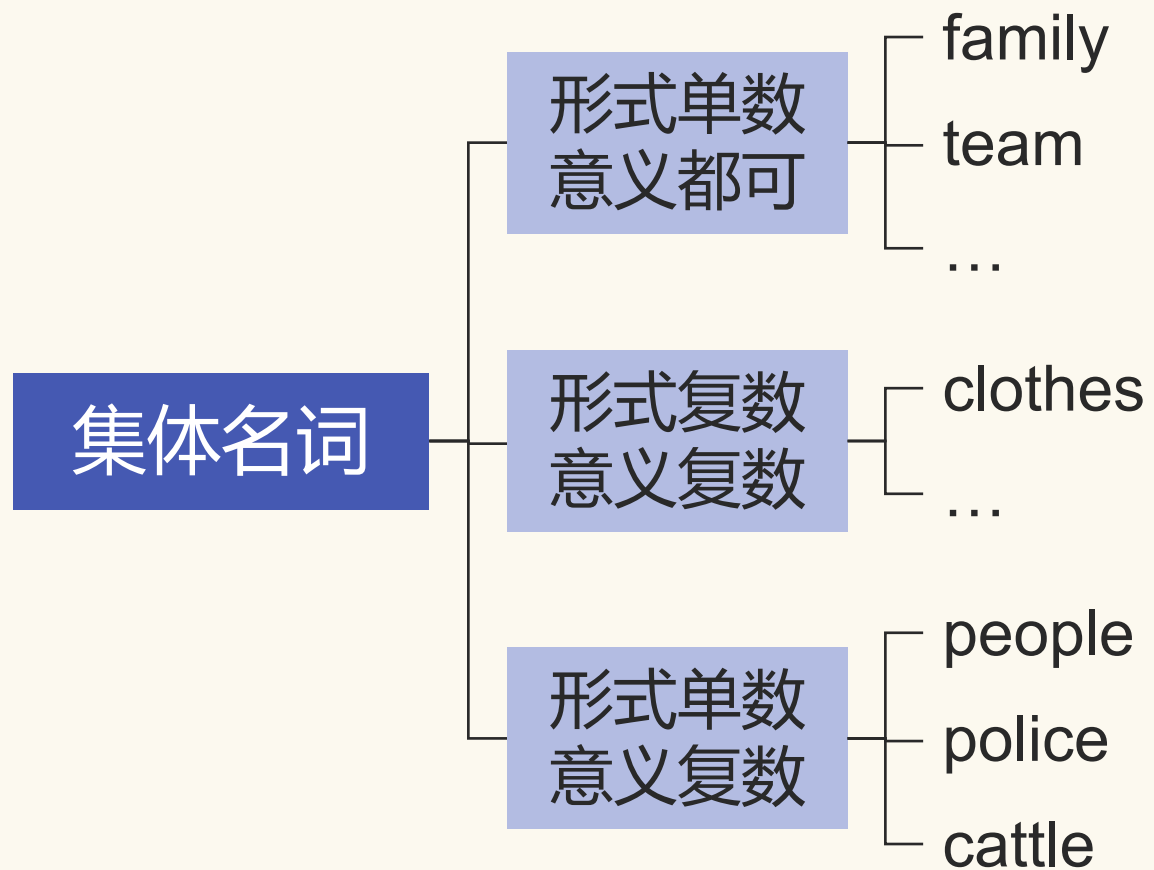
exercise 运动

exercises 练习

food 食物

foods (某种) 食物

Let's learn.



Let's try.

句子改错

1. The b

jects.

2. Sho



1. 不可数名词不能变复数;

2. 不可数名词前不能加 a/an;

3. 可数名词不能“裸奔”，要么加复数词尾，要么加限定词。

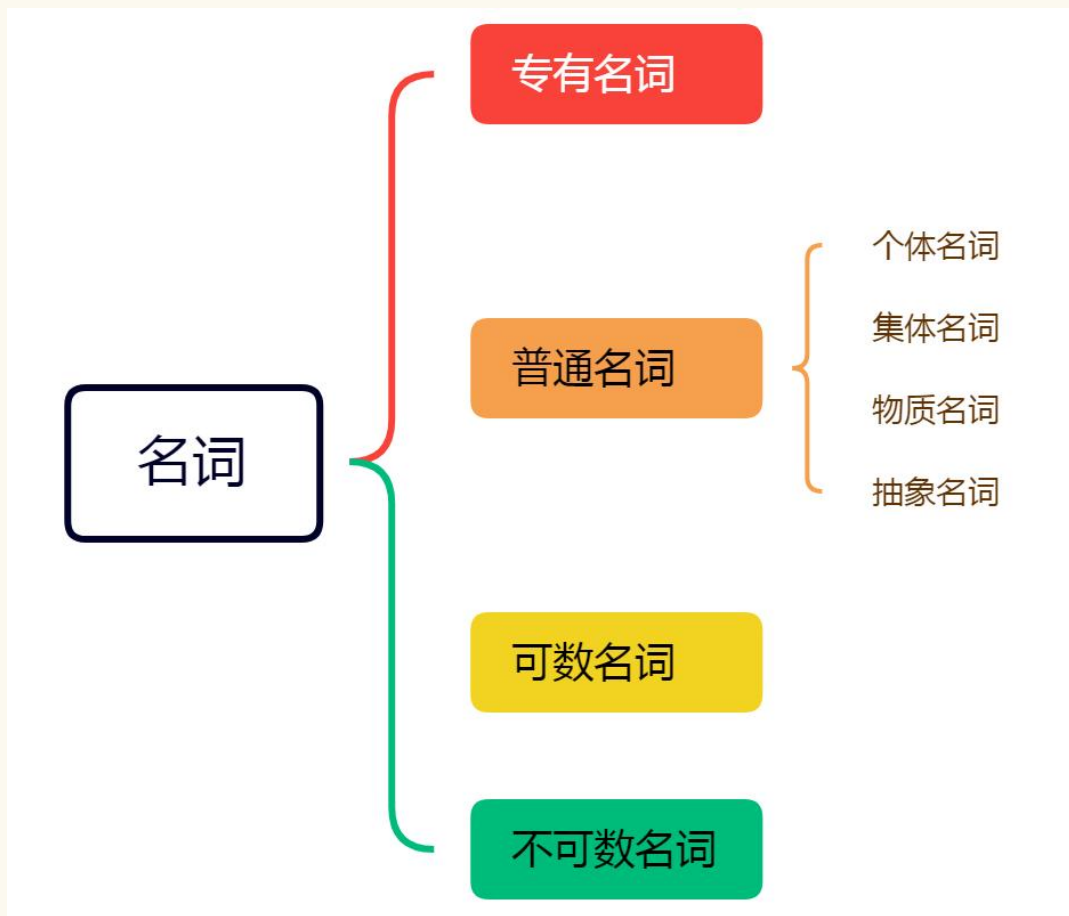
3. Textbo

raph

drawings, sketches, paintings, photographs

and other kinds of images in the textbooks.

一、名词的种类



特指人或事物**专有**的名称

如**人名，地名，月份，日期，组织机构名称**等

单个人或事物的名称

多个人或事物的总称

物质的名称

抽象概念的名称

泛指一类人或事物**共有**的名称

可以用具体的数字来计算的普通名词

无法用具体的数字来计算的普通名词

酸



名词的数

甜



复数形式

苦



名词的格

辣



主谓一致

咸



词义辨析

• 可数名词变复数

① 一般情况，直接加-s

- students, teachers, trees

② 以-s, -ch, -sh, -x 结尾，加-es 【发音要求】

- glasses, watches, fishes, boxes

- 【巧记】四 (s) 川 (ch) 西 (x) 施 (sh)

③ 以“辅音字母+y”结尾，改 y 为 i 加-es

- stories, countries, factories

元音字母: a, e, i, o, u

- 以“元音字母+y”结尾，直接加-s

- boys, monkeys

④ 以-f、-fe 结尾的，大都变 f、fe 为 v 再加-es

thief-thieves

wife-wives

self-selves

口诀: 妻子持刀去宰狼,

life-lives

leaf-leaves

knife- knives

小偷躲在架子后保己命

wolf-wolves

half-halves

shelf-shelves

半片树叶遮目光

【注意】少数词直接加-s: proof-proofs 证据

roof-roofs 屋顶

belief-beliefs 信念

⑤ 以-o 结尾的，一般加-s

• radios, videos, zoos, photos, pianos

• 以下单词则在词尾加-es (一般是生命的物体)

• Negroes, heroes, potatoes, tomatoes, mangoes, (volcanoes, echoes)

• 【巧记】黑人英雄爱吃土豆、西红柿和芒果；在火山喊了一声，有回声

• (2) 不规则变化 (无s)

• ① 变元音字母

- man—men 男人 woman—women 女人
- foot—feet 脚 goose 鹅 tooth—teeth 牙齿
- analysis—analyses 分析 crisis—crises 危机
- thesis—theses 论文 basis—bases 基础

• ② 单复同形

- means 方式, 方法, 手段 works 工厂 series 系列 a series of 一系列
 - sheep 绵羊 deer 鹿 fish 鱼 3 fish (一种) 3 fishes (多种)
- 4 ~ 单 7 sheep ~ 多
- Every means + n is (be) useless.
- All means + n are (be) useless.
- fish 鱼 3 fish (一种) 3 fishes (多种)

Americans
Australians
Canadians

- ③ 表示“某国人”的名词

- A. 单复同形

- Chinese—Chinese 中国人

Japanese—Japanese 日本人

- B. 变man为men

- Englishman—Englishmen 英国人 Frenchman—Frenchmen 法国人

- 【巧记】中日不变英法变，多数-s加后面。 German—Germans 德国人

- ④ 完全无规则

- mouse — mice 老鼠 child — children 孩子 ox — oxen 公牛

• (3) 复合名词的复数形式 Classrooms

• ① 【无连字符，连着写】——词尾变复数

bathroom—bathroom~~s~~浴室

blackboard—blackboard~~s~~黑板

bookcase—bookcase~~s~~书柜

breakthrough—breakthrough~~s~~突破

• ② 【无连字符，分开写】——第二部分变复数；

girl student—girl student~~s~~女学生 (名词作定，用单)

phone number—phone number~~s~~电话号码

• ③ 当第一部分为man或woman时，两部分都变复数；左右皆复

man teacher—men teacher~~s~~男老师

man idol → men idols

woman nurse—women nurses女护士

woman actress—women actresses

④ 【有连字符，有名词】——主体名词变复数；

sister-in-law—sisters-in-law 嫂子，弟媳

passer-by—passers-by 路人

{ 有n变n
无n加s }

⑤ 【有连字符，无名词】——整体词尾变复数；

grown-up—grown-ups 成人

go-between—go-betweens 中间人

Group Work

Round 1

分组完成单数变复数的任务，最快且正确率最高的小组获胜。

Round 2

大家一起回忆并说出名词变复数的规则及不规则变化，说出最多的小组获胜。

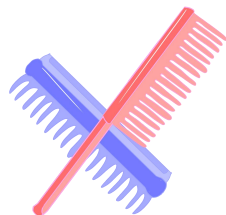
Group Work



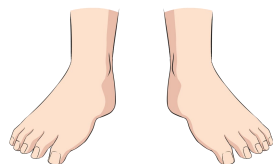
woman
women



tooth
teeth



comb
combs



foot
feet



policeman
policemen



car
cars



bus
buses



island
islands



leaf
leaves



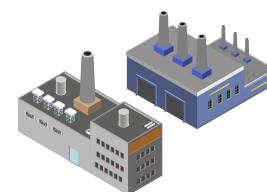
cup
cups



flower
flowers



child
children



factory
factories



watch
watches



Let's learn.

可数名词复数规则变化

- 直接加 s
- 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾加 es
- 辅音字母+y, y 变 i 加 es
- f/fe 结尾, f/fe 变 v 加 es
(特殊: roofs, proofs, beliefs)
- 以 o 结尾, 无生命加 s
- 以 o 结尾, 有生命加 es
(个别以o结尾的可加s, 也可加es, 如mango, 复数形式 mangos和mangoes都可以)

可数名词不规则变化

- 单复数同形: fish, deer, sheep
- 只有复数形式: clothes, goods, glasses, trousers
- 元音字母互变法: a, e, o
- 词尾增加法: children, oxen
- 本身复数形, 确需区分学科词: Politics, Physics
- 各国人复数: 中日不变, 英法变, 其他词尾加 s, 小心提防德国人 German---Germans

复合名词复数变化

- 名词+名词, 第二个词变: girl students, boy friends
- man/woman+名词, 两个词都变: men teachers
- 名词+介词(短语), 主体名词变: passers-by, mothers-in-law

不可数名词的量化

- a cup of, two pieces of, 等

名词的量

- 1. 英语中用**数词**来表示**可数**名词的量，用**单位词**来表示**不可数**名词的量。以下是表示个、片、件、条、项、张、块或串数等的单位词。

单位词	可搭配的名词
a piece of (一片/块/件/条/张)	advice/bread/clothing/ evidence /furniture/information/land/music/news/paper
an item of (一项/条)	news/ information/ programme/ clothing
an article of (一件)	clothing/ luggage
a block of (一块)	ice/ stone/ marble(大理石)/ wood
a bunch of (一束/串/捆)	flowers/ keys/ grapes/ bananas/ wood

a cup of coffee

two cups of coffee

• 2. 名词的数量修饰语

① 只能修饰可数名词的词(组)

many, a great/good many, many a

few, a few, quite a few, not a few, a good few

a dozen of, dozens of, a score of, scores of

a number of, (great/ large) numbers of

②只能修饰不可数名词的词(组)

- much, little, a little, quite a little,
- a (great) deal of, a great amount of

③ 既可修饰可数名词又可修饰不可数名词的词 (组)

- a lot of, lots of, plenty of
- a (large) quantity of, quantities of

实战演练

1. The local government offered our school _____(much  equipment/ a number of equipment).
2. _____ (A large amount of/A large number  of) new products have been successfully produced.

Choose the right answer.

单项选择

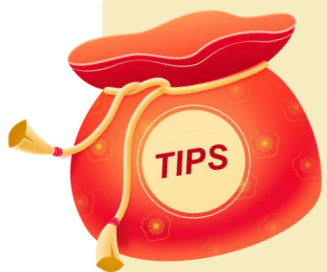
1. About 200 _____ went to see the Asian Fashion Show last night.

A. German

B. Australian

☒ C. Chinese

D. American



中日不变

Choose the right answer.

单项选择

2. During the epidemic (疫情) **many** _____ in our city went to Hubei Province as volunteers.

A. woman doctor B. woman doctors **C. women doctors**



man/woman+名词组成的复合名词
变复数，两个词都要变化。

Choose the right answer.

单项选择

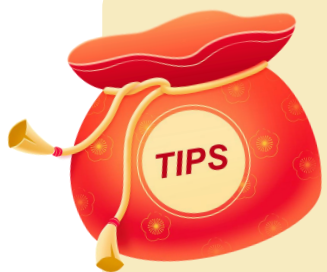
3. Many foreigners came to our school last week, including three _____ and four _____.

A. German; American

B. Germans; American

☒ C. Germans; Americans

D. German; Americans



小心提防德国人：German**S**

Choose the right answer.

单项选择

4. -Would you like **some** _____?

-Yes, madam.

A. egg

B. juice

C. milk teas



- egg 要变复数 eggs
- tea 不可数, 不能加 s

Fill in the blanks.

句子填空

1. Visitors to Yunnan like to taste special dishes, such as flower cakes, Qiguo Chicken, rice noodles (米线) and so on.
2. The film *The Battle at Lake Changjin* (《长津湖》) showed us many heroes (hero) in the War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea (抗美援朝战争).

酸



名词的数

甜



复数形式

苦



名词的格

辣



主谓一致

咸



词义辨析

名词的格

- 名词中表示**所属关系**的形式叫名词所有格
- 可分为-'s属格、of 属格和双重属格三种。

1. -'s属格

- ① 通常是在**名词**后直接加-'s
- the teacher's office 老师的办公室
- the children's words 孩子们的话

- ② 以-s或-es结尾的复数名词只在名词后加-'

the teachers' office

老师们的办公室

the heroes' stories

英雄们的事迹

proud 【adj.】 be proud of

- ① 用于表示有生命的名词之后，表示“某某的”

• her family's **pride** 她家人的骄傲 Helen's room 海伦的房间

- ② 在表示店铺、某人家等名词的所有格后面，一般省略它所修饰的名词

- the tailor's 裁缝铺

the barber's 理发店

- the doctor's 诊所/医院

the Green's 格林家

- ③ 有些表示时间、距离、度量衡、价值、国家、城市、团体、机构等

无生命的名词后面也可加-'s或-'构成所有

today's newspaper

今天的报纸

a mile's distance

一英里的距离

a pound's weight

一磅的重量

thirty dollars' value

30美元的价值

实战演练

1. After taking _____(a few  minutes'/few minutes) break, I got some energy to do my work again.

④ 由and连接的并列名词，表示两者**共有**，则在**最后一个**名词后面加-'s；

表示两者**分别所有**，则两个名词后面**都要加**-'s，且后面可数名词用**复数**

Rick and Morty's father 瑞克和莫蒂**共有**的爸爸

Rick's and Morty's fathers 瑞克的爸爸和莫蒂的爸爸

Tom and Jerry's milk 汤姆和杰瑞**共有**的牛奶

Tom's and Jerry's milk 汤姆的牛奶和杰瑞的牛奶

实战演练

1. -Where did you spend last weekend?- At ____ (the ~~Green~~'s/ the Greens).
2. It's about ____ (thirty ~~minut~~s' walk / thirty minute's walk) from my home to our school.
3. ____ (Tom and Jenny's /Tom's ~~and~~ Jenny's)laptops are both white.

2. of 属格

(1) 表示**无生命的名词**一般与介词of 连用, 构成介词短语表示所属关系。

the title of the novel 小说的名字

the workshops of the plant 工厂的车间

【注意】表示全部和部分关系、来源、内容等时, 常用of 属格

some of the students 一些学生

a story of adventures 一个关于冒险的故事

• 3. 双重属格

- 当表示所属物的名词前有**限定词**(不定冠词、数词、指示代词、疑问代词、不定代词。如a, two, this, which, some等)时, 常用 “**of+’s**属格” 的双重属格形式
一二这哪些
- “**许多中的一部分**” 。 “**of+名词性物主代词**” 也是双重属格形式。

a painting of Mr. Brown's

布朗先生拥有的一张画

some books of mine

我拥有的一些书

this child of your sister's

这个你姐姐的孩子

This is my pen. 【形容词性】

This pen is mine. 【名词性】

实战演练

1. This is not my blanket. It's _____ (my daughter's/of my daughter).

2. _____ (A sister of my/A sister of mine) is studying in the middle school.

Let's match.

我父亲的
一张照片

一张我父
亲的照片

我的一个
朋友

Lucy和Lily
的房间

Lucy的房
间和Lily的
房间

Jim的足球

一张中国
地图

30分钟的
车程

Lucy and
Lily's room

Jim's
football

a photo of
my father

Lucy's and
Lily's rooms

a map of
China

a photo of
my father's

30 minutes'
drive

a friend of
mine





Let's summarize.

名词所有格

's 所有格

某人的: 's 或 '

表示时间、距离的: 's

各自拥有: A's and B's

共同拥有: A and B's

of 所有格

某物的: of

双重所有格: 限定词+
名词 of + 名词所有格
/ 名词性物主代词



Let's try.

单项选择

说明只有一个房间，两人共有。



1. -You have a nice house! Whose room **is** this?

-It's _____.

☒ A. Jack and Peter's
C. Jack's and Peter

B. Jack's and Peter's
D. Jack and Peter

2. This year, the family went camping on _____ Day, June 1st.

A. Child B. Child's C. Children ☒ D. Children's

Let's try.

单项选择

说明是父母两个人。



3. The movie named *A Little Red Flower* shows _____ love for their children.
- A. parents B. parent's C. parents'
4. Nobody thought it is easy to finish so much work in _____.
- A. two days' time B. two-days time
C. two day's time D. two days time

Let's try.

单项选择

5. Lily is a friend of _____.

☒ A. Mary's mother's

C. Mary mother's

B. Mary's mother's of

D. mother's of Mary

酸



名词的数

甜



复数形式

苦



名词的格

辣



主谓一致

咸



词义辨析

Let's play.

单词分类

a number of subjects



当上面这些单词做
主语时，谓语动词
是单数还是复数呢？



Let's summarize.

主语

谓语

不可数

强调整体的

强调个体的

具体的时间

专有名词

有量词修饰的名词

单数限定词修饰的名词

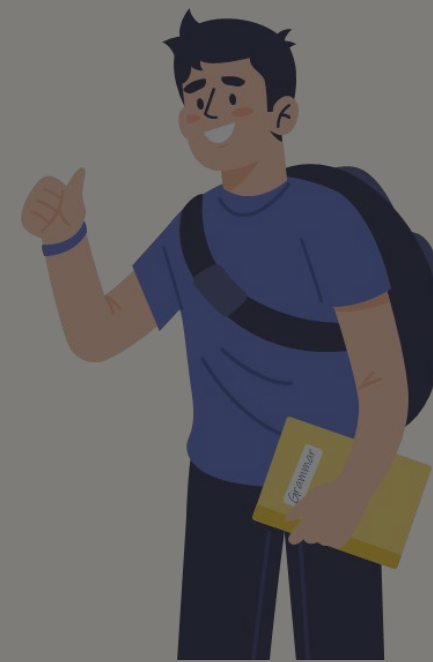
等于“1”的限定词

a, an, either, each, every,
this, that, many a 等



量词的单复数决定

单数



Let's try.

适当形式填空

1. A set of keys is (be) placed around my neck.
2. The cattle are (be) grazing in the field.
3. Chinese is (be) a difficult language.
4. The Chinese people is (be) a great people.
5. Politics is (be) now taught in all schools.
6. *The Arabian Nights* is (be) read all over the world.

Let's try.

适当形式填空

7. Fifteen miles seems (seem) like a long walk to me.
8. The police always try (try) their best to keep people safe.
9. His family is (be) large.
10. His family are (be) all waiting for him.
11. Clothes dries (dry) slowly in the rainy season.
12. Our clothing protects (protect) us from the cold.

酸



名词的数

甜



复数形式

苦



名词的格

辣



主谓一致

咸



词义辨析

Let's say.

说出意思 (点击白色矩形显示中文)

ability

fun

hobby

interest

accent

noise

sound

voice

accident

condition

position

situation

address

nationality

number

website

advertisement

instruction

notice

sign

Let's say.

说出单词（点击白色矩形显示英文）

能力

乐趣

爱好

兴趣

口音

噪音

声音

嗓音

事故

条件

方位

形势

地址

国籍

号码

网址

广告

说明

通知

标志

Let's say.

说出意思 (点击白色矩形显示中文)

advice

idea

promise

suggestion

answer

problem

question

result

cause

excuse

purpose

reason

chance

choice

decision

opportunity

change

challenge

difficulty

trouble

Let's say.

说出单词（点击白色矩形显示英文）

建议 主意 承诺 建议

回答 问题 问题 结果

原因 借口 目的 原因

机会 选择 决定 机会

改变 挑战 困难 麻烦

Let's say.

说出意思 (点击白色矩形显示中文)

competition

composition

communication

conversation

courage

energy

knowledge

memory

culture

condition

fashion

manner

dictionary

guidebook

magazine

textbook

description

experience

expression

opinion

Let's say.

说出单词（点击白色矩形显示英文）

竞赛 作文 交流 对话

勇气 精力 知识 记忆

文化 条件 时尚 礼仪

字典 旅行
指南 杂志 课本

描述 经历 表达 观点

Let's say.

说出意思（点击白色矩形显示中文）

development

progress

influence

technology

duty

habit

plan

rule

ID card

license

passport

purse

information

message

news

letter

kind

shape

size

style

Let's say.

说出单词（点击白色矩形显示英文）

发展

进步

影响

技术

义务

习惯

计划

规则

身份证

证件

护照

钱包

信息

短信

新闻

信件

种类

形状

尺寸

种类

Let's say.

说出意思 (点击白色矩形显示中文)

medal

metal

method

model

menu

note

list

ticket

praise

pride

price

prize

effort

offer

success

failure

program

project

purpose

period

Let's say.

说出单词（点击白色矩形显示英文）

奖牌

金属

方法

模型

菜单

便条

清单

票

赞赏

自豪

价格

奖金

努力

提供

成功

失败

节目

工程

目的

阶段

酸



名词的数

甜



复数形式

苦



名词的格

辣



主谓一致

咸



词义辨析



Let's summarize.

秘笈 1

入语境 定词义



秘笈 2

找修饰 避陷阱



秘笈 1 入语境 定词义

去修饰



根据上下文语境，确定填空处单词词义。

主 宾 状
[If you want to maintain a good relationship between friends],
主 宾
You don't give too much _____.

~~A. messages~~

B. suggestions

C. advice

~~D. information~~

如果你想维持朋友间的良好关系，请不要提太多建议。

秘笈 2 找修饰 避陷阱



根据上下文语境，确定填空处单词词义。

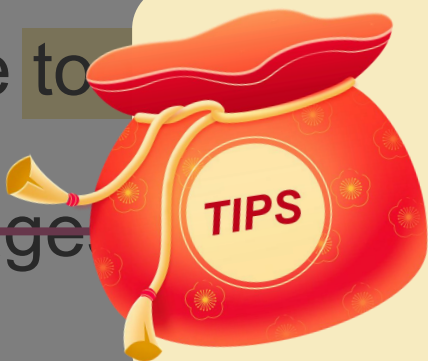
If you want to maintain a good relationship between friends , please

don't give to

~~A. message~~

C. advice

~~D. information~~



1. too much 修饰不可数名词;
2. advice 为不可数名词。

如果你想维持朋友间的良好关系，请不要提太多建议。

Let's try.

单项选择

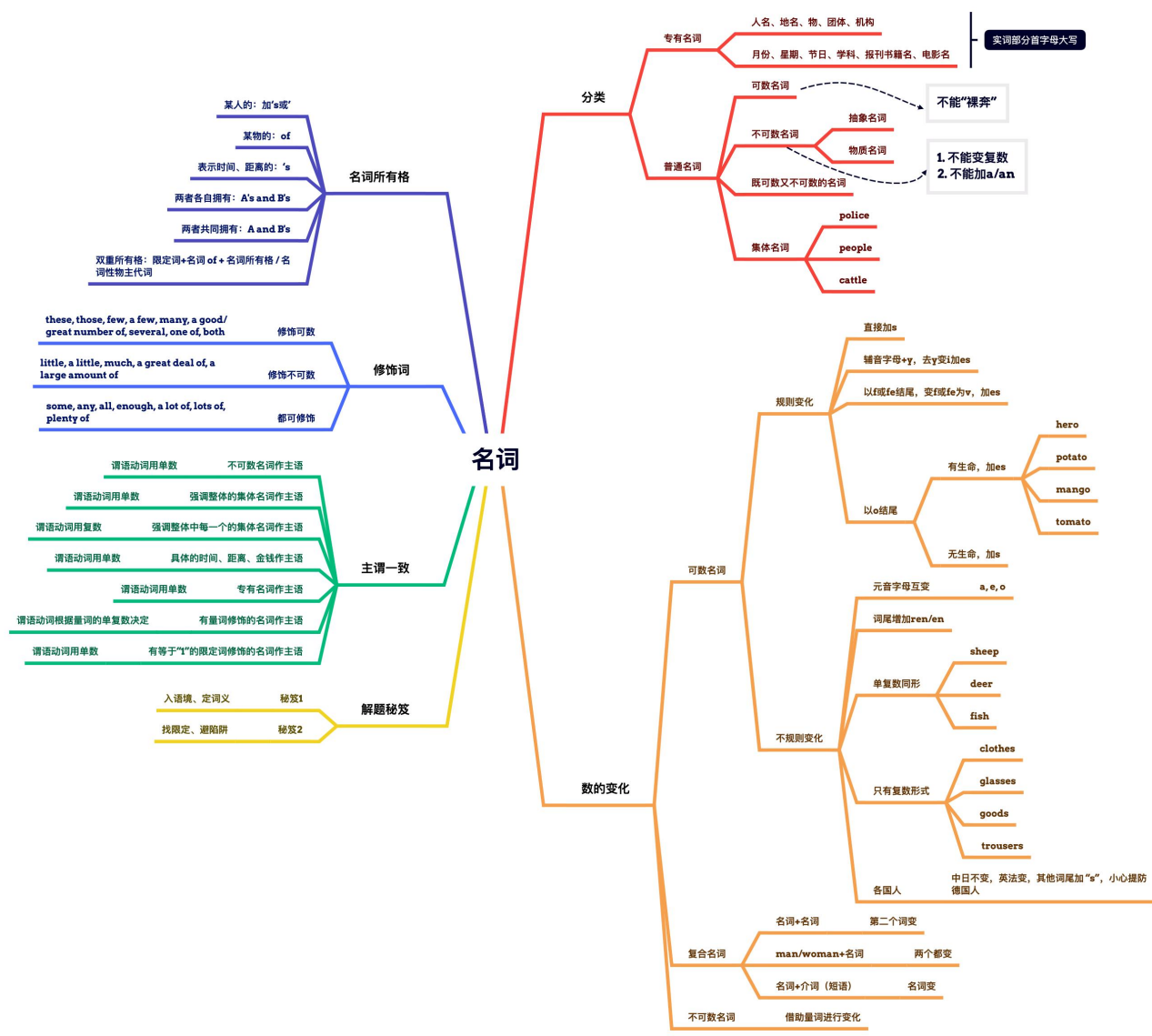
much 修饰不可数名词。



1. It's dangerous for us to give too much _____ about ourselves on the Internet.
A. messages B. suggestions
C. preparation **D. information**

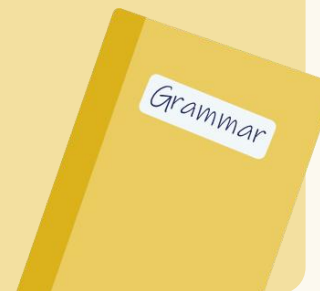
2. The policeman gave us much _____ on how to protect ourselves when we are in danger.
A. example B. tip C. note **D. advice**

Let's summarize.



PART 3

Activate



Choose the right answer.

单项选择

根据上下文确定
填空处单词词义。



1. -Why do you practice Tai Chi every day?
-Because this Chinese form of exercise helps me relax and find my inner (内心的) _____.
A. voice B. quality C. beauty **D. peace**

2. Listening to music and watching films are both relaxing forms of _____.
A. achievement B. agreement
C. development **D. entertainment**

Choose the right answer.

单项选择

根据上下文确定
填空处单词词义。



3. -Why could you write so well?

-I read a lot, and the works of Ernest Hemingway had a strong _____ on me as a child.

A. attention

B. explanation

C. situation

☒ D. influence

4. -“One tree can’t make a forest” is a famous saying. -Sure. It tells us the importance of _____.

☒ A. teamwork

B. knowledge

C. friendship

D. housework

Choose the right answer.

单项选择

根据上下文确定
填空处单词词义。



5. I don't have much _____ of German history but I think choice A is most likely.

- ☒ A. knowledge B. material C. joke D. interview

6. In her letter, Auntie Sue told us many _____ about her visit to Britain.

- A. news ☒ B. stories C. information D. truth

Choose the right answer.

单项选择



7. Read the Tang poem *A spring morning* on the right. Its theme is about _____.

- A. history
- ☒ B. sights
- C. friendship
- D. festivals

A spring morning

Meng Haoran

This spring morning in bed I'm lying.
Not wake up till I hear birds crying.
After one night of wind and showers,
How many are the fallen flowers!

Choose the right answer.

单项选择

根据上下文确定
填空处单词词义。



8. The _____ of oil goes higher and higher because of the war.
☒ A. price B. pride C. progress D. promise
9. -I want to learn more about the history of Tang Dynasty. -Why not use the Internet to find more _____?
A. messages B. advice ☒ C. information D. discussions

单项选择题

根据上下文确定 填空处单词词义。



- 10.** Miss Li has lots of teaching _____. She has her own ways to make classes lively and interesting.
A. exercise B. excitement
C. experience D. environment
- 11.** From my _____ on the top of the TV tower, I can have a perfect view of our city.
A. tradition B. condition **C. position** D. situation

Choose the right answer.

单项选择

根据上下文确定
填空处单词词义。



12. -I find there are more and more overweight children in our country.
-Exactly, so we should have good eating _____.
A. tasks B. choices C. grades **D. habits**
13. The journey to Congjiang is a great _____ for Steve to learn more about the magic places that he has known from books and pictures.
A. introduction B. competition C. pressure **D. chance**

Fill in the blanks.

语法填空

1. I found it was very difficult to pronounce some letters in Spanish , especially “r” and “j”. So I had to download sentences (sentence) onto my phone and I listened and practiced them again and again.
指代前面的 sentences
2. Do you know Stonehenge? It's one of Britain's most famous historical places (place).
后面接可数名词复数

Choose

语法选择

1. When Richard said, "You are much more agreeable and prettier now," Joan's face turned red at the unexpected ____
- A. command B. comparison C. compliment D. contribution

句意为："当理查德说'现在的你更讨人喜欢，更漂亮'的时候，琼的脸因为这个意想不到的恭维而变红了。"

command意为“命令，指挥”；comparison意为“比较”；compliment意为“恭维，赞美”；contribution意为“贡献，捐助”。

Fill in the blanks.

语法填空

2. She was put under house arrest two years ago but remained a powerful ____ in last year's election.

- ☒ A. symbol B. portrait C. identity D. statue

句意为：“虽然两年前她被软禁，但在去年的选举中她仍然是一位影响力强大的人物。”

symbol 意为“标志;符号;代表人物”;portrait意为“肖像”;identity意为“身份”;statue 意为“雕像,塑像”。

choose

语法选择

3. We most prefer to say yes to the ____ of someone we know and like.
A. attempts B. requests C. doubts D. promises

句意为：“我们大多数情况下更喜欢答应那些我们认识并喜欢的人的请求。”

attempt意为“尝试；企图”；request意为“请求”；doubt意为“怀疑”；promise意为“诺言”

choose

语法选择

4. Wind is now the world's fastest growing ___ of power.

☒ A. source B. sense C. result D. root

句意为：“风能是当今世界上增长最快的电力来源。”

source 意为“来源，源头”；sense 意为“感觉，意识”；result意为“结果”；root意为“根根源”。根据句意可知，source of power指“电力来源”故A项正确

choose

语法选择

5. With inspiration from other food cultures, American food culture can take a ___ for the better.

A. share B. chance C. turn D. lead

句意为：“在其他饮食文化的激励下,美国的饮食文化可以向更好的方向转变。”

turn意为“变化,转变”;share意为“份额”;chance意为“机会”;lead意为“榜样”。

谢谢观看

THANKS FOR WATCHING

李老师

