第一部分

词语知识



第一章 名 词

一、某些名词的特殊单复数

1. 单复数形式相同的名词

英语中某些名词的单、复数形式相同。在实际应用中,根据实际情况 处理,这类名词有以下几种:

(1) 以-se, -ess, -ss 结尾的名词

Chinese (中国人,中国的), Japanese (日本的,日本人), Swiss (瑞士的,瑞士人), series (许多,系列), species (种类)。例如:

a/two Chinese — (两) 个中国人; a/many series — (许多) 系列; that/those species 那— (些) 种类

(2) 表示动物、鱼类的名词

sheep (绵羊), deer (鹿), fish (鱼), shark (鲨鱼), buffalo (水牛), wild (空地), duck (野鸭)

(3) 表示计数单位的名词

couple (X, X), dozen (-1), score (5), pair (-X), pound (6)

(4) 其他种类的名词

headquartes (司令部), works (工厂), aircraft (飞机), craft (飞机), hovercraft (气垫船)

2. 集合名词的单复数

(1) 大多数集合名词既可看作单数 (作为整体), 也可以看作复数 (作为整体的单个成员)。这类名词有:

audience (观众), public (公众), army (军队), class (班级), committee (委员会), crew (全体船员), crowd (人群), family (家庭全体成员), group (小组), faculty (全体职员), government (政府), orchestra (管弦乐队), union (工会), majority (多数), team (队)

(2) 当这些词前面有 a (an), each, every, this, that 的时候, 一般不与复数名词连用。如:

A team which is full of enthusiasm is more likely to win.

情绪高昂的球队较容易获胜。

(3) 当这些名词作为复数时,要用代词 they, who; 而当把这些词看作单数时,要用代词 it, which (不能用 who)。如:

My family are wonderful, they do all they can for me. I don't know any other family which would do so much.

(4) 一些集合名词只有单数形式。但意义为复数。这类名词不加不定 冠词 a (an), 加定冠词 the, 限定词 such 等时则表示总括的意思。这类 词有:

cattle (牛), clergy (教士), militia (民兵), police (警察), people (人民), poultry (家禽), vermin (害虫)。

3. 以 s 结尾的名词的单复数常用于表示学科或疾病的名称, 这些名词常用作复数:

acoustics (声学), diabetes (糖尿病), economics (经济学), electronics (电子学), mathematics (数学), mechanics (力学), measles (麻疹), mumps (腮腺炎), optics (光学), physics (物理学), politics (政治学), shingles (带状疱疹), logics (逻辑学), statistics (统计学), ethics (伦理学)等。如:

Acoustics is one of the oldest physical sciences. 声学是最古老的物理学科之一。

4. 英语中有些名词通常只有复数,不能用作单数

这类名词有: trousers (裤子), pants (短衬裤), clothes (衣服), shorts (短裤), stockings (长筒袜), scissors (剪刀), glasses (眼镜), scales (天平), arms (武器), customs (关税), spectacles (眼镜), greens (蔬菜), tweezers (镊子), effects (财物), goods (物品), papers (文件), riches (财富), suburbs (郊区), wages (工资)。如:

Try to find me a pair of scissors.

请给我找一把剪刀。

5. 只能用作单数的名词有时也可以以复数出现。但含义却大 不相同。如:

content 内容	damage 毁坏	humanity 人类
Contents 目录	damages 赔偿金	humanities 人文科学
necessity 需要	ruin 毁灭	[effect 效果
necessities 必需品	ruins 废墟,遗迹	effects 财物, 动产
custom 风俗	hair 头发	[pain 痛苦
customs 海关	hairs 多根头发	{pains 辛苦
frain 雨	sand 沙	spirit 精神
rains 大雨	sands 沙漠	{spirits 心情
water 水	work 工作	convenience 方便
waters 矿泉水, 领海	{works ⊥厂	conveniences 便利设施

6. 英语中有些名词的复数形式是不规则的, 常见的有:

ox-oxen (牛), child-children (儿童), tooth-teeth (牙齿), goose-geese (鹅), foot-feet (脚), mouse-mice (老鼠), man-men (男人), woman-women (女人)

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有些外来词保留了原来的不规则形式:

analysis-analyses (分析), basis-bases (基础), crisis-crises (危机), diagnosis-diagnoses (诊断), formula-formulae (公式), synthesis-syntheses (综合), thesis-theses (论文), criterion-criteria (标准), sanatorium-sanatoria (疗养院), appendix-appendices (附录)

7. 英语中有些名词通常只有单数形式,没有复数形式

advice (劝告), baggage/luggage (行李), bread (面包), clothing (衣服), equipment (装备), food (食品), fruit (水果), fun (乐趣), furniture (家具), game (猎物), garbage (垃圾), grass (草), homework (家庭作业), housework (家务活), hair (头发), information (信息), landscape (景色), laughter (笑声), machinery (机械), merchandise (商品), progress (进步), scenery (风景), smoke (烟), sweat (汗), thunder (雷声), traffic (交通), knowledge (知识), money (钱), nonsense (废话), music (音乐), population (人口), corn (谷物), education (教育), progress (进步)。如:

She did not know how much information he had been given.

她不知道他得到了多少资料。(此处 information 只能用单数形式)

二、复合名词

英语中有许多名词是由两部分合成的,还有一些是由三个或三个以上 部分组成的。复合名词拼写有时用连字符,有时不用。如:

Blood type (血型), room number (房间号码), flight schedule (飞机时刻表), road repair (修路), ready-made clothes (现成的衣服), a day-care centre (日托所), 等。

复合名词的复数形式有以下几种情况:

(1) 通常将主体名词变为复数。如:

blood type→blood types

room number→room numbers

brother-in-law-brothers-in-law

assistant director-assistant directors

(2) 由名词和名词构成的复合名词,两个成分都要变为复数形式。如: man worker→men workers

woman doctor→women doctor

三、名词的所有格

有时,一个名词可以当作定语修饰另一个名词。当作定语的名词是人名或者是表示有生命的东西的名称时,通常要用名词的所有格。名词所有格的形式有以下几种:

(1) 表示有生命事物的名词的所有格用 's 或 s';表示无生命事物或由两个以上的词组构成的名词的所有格用 of。如:

The doctor's wife is a kind woman.

He was standing by the windows of the classroom.

(2) 在以 s 结尾的名词后面加 's 表示所有关系。如:

This is James's cat.

(3) 如果两个所有格名词后的事或人分属不同两者,则用两个所有格符号表示;如果两个所有格名词后的事或人同属两者,则在第二个名字后加上所有格符号。如:

Wang's and Li's bikes are both missing.

Tom and Julia are my father and mother's friend.

(4) 当所有格形式后面的名词指的是人们比较熟悉的建筑物、商店、理发店时,此名词可以省略。如:

He bought meat at the butcher's (shop).

"Whose book is this?" "It's Julia's (book)."

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(5) 复合名词的所有格符号加在最后一个词后。如:

She lost her sister-in-law's bike.

- (6) 双重所有格,如: a friend of the doctor's (相当于 one of the doctor's friends); a cat of Berry's (= one of Berry's cars); a colleague of Helen's, any daughter of Mrs. Green's 等。这种双重所有格结构中作 of 介词 宾语的名词必须是特指的,往往指人而不是物。如:不可说 a cover of the book's 等。
- (7) 一些特殊固定的用法,如: ten dollar's worth, with a stone's throw, a yard's distance, a night's rest, five week's vacation, the sun's heat, the earth's surface, art for art's sake 等。

四、名词与介词的搭配

1. 名词 + for

affection (喜爱), ambition (雄心), cause (原因), consideration (体贴), charge (收费), contempt (轻视), cure (疗法), demand (要求), desire (欲望), excuse (借口), hope (希望), love (爱), need (需要), necessity (必需), occasion (时机), pity (怜悯), passion (激情), reputation (名望), quest (要求), use (用处), sympathy (同情), talent (才能), sorry (惋惜)

2. 名词 + from

absence (缺席), dismissal (解职), escape (逃跑), relief (解除), shelter (隐蔽处)

3. 名词 + in

belief (信任), delight (欣喜), degree (学位), difficulty (困难), faith (信仰), improvement (改进), increase (增长), point (意义), progress (进

步), pride (骄傲), skill (技能), satisfaction (满意), success (成功)

4. 名词 + if

advocate (提倡), capability (能力), cause (原因), care (注意), correction (改正), consideration (考虑), dislike (厌恶), doubt (怀疑), description (描述), expectation (预期), example (例证), feeling (感觉), grasp (掌握), habit (习惯), horror (厌恶), impression (印象), intention (意图), means (手段), method (方法), observation (观察), prevention (预防), purpose (意图), possibility (可能性), proof (证据), quality (品质), sample (样品), shortage (短缺), way (方法)

5. 名词 + on

attack (攻击), authority (权威), dependence (依赖), effect (效果), emphasis (强调), expert (专家), influence (影响), impression (印象), judgment (判断), lecture (讲授), mercy (pity) (怜悯), outlook (观点), operation (手术), revenge (报复), stress (强调)

6. 名词 + to

access (通道), ambassador (大使), answer (回答), appeal (呼吁), approach (方法), assent (承认、同意、赞成), assignment (分配), claim (要求), coach (教练), contrast (对比), clue (线索), damage (破坏), disgrace (耻辱), exception (例外), guide (指南), indifference (冷漠), incentive (刺激), invitation (邀请), limit (局限), objection (反对), reference (参考), solution (解决办法), travel (旅行), warning (警告)

7. 名词 + with

acquaintance (相识), agreement (协议), business (事务), connection (联系), trouble (烦恼), sympathy (赞同)

8. 名词 + over

advantage (占优势), control (控制), quarrel (争论), triumph (胜利、成功), vict (战胜), worry (忧虑)

9. 名词 + to do

ability (能力), attempt (企图), anxiety (焦虑), chance (机会), courage (勇气), decision (决定), desire (愿望), eagerness (急切), determination (决心), intention (企图), need (需要), necessity (必要性), plan (计划), promise (承诺), order (命令), opportunity (机会), refusal (拒绝), right (权利), strength (力量), struggle (奋斗), tendency (倾向), willingness (愿望), wish (希望)

五、与虚拟语气有关的名词

英语中有些表示意愿、要求、命令、建议、提议的名词,后面要求跟虚 拟语气的同位语从句或虚拟的表语从句。要求跟这类虚拟从句的名词有:

resolution (决心), pray (恳求), decision (决议), motion (提议), suggestion (建议), preference (选择), proposal (建议), advice (劝告), recommendation (推荐), desire (愿望), demand (要求), requirement (要求), request (请求、要求)等

This is their resolution that extra-curriculum activities be made part of their school life.

这是他们的决议,要使课外活动成为他们学校生活的一部分。

六、名词同义词区别

[idea "想法,设想",可表示一时的或固定的想法 intention表示"意图",是一种早已策划好的打算 [appliance 用具和器具 facility 设备、交通工具

journey 长距离旅行 voyage 航行 travel 长途海外旅行

trip 短途旅行,暂时外出处理事务

allowance 暗示或消极的允许 permission 正式的、积极的许可

prize 奖金, 奖品

reward 报偿, 赏金

[canal 运河,沟渠

chanel 海峡、航道、管道

model "模型,典型",指极相似的东西,或照样制成的模型 pattern "榜样,式样,型式",按照某种样子做成的样品或试样 possibility "可能性",指可能发生的事情 opportunity 指好机会,表示"适逢其会"

chance 指偶然或意外的可能(= opportunity)

climate 指某一地方的平均气候

weather 指寒冷、干湿,晴雨等个别天气变化

bill 账单,支票,汇单,报销单,菜单,议案

fare 车费,船费,旅费

lfee 手续费,入会费,出诊费,学费

fofficer 军官、警官、执行官,指负责执行某任务、有执行权的官员 official 官员,指担任公职的所有官员

technologist 工艺家,指学习工艺学、业务上有一定资格的人 technician 技术人员,指掌握某项具体工艺的人。

holiday 一般的假日(指星期日、重大节日) vacation 指专门的假期 emergence 指出现、显露
emergency 指突然发生的紧急情况

number 数
digit 数字、数位
figure 与 digit 同义,但着重数字符号。

produce (不可数) 产品,一般指农产品
product (可数) (工业) 产品
production (product 的总称) 产量,产品,(不可数) 生产

sample 样品,样子,一般指具体的、有形的东西,表示一种
物质的一部分或这种东西的一个
specimen "样品,样本" 多用于科学研究方面,如临床化验采
样、动植物标本
(statesman (褒) 政治家

statesman (袰) 政治家
politician (褒) 政治家, (贬) 政客

实践练习一

1. I don't like milk.	
A. the kind	B. these kind
C. this kinds	D. this kind
2. I'm going away for a	
A. holiday of a week	B. week holiday
C. holiday week	D. week's holiday
3 car was at the curb.	
A. Son-in-law's of him	B. Son's-in-law of him
C. His son-in-law's	D. His son's-in-law
4. Radio told us that the shi	p was sinking.
A. message	B. messages
C. messenger	D. messengers

	5. Fifty not a long time.	
	A. years are	B. years is
	C. year are	D. year is
	6. Tom has, therefore, his f	ather wants him to study medicine.
	A. much brains	B. many brains
	C. much a brain	D. a good brains
	7. Mr. Clements provided of	those proposals.
	A. a few thorough analyses	B. many thorough analyses
	C. much thorough analysis	D. more thorough analysis
	8. She was responsible for looking after	the little boy
	A. wearing a long-sleeved shirt	
	B. wearing long sleeves	
	C. and wearing long sleeves	
	D. that wearing a long-sleeved blouse	
	9. Many a boy applied for the	e job.
	A. have B. are	C. is D. has
	10. Robb flew to London, took a	room at the Churchill Hotel.
	A. \$ 315-a-night	B. a-night- \$ 315
	C. 315 \$ -a-night	D. a- \$ 315-night
	11. They said the football was	J. (
	A. Charles	B. Charles's
	C. Charles'	D. of Charles's
	12. Let's put a new on the w	indow sill.
	A. flower's box	B. flowers' box
	C. flower box	D. flowers box
	13. "What can you do now?" "We	lost this time, but we have another
team	i; they are players."	
	A. seven-feet over tall	B. over seven-feet-tall
	C. over seven-foot-tall	D. seven-foot over tall

14. I like these dishes but is	a little too small.
A. the tea cup	B. the cup of tea
C. the tea's cup	D. the cup for the tea
15. "What's worrying you?" "	so late."
A. Since Mary is staying up	B. Since Mary has stayed up
C. Mary's staying up	D. For Mary stays up
16 was the day before yester	erday.
A. The France's Independence Day	
B. The day of the French Independence	e
C. French's Independence Day	
D. France's Independence Day	
17. Nobel prizes are the	
A. height of world prestigious honors	
B. honors of the world's height prestige	
C. world's most prestigious honors	
D. prestiges with the most honor in the	world
18. Ten years had elapsed. I found she	had
A. a little white hair	B. a few white hairs
C. a few white hair	D. much white hair
19. Do you have dictionary?	
A. a French and Chinese	B. a French and a Chinese
C. the French and Chinese	D. the French and the Chinese
20. The doctor checked up both John's	hearts.
A. mother-in-law's and his bother-in-law	w's
B. mother's-in-law and his brother's-in-	law
C. mother-in-law's and brother-in-law's	
D. mother-in-law and his brother-in-law	v's
21. I will give you to finish	it.
A. two weeks time	B. two week's time

	C. two-week time	D. two weeks' time
	22. All my bought in that sho	op.
	A. furniture was	B. furniture were
	C. furnitures was	D. furnitures were
	23. There was a small of sug	ar in the bowl.
	A. amount	B. number
	C. size	D. part
	24. Biology is	
	A. science of life	B. science of the life
	C. the science of the life	D. the science of life
	25. That farmer has many on	his farm.
	A. geeses	B. goosen
	C. gooses	D. geese
	26. What do you know about the French	n?
	A. history	B. language
	C. culture	D. literature
	27. She did not know he had	been given.
	A. how many information	B. how many informations
	C. how much information	D. the number of information
	28. The dentist did not tell me how man	ny I should pay for pulling
out	the tooth.	
	A. money	B. dollars
	C. funds	D. monies
	29. We saw a lot of	
	A. cow and sheep	B. cows and sheep
	C. cow and sheeps	D. cows and sheeps
	30. He doesn't like very muc	h.
	A. fishes	B. fish
	C. a fish	D. the fish

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31. Every means been tried s	since then.
A. has B. have	C. are D. is
32. "Have you heard the news about "	Гот?" "No. What?"
A. is it	B. it is
C. are they	D. they are
33. I wonder why are so fond	of action film.
A. the people	B. people
C. the crowd	D. the population
34. It was said that the emperor had	e
A. many clothing	B. many clothes
C. much clothing	D. many clothings
35. I want to see new paintin	gs.
A. of	B. he's
C. John's	D. Johns
36. Jim and Ronald are	
A. my father and mother's friends	B. my father's mother's friends
C. my father and mother friends	D. friends of mine father and mother
37. This post card is sent by	
A. a friend of my father	B. a fiend of my father's
C. my father friend	D. my father friend's
38. If these trousers are too big, buy a	smaller
A. set	B. one
C. copy	D. pair
39. "Where's Bob?" "I've just saw hi	m in the"
A. lunches room	B. room of lunches
C. room for lunches	D. lunch room
40. They are discussing the problem of	to the moon.
A. men flying	B. a man's flying
C. men's flying	D. man's flying

第二章 动 词

一、与虚拟语气有关的动词

动词 wish 后面的宾语从句用虚拟语气

"wish + that"引导的宾语从句表示未实现的或不可能实现的愿望。常译作"可惜""……就好了""该……""但愿"。

Wish 后面的宾语从句中的谓语虚拟语气用法见下表:

土 王 湘 王	从句谓语	
主语谓语	时态	谓语动词形式
wish	现在时(表示现在的祝愿和抱歉, 与主语谓语动作同时发生)	过去式 (be用 were)
wish	过去时(表示对过去事情的遗憾, 在主句谓语动作之前发生)	had + 过去分词 (could have + 过去分词)
wish	将来时(表示对将来事情的愿望, 在主句谓语动作之后发生)	should could would might

如:

I wish I remembered his name.

I wish he were here now.

She wishes you had not hurt Jim so much. He is still very depressed.