

★ 朗文英语学习系列丛书 ★

NO MORE MISTAKES

英语正确用法指南

Matthew Wong · Amylo · Byron Chan 著

适用于初中以上学生

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1 Countable and Uncountable Nouns (I)

[可数及不可数名词(I)]

常犯错误指数



I don't have enough air.



I don't have enough airs.

There is a lot of traffic on the road.



There ~~are~~ a lot of traffic on the road.

正确用法指南

英文的名词(noun)可分为可数的(countable)和不可数的(uncountable), 可数名词之前可加上“a/an”(一个), 而且有复数的形式(plural), 但不可数名词之前并不能加上“a/an”, 而且没有复数的形式。上例(1)的名词“air”(空气)是不可数的, 所以我们不能把它变成复数, 即不能在它的词尾加“-s”。

此外, 不可数名词只可使用第三人称单数形式的动词, 如“is”、“has”等, 因此上例(2)便不能用复数动词“are”, 而要用单数动词“is”。比较下列句子:

1. There **is** some **food** and some drinks on the table.

不可数名词

桌上有一些食物和饮料。

2. There **are** some **books** on the shelf.

(可数名词)

架上有一些书。

不过, 许多同学们认识了上述有关可数名词和不可数名词的用法后, 还会常常犯上述错误, 因为他们不能分辨这两类名词。其实, 可数名词多是有关实物的字词, 如“book”(书本)、“building”(大厦)等, 而不可数名词则多是有关细碎的东西、液体、没有统一单位的东西及一些抽象的东西, 如“rice”(米饭)、“water”(水)、“meat”(肉)、“happiness”(快乐)等, 不过, 我们有时也难于从字义来把它们区别。因此, 如果同学们不肯定该名词是可数的还是不可数的, 最好是查阅字典。

Exercise 1

A 请在空格中填入 “is” 或 “are”

- (1) There _____ some noise in the street.
- (2) Eating a lot of candy _____ bad for your teeth.
- (3) There _____ a lot of wolves in the forest.
- (4) Drinking eight glasses of water a day _____ good for your health.
- (5) Some birds _____ not able to fly.
- (6) There _____ not enough rice for all of us.
- (7) Many people _____ afraid of rats.
- (8) There _____ plenty of sand on the beach.

B 在括弧中的词是可数 (**C**) 还是不可数 (**UC**) ? 请在空格中写出 “**C**” 或 “**UC**”, 并将这些名词的正确形式写出来

- (1) We can see some _____ (traffic jam) on the road. ☐
- (2) We should pay _____ (attention) to our teachers. ☐
- (3) I hope the children's _____ (wish) will come true. ☐
- (4) We can smell a lot of fresh _____ (air) in the countryside. ☐
- (5) A rainbow has seven _____ (color). ☐
- (6) I saw some _____ (deer) in the wildlife zoo. ☐

2 Countable and Uncountable Nouns (II)

[可数及不可数名词(II)]

常犯错误指数 

I need some information.



I need some ~~informations~~.

The cities are very modern.



The ~~citys~~ are very modern.

正确用法指南

在英语中,有些名词是不可数的,称为不可数名词(uncountable noun)。这类名词并没有复数(plural),即不能在它们的词尾加“-s/-es”。因此,上例(1)的不可数名词“information”(资料)的词尾便不能加上“-s”。以下是一些常见的不可数名词:



health(健康)	weather(天气)	advice(建议)
air(空气)	water(水)	rice(米饭)
garbage(垃圾)	news(新闻)	luggage(行李)
furniture(家具)	rain(雨)	hair(头发)
knowledge(知识)	spaghetti(意大利面)	hot(热)

此外,有些可数名词(countable noun)的复数形式较为特别,不是单单加“-s/-es”,如上例(2)的“city”(城市)。这类名词大致可分为以下几类:

- 以“y”结尾,而“y”之前是辅音(consonant)的名词,如:
lady(女士) → ladies(删去“y”,加“-ies”)
- 一些以“f”或“fe”结尾的名词,如:
thief(贼) → thieves(删去“f”,加“-ves”)
wife(妻子) → wives(删去“fe”,加“-ves”)
- 不规则复数形式的名词,如:
foot(脚) → feet tooth(牙齿) → teeth
mouse(老鼠) → mice woman(女人) → women

Exercise 2

A. 如果下列单词为可数的, 则请改为复数的形式, 如果是不可数的请打“×”

(1) health	_____	(2) man	_____
(3) weather	_____	(4) English	_____
(5) advice	_____	(6) progress	_____
(7) information	_____	(8) water	_____
(9) bus	_____	(10) rice	_____
(11) salt	_____	(12) star	_____
(13) research	_____	(14) watch	_____
(15) news	_____	(16) photo	_____
(17) spaghetti	_____	(18) aluminium	_____
(19) macaroni	_____	(20) building	_____

B. 请在空格中填入名词的复数形式

- (1) Norway and Finland are beautiful _____ (country).
- (2) I keep two white _____ (mouse) as pets.
- (3) Ladies and _____ (gentleman), let's welcome our guest.
- (4) Some _____ (goose) are swimming in the lake.
- (5) The police have recently caught two _____ (thief).
- (6) My mother bought me two _____ (handkerchief).

常犯错误指数

There is **too little** milk left.

✗ There is ~~too few~~ milk left.

正确用法指南

有的英文数量词 (quantifier) 只适用于可数名词 (countable noun), 有的则只适用于不可数名词 (uncountable noun), 例如 “too few” (太少) 便是用来指可数名词的, 而 “too little” (太少) 则是表示不可数名词的。上例的 “milk” (牛奶) 是不可数名词, 因此我们要用 “**too little**” 来描述 “milk” 的数量「很少」, 而不能用 “**a few**” 了。下表列出了适用于可数名词、不可数名词及适用于两者的数量词:

适用于可数名词的有	many (很多) too many (太多) a few (很少) too few (太少)
适用于不可数名词的有	much (很多) too much (太多) a little (很少) too little (太少)
适用于可数及不可数名词的有	a lot of (很多) some (一些) not enough (不足够) plenty of (足够)

看看下列例子:

1. We have had **too much** rain (不可数名词) this year.

今年我们有太多雨水了。

2. There are **too many** traffic jams (可数名词) in our city.

我们的城市有太多交通阻塞的问题。

3. We have **not enough** flour (不可数名词) but we have **plenty of** eggs (可数名词).

我们没有足够的面粉, 但我们有足够的鸡蛋。

Exercise 3

A. 请在空格中填入下列单词

- (1) We can see (many / much) tall buildings in New York City.
- (2) There are (too few / too little) chairs for all the students.
- (3) Lazy students don't pay (many / much) attention in class.
- (4) The room has (too few / too little) sunlight.
- (5) (A few / A little) children like playing with skipping ropes today.
- (6) There is only (a few / a little) difference between the twins.
- (7) There are (a few / a little) people in the streets at midnight.
- (8) We have (not enough / plenty of / a little / a few) food for the children. They are very full now.

B. 哪些句子是正确的？哪些是错误的？（请在空格中填入“ ” 或 “~~×~~”）

- (1) Mother bought a lot of cans before the typhoon.
- (2) There are many sands on the beach.
- (3) I have too much promises to keep.
- (4) There are too much traffic on the road.
- (5) There are plenty of trees along the road.
- (6) We can see a few black cloud in the sky.

☐☐☐☐☐☐

4

“Some” and “Any” (I)

〔“Some”和“Any”的区别(I)〕

常犯错误指数

I don't have any questions.I don't have ~~some~~ questions.Peter is talking with somebody on the phone.Peter is talking with ~~anybody~~ on the phone.

正确用法指南

同学们常常都会混淆“some”和“any”这两个字词。其实，“some”多用于肯定句（affirmative）中，以表示「一些」，而“any”则多用于否定句（negative）和问句（question）中。错句（1）是一句否定句，所以需用“any”来表示「我没有『任何』问题」。看看下列例子：

1. There are **some** toys on the shelf. (肯定句)

架上有一些玩具。

2. Are there **any** toys on the shelf? (问句)

架上有没有玩具？

3. There aren't **any** toys on the shelf. (否定句)

架上没有玩具。

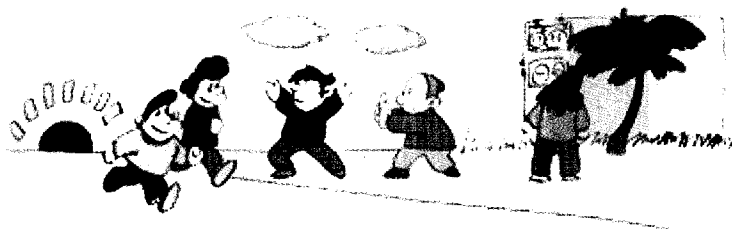
此外，一些以“**some**”和“**any**”构成的字词也有相类似的用法。例如“**somebody**”（某人）和“**anybody**”（任何人），前者多用于肯定句，而后者则多用于问句和否定句。错句（2）是一句肯定句，所以需用“**somebody**”来表示「彼得在与『某人』通电话」。下面是一些以“**some**”和“**any**”构成的字词：

somebody/someone（某人） - **anybody/anyone**（任何人）**something**（某东西） - **anything**（任何东西）**some time**（在将来某个时候） - **any time**（任何时候）

Exercise 4

A. 请在空格中填入 “some” 或 “any”

- (1) I can't find _____ mistakes in your homework.
- (2) Do you have _____ money to lend me?
- (3) There's _____ milk left in the fridge.
- (4) Kate needs _____ help with her project.
- (5) Does Mr. Li have _____ relatives in this city?
- (6) Does Roy want ① _____ extra clothes?
No, he doesn't need ② _____ more clothes.
- (7) ① _____ people like doing exercise in the morning.
② _____ don't.



B. 请圈出正确的词

- (1) George is lazy. He doesn't want to do (anything / something / somebody) .
- (2) I need to go out now. I'm meeting (anybody / somebody / something) at the ferry pier.
- (3) You can call me (sometimes / any time / anything) .
- (4) Do you know (anybody / something / anything) in the same school?
- (5) There's (anything / something / somebody) I should do this afternoon but I can't remember.

5

“Some” and “Any” (II)

〔 “Some” 和 “Any” 的区别 (II) 〕

常犯错误指数



The poor little girl has not eaten **any** food
for three days.



The poor little girl has not eaten ~~some~~
food for three days.

正确用法指南

“Some” 和 “any” 都可与复数可数名词 (plural countable noun) 和不可数名词 (uncountable noun) 连用, 用来指「一些」数量。然而 “some” 通常只用于肯定句 (affirmative sentence), 而 “any” 则多用于否定句 (negative sentence; 通常指含有 “not” 的句子); 至于问句 (question), 我们多会用 “any”, 但有时也可用 “some”。因此, 上例的否定句便不应该用 “some”, 而应该用 “any”。试比较下列句子:

1. I am sick. I need **some** medicine. (肯定句)

我生病了, 需要一些药物。



2. I haven't got **any** pens. (否定句)

我没有钢笔。



3. Do you keep **any** pets? (问句)

你有没有养宠物?



注意含有否定意思的肯定句通常也需用 “any”, 这类句子通常有 “never” (从不)、“without” (没有)、“hardly” (几乎不/没有)、“seldom” (很少) 等字词,

例如:

4. There are **hardly any** pupils in the playground.

操场上几乎没有学生。

此外, “some” 和 “any” 可作代词 (pronoun) 用, 例如:

5. Have you got any water?

No, I haven't got **any**.

你有没有水? → 我没有。

Exercise 5

A. 请在空格中填入 “some” 或 “any”

- (1) I do not see _____ good points in your argument.
(2) My mother often cooks _____ tasty food for me.
(3) _____ poor old men live underneath bridges or overpasses.
(4) We need ① _____ sugar but we don't need ② _____ pepper.
(5) Eric : Did ① _____ books fall from the bookshelf?
Frank : Yes, ② _____ of them fell down.
(6) I hate my little brother. He always eats up all the snacks. He seldom leaves _____ for me.
(7) On Halloween children knock on their neighbors' doors and ask for _____ candy.

B. John, Peter 和 Edwin 是童子军, 他们正参加郊游的活动, 请阅读他们的对话并在空格中填入 “a”, “an”, “any” 或 “some”

Edwin : It's going to rain. I see ① _____ trees over there. Let's go and take ② _____ rest under the trees.

Peter : Have ③ _____ of you got ④ _____ map?

John : Yes, I've got one with me. Do we have ⑤ _____ raincoats?

Edwin : Yes, we have three raincoats here.

John : I'm hungry. I forgot to bring my food. Have you got ⑥ _____ food, Peter?

Peter : Yes, I've got ⑦ _____. You shouldn't go for an outing without bringing ⑧ _____ food. It's quite dangerous.

6 “A Few/A Little” and “Few/Little”

〔“A Few/A Little”和“Few/Little”的区别〕

常犯错误指数

There is a little water in the bottle.

There is a ~~few~~ water in the bottle.

There are few students in the classroom during recess

There are ~~little~~ students in the classroom during recess.

正确用法指南

“A few”和“a little”都指「几个/少许」,但用法不同。“a few”用于复数可数名词(plural countable noun),“a little”用于不可数名词(uncountable noun)。错句(1)的“water”(水)属不可数名词,因此要用“**a little**”来表示。试比较下列句子:

1. Susan has **a few** candies in her pocket.

(复数可数名词)

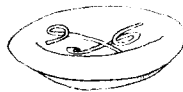
苏珊的口袋里有几块糖果。



2. There is **a little** spaghetti on the dish.

(不可数名词)

盘子上有一点意大利面。



至于“few”和“little”,也有相类似的用法。这两个字词都指「少得几乎没有」,但前者只用于复数可数名词,后者则只用于不可数名词,所以错句(2)的“students”(学生)之前便要用“**few**”来指「几乎没有学生」。看看下列例子:

3. Today, **few** people know how to play ancient music.

(复数可数名词)

现在几乎没有人懂得如何演奏古代音乐。

4. The businessman has **little** time to stay with his family.

(不可数名词)

那个商人几乎没有时间与家人相聚。