

中学英语学习丛书

# 名词数的用法二百例

戴光禄

# ENGLISH

福建教育出版社

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200 Countable and  
Uncountable Nouns

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## 前 言

名词数的用法是中学英语教与学的一个难点。本书从现行中学英语课本中选出常见常用而又易混易错或有某些特殊用法的各类名词二百个，以课本中的语言材料为例句，运用分析、归纳、类比以及正误对照等方法对名词数的若干用法，特别是可数名词和不可数名词的用法作了一些必要的说明。运用本材料，在教与学的过程中适时适当地通过以旧引新、以新带旧的类比，可以加深对课文和这个语法难点的理解，从而达到提高实际运用语言的能力。

本书紧密配合教材，主要涉及中学范围的英语。对每一种用法的探讨既不求全面，也不论述非常特殊的语言现象。全书把名词分为二十类，各类之间互有交叉。

书中以SB表示高中课本，JB表示初中课本，L表示课数，p表示页码。引自课本正文中的例句只标明所在的课本、课序；引自课本其他部分（如练习、注释、语法、阅读材料等）中的例句只标明所在的课本、页码；引自试用课本的例句用“\*”号加以注明。引自课本的例句一般不附译文，其他的例句则大多数附有译文。

本书曾经福建师范大学外语系王家骅副教授审阅，提出了许多宝贵的意见，特此表示由衷的谢意。

由于编者水平有限，错误或不妥之处在所难免，敬希读者批评指正。

编者

1984年8月

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## 一、抽象名词及其具体化用法

1. achievement	2. advice	3. beauty	4. courage
5. difficulty	6. experience	7. fun	8. grace
9. hurry	10. information	11. knowledge	
12. music	13. opinion	14. pity	
15. praise	16. progress	17. satisfaction	
18. spirit	19. success	20. surprise	
21. trouble	22. truth	23. virtue	
24. weather	25. weight	26. wonder	

### 1. achievement

SB2, L7 Such was Albert Einstein, a simple man of great *achievements*.

achievement 作“完成”，“达到”解，是抽象名词，不可数的；但例句中的achievement作“成就”，“成绩”解，则是可数的。抽象名词有时以复数形式出现则带有强调的意味，表示数量之多。这里，a simple man of great achievements 极言爱因斯坦其人秉性单纯朴实，而业绩灿烂辉煌。



## 2. advice

- (1) SB3, L2 I can't give you better *advice* than that.
- (2) SB1, L2 In one of his books, Marx gave some *advice* on how to learn a foreign language.

例句一中的 *advice* 作“忠告”解，是抽象名词，不可数的，前面不能加 *an* 或用复数形式。要表示“一些忠告或意见”，就要象例句二所示，用 *some advice*（因 *some* 可以和不可数名词连用）；要表示“一项或几项劝告”，用 *a piece of advice* 或 *pieces of advice*。

*advice* 也可用作可数名词，主要在公文或商业文件里，作“消息”，“通知”解。如：the latest *advices* from Shanghai（从上海来的最新消息）；a remittance *advice*（汇款通知）；shipping *advices*（发货通知）。

注意 [误] In one of his books, Marx gave a good *advice*/some good *advices*/good *advices* on how to learn a foreign language.

[正] In one of his books, Marx gave good/some *advice* on...

[正] In one of his books, Marx gave a piece/bit/word of *advice* on...

[正] In one of his books, Marx gave pieces  
of advice on...

### 3. beauty

SB2, L4 She had not been married many weeks  
when that man's younger brother saw her  
and was struck by her *beauty*.

例句中的 *beauty* 作“美”解，是抽象名词，没有复数形式。如果把它具体化表示美丽或美好的人或物，就可以有复数形式。如：a *beauty* (美人)；We are always finding new *beauties* in Shakespear's poetry.

### 4. courage

(1) SB2, L8 In their lessons at school, boys and girls may learn about such virtues as unselfishness, *courage*, discipline and love of one's country;...

(2) SB1, L20 It filled the hearts of the Swiss with pride and *courage*, and...

例句一、二中的 *courage* 作“勇气”解，是抽象名词，不可数的，前面不能加 a 或用复数形式。注意：Britain

had suffered a defeat, but thanks to the *courage* and skill of *those* who manned the boats, the British army was ready to fight again, with what is now called the "Dunkirk Spirit" 一句中, 尽管驾驶小船的人指的是多数的, 但这里 *courage* 仍不可用复数形式。

## 5. difficulty

- (1) SB1, L17 They had some *difficulty* in explaining this to him, but when at last he understood he looked very anxious.
- (2) SB2, L3 It was with the greatest *difficulty* that the boy gathered the strength to speak, but he spoke with a frightful emphasis.
- (3) SB1, L17 His new friends smoothed away the *difficulties*.

例句一、二中的 *difficulty* 作“困难”，“艰难”解，表示抽象的概念，是不可数的。常见的搭配是：have/find + any/some/much/great/little *difficulty* in..., *difficulty* 前面不能加 a。

如果 *difficulty* 指的是“(一种具体)困难”，“(一种)难事”，“(一个)难题”，则是可数的。例句三中的 *difficulties* 指的就是“种种困难”。又如：full of *difficulties*

(充满困难); overcome every difficulty (克服每一个困难); in difficulties (处境困难的)。常用复数形式, 尤其指金钱上的困难; He was in difficulties for money. He's having financial (= money) difficulties.

## 6. experience

(1) SB2, L8 ...but what is learned in books cannot have the same deep effect on a child's character as what is learned by *experience*.

(2) SB3, L2 I suppose that's a common *experience* in many countries with books in a foreign language.

例句一中的 *experience* 作“经验”, “体验”解, 表示抽象的概念, 是不可数的。

例句二中的 *experience* 作“经历”, “阅历”解, 表示比较具体的概念, 是可数的。又如: I had many pleasant and interesting experiences when I was in Xiamen.

**注意** [误] Mr. Li has the rich experiences in teaching English.

[正] Mr. Li has rich experience in teaching English.

[正] Mr. Li has a great deal of experience

in teaching English.

〔正〕 Mr. Li has had many years of experience in teaching English.

〔正〕 Mr. Li is a man of much (wide/long) experience in teaching English.

## 7. fun

JB6, p128 Swimming is *fun* in warm weather, but skating is good in winter.

例句中的 *fun* 是抽象名词，不论作“娱乐”，“嬉戏”，“玩笑”或“有趣的人或事物”解，都是不可数的，前面不能加 *a* 或用复数形式。可以说：*great fun*; *much fun*; *a lot of fun*。但不可说：*many fun(s)*; *a few fun(s)*。又如习惯表达的词组 *make fun of a person* (开某人玩笑)。

注意 〔误〕 Did you have *funs* at the party last night?

〔正〕 Did you have *fun* at the party last night?

〔正〕 Did you have *great fun* at the party last night?

〔误〕 Your friend is a *great fun*.

〔正〕 Your friend is *great fun*.

〔误〕 Sailing is a *good fun* in warm weather.

[E] Sailing is good fun in warm weather.

## 8. grace

JB6, p129 One learns to fight hard but fight fair,  
to win without pride and to lose with *grace*.

例句中的 *grace* 作“体面”，“优雅”，“优美”解，是抽象名词，不可数的。又如：dance with *grace*（舞姿优美）。但 *grace* 有一些习惯用法，其单数或复数形式都有其特殊意义。如：a *grace* 意为“文雅”；*graces* 意为“美德”，“优点”。

## 9. hurry

JB5, L1 So the bat left the birds in a *hurry* and  
went over to the beasts.

例句中的 *hurry* 作“仓促”，“匆忙”解，是抽象名词，不可数的。但在 in a *hurry* 的词组中则习惯要加 a，在 without *hurry* 的词组中则不加 a。

## 10. information

SB2, L8 In table tennis, our eyes see the ball

coming, judge its speed and direction and pass this *information* on to the brain.

例句中的 *information* 作“消息”，“情报”，“情况”解，是抽象名词，不可数的，没有复数形式。

可以说: this information, a lot of information, a great deal of information, some information, little information, a (an) piece/bit/item of information, pieces/bits/some/items of information, a kind/that kind/kinds of information, morsels of information, all sorts of information.

不可说: these informations, many informations, few informations.

注意〔误〕 He gave me many useful informations.

〔正〕 He gave me much useful information.

〔正〕 He gave me useful information.

〔正〕 He gave me a useful bit/piece of information.

## 11. knowledge

SB1, L17 His *knowledge* of French remained very weak, because he was not good at learning languages, but this did not prevent him from fighting hard.

例句中的 knowledge 作“知识”，“学识”解，是抽象名词，不可数的。又如，gain technical and scientific knowledge。但，习惯上有时前面可加 a。如：a perfect knowledge of Chinese; a deep knowledge of literature; a thorough knowledge of music; a slight knowledge of Fuzhou; A knowledge of foreign language is necessary. A good knowledge of mathematics is essential to an engineer.

## 12. music

- (1) SB2, L7 Like many scientists, Einstein loved *music*, and he was a fairly good violinist.
- (2) JB4, L11 He will play the last piece (of *music*).

例句一中的 music 作“音乐”解，是抽象名词，不可数的，前面不能加 a 或用复数形式。

例句二中的 the last piece of music 就是把抽象名词具体化为“乐曲”。可以说：a piece of music; a bit of music; a strain of music; strains of music。如：He has composed a piece of music. How do you like this piece of music?

music 作“乐谱”解，是普通名词。可以说：a music; the music of Schubert; a sheet of music; Give me my



music and I'll play it for you.

### 13. opinion

- (1) JB6, L14\* Differences of *opinion* on the slave question between the North and the South became so great that civil war broke out between them in the winter of 1860-61.
- (2) SB1, p20 What did the sixth think of the *opinions* of the other five?
- (3) JB6, L23 We decide everything according to public *opinion*.

例句一中的 *opinion* 作“意见”，“看法”解，是抽象名词，不可数的。

例句二中的 *opinion* 作“主张”，“见解”解，常用复数形式。

例句三中的 *public opinion* 作“舆论”解，是抽象名词，前面通常不加 *a* 或 *the*，也不用复数形式。

注意〔误〕 *Newspapers and broadcasting are used to express public opinions.*

〔正〕 *Newspapers and broadcasting are used to express public opinion.*