

# 第一章 名 词

1 我们是法国人，他们是德国人。

~~误~~ We are Frenchmen, and they are **Germen**.

② We are Frenchmen, and they are **Germans**.

③ Frenchman (法国人) 其复数形式是 Frenchmen, 而 German(德国人) 的复数形式是 Germans。

2 王教授给我提了一些好建议。

~~误~~ Professor Wang gave me some good **advices**.

② Professor Wang gave me some good **advice**.

③ advice 是不可数名词 不可在其后加 s 变为复数 也不可在其前面用不定冠词 an。如说“一项建议”，可说 a piece of advice。

**注意** help 虽然无复数式，都常见有不定冠词。

puters are a great help in researc

3 我们学校有九百多学生。

~~误~~ There are more than nine **hundreds** students in our school.

② There are more than nine **hundred** students in our school.

① dozen, hundred, thousand 等词前面有数词, 表示明确具体的数目时, 后面不管有没有 of 都不用复数形式。

如:

I've collected over three hundred Chinese Stamps since I came here.

自从来到这里我收集了三百多张中国邮票。

4 昨天她买了几十个鸡蛋。

① She bought **dozen of eggs** yesterday.

② She bought **dozens of eggs** yesterday.

① 当 dozen, hundred, thousand 等词的前面没有数词, 表示笼统的数目时 则用复数形式 后面接 of。如:

... and there were **dozens of words and phrases underline.**

.....还有许多单词和短语的下面划了线。

Thousands of years ago the kings of Egypt built strong tombs for themselves.

几千年以前, 埃及的国王们为他们自己筑起坚固坟墓。

5 她长着棕色头发, 蓝眼睛。

① She has brown **hairs** and blue eyes.

② She has brown **hair** and blue eyes.

① hair 作“毛、发”总称 是集体名词 用作单数。但是当 hair 被看作组成“毛、发”总体的每一根的个体时 则是可数名词 有单数复数之分。例如:

I have a few grey hairs.

我有些白发了。

I found a hair in the soup.

我发现汤里有一根头发。

比较：

My mother has grey hair.

我母亲满头白发。

My mother has grey hairs

我母亲头发花白。

❖ 这些是绵羊，那些是山羊。

❌ These are **sheeps**. Those are goats.

① These are **sheep**. Those are goats.

② sheep 作‘绵羊’解单、复数形式相同。

中学课本中出现的单复数形式相同的名词还有 fish( 鱼条数 ), deer( 鹿 ) Chinese ( 中国人 ) Japanese( 日本人 ) 等。如：

But there were not any fish in it.

但是里面没有鱼。

The number of deer does not change much.

鹿的数量没有多大改变。

They aren't Chinese.

他们不是中国人。

By that time the Japanese were already very near.

到那时日本人已很近了。

7 你一定再吃些鸡。

~~误~~ You must have some **more chickens**.

② You must have some **more chicken**.

析 chicken 作为“鸡”这个动物本身 用作个体名词 允许有复数形式 如所指的是用“鸡”这个动物所制成的肉，是食物 用作物质名词 是不可数 也不能加不定冠词。

3 张宏有三个孩子。

~~误~~ Zhang Hong has **three childs**.

② Zhang Hong has **three children**.

析 child 的复数形式是不规则的，用时要多加注意。中学课本中类似的还有：man — men(男人)，woman — women(女人)，foot — feet(脚)，tooth — teeth(牙)，mouse — mice(鼠)，abacus — abaci 或 abacuses(算盘)，goose — geese(鹅)。

9 那些是收音机。

~~误~~ Those are **radioes**.

② Those are **radios**.

析 以 o 结尾的名词，指外来词语或缩写词语，如 piano, photo 等 变为复数形式 通常在词尾加 s 属于真正的英语名词则在词尾加 es。中学课本中只有五个以 o 结尾的名词变为复数时在词尾加 es。除了 echo — echoes(响应)以外，请记住这句话，保你事半功倍：Negroes and heroes eat potatoes and tomatoes. 黑人和英雄吃土豆和西红柿。

10 他买了一条新裤子。

~~误~~ He has bought a new trousers.

② He has bought a pair of new trousers.

③ 在英语中，“一条裤子”要说 a pair of trousers。类似的“一双鞋”、“一副眼镜”、“一副圆规”等都要用 a pair of ...，如 a pair of boots。

11 这个是汤姆和迈克的房间。

~~误~~ This is Tom's and Mike's room.

② This is Tom and Mike's room.

③ 表示几人共有一物时 只是最后一个名词用所有格 如一些物是几个人的 (放在一起) 都要用所有格。如：  
These are Tom's and Mike's books.  
这些书是汤姆和迈克的。

12 他们做了很多工作。

~~误~~ They have done a lot of works.

② They have done a lot of work.

③ work 作“工作”解是不可数名词 不能有复数形式 也不能有不定冠词。但 work 的复数形式可用于下列几种情况：

① 当“工厂”讲 如 a steel works 一个炼钢厂

② 当“著作”讲 如 Lenin's works 列宁著作

常被误用成复数的名词还有：homework 家庭作业)，

housework 家务活), knowledge( 知识 ), trouble( 麻烦 )等。

13 教室里只有一个人。

~~误~~ There is **only one people** in the classroom.

② There is **only one person** in the classroom.

析 people ( 人们 ) 是一个集合名词, 说一个人不可说 a people。a people 意为“一个民族”。如:  
The Chinese people is a brave and hardworking people.  
中华民族是一个勤劳勇敢的民族。

14 吴先生具有丰富的教学经验。

~~误~~ Mr. Wu has had **a lot of experiences** in teaching.

② Mr. Wu has had **a lot of experience** in teaching.

析 experience 用作抽象名词时作“经验”解; 用作个体名词时则作“经历, 遭遇”解。如:  
Of all the people I have the least experience in such matters.  
在这里的所有的人中间我对这类事情经验最少。  
He has had many interesting experiences.  
他有过很多有趣的经历。

15 我们下周举行运动会。

~~误~~ We are going to have **a sport meet** next week.

⑤ We are going to have a sports meet next week.

析“运动会”只能用 a sports meet 这是习惯用法 不能用 a sport meet。英语中 有少数名词作定语时 习惯上用它们的复数形式。如 :savings bank( 储蓄银行 ),sales department( 营业部 ),sports writer ( 体育专栏作家 ) 等。

16 他喜欢同工人交朋友。

④ He likes to **make friend with** workers.

⑤ He likes to **make friends with** workers.

析 形成一种 friend 的关系靠双方的友谊凝成 , 故交朋友通常用 friends。如 :make friends。

17 校长同来访者一一握手。

④ The headmaster **shook hand with** the visitors one by one.

⑤ The headmaster **shook hands with** the visitors one by one.

析 握手是出自双方的动作 ,hand 习惯常用复数形式。如 :  
Will you permit an old pupil to shake hands with you?

18 此洞深三米。

④ The hole is **three metre deep**.

⑤ The hole is **three metres deep**.

析 名词短语 three metres 是修饰形容词 deep 被用作状语。作状语时 数词( 除 one 名 ) 后面的表示度量的名

词按习惯用复数形式。如：

It is nearly 5000 years old.

It is about 137 metres high today.

但是,当数词 + 度量词 + 形容词组成一个合成词,放在另一个名词前作定语时 那个表示度量的名词习惯上用单数。如 :a six - foot - deep hole ( 一个六英尺深的洞 ),a ten - stor(e)y - high building( 一座十层高的楼房 )。

19 王宏和马国都是男教师。

~~误~~ Wang Hong and Ma Cuo are **both man teachers**.

① Wang Hong and Ma Cuo are **both men teachers**.

② man 和 woman 用作定语时 表示性别 其单数形式修饰单数可数名词,复数形式修饰复数可数名词。如 : a man doctor ( 一位男医生 ),three men doctors( 三位男医生 )a woman nurse( 一位女护士 ),two women nurses( 两位女护士 )

20 她有一件好看的衣服。

~~误~~ She has **a nice clothes**.

~~误~~ She has **a nice clothing**.

~~误~~ She has **an article( a piece) of nice clothes**.

① She has **an article( a piece) of nice clothing**.

② clothes 和 clothing 都用来统指衣服。clothes 是服装

的统称 是一个没有单数形式的复数名词 并且不能和数词和不定冠词连用 (作主语时谓语动用复数形式)。clothing 它不但包括衣裤 而且包括帽、袜、手套之类, 相当于汉语的“衣着”。它是一个没有复数形式的不可数名词。

“一件衣服”不说 a clothes, an article of clothes, 也不说 a clothing, 而说 an article (a piece) of clothing。  
“一套衣服”不说 a suit of clothing, 而要说 a suit of clothes。clothes 不和数词连用, 但可以说 many clothes, these clothes, some clothes。

21 不知什么原因, 这次他没有来。

~~误~~ For some reasons, this time he didn't come.

① For some reason this time he didn't come.

② some 在此句中表示“某一种”并不是“一些”的意思, 故 reason 后不应加 s。

22 我身边没有零钱。

~~误~~ I haven't any small changes on me.

① I haven't any small change on me.

② change 作“零钱”解, 为不可数名词, 没有复数形式。  
作“变化”解, 为可数名词。

23 昨天, 他们的岳父都进城了。

~~误~~ Their father - in - laws came to town yesterday.

② Their fathers - in - law came to town yesterday.

③ father - in - law 的复数形式为 fathers - in - law. 类似这种复合名词变成复数时, 应将其主要的词改为复数。如 : a son - in - law, sons - in - law ( 女婿 ), a step - mother, step - mothers ( 继母 )。

24 我的自行车不怎么好了。

④ My bicycle is not in good conditions.

⑤ My bicycle is not in good condition

⑥ condition 的单数形式表示某人或某物所处的一种“状态”或“情况”与 state 意义相近, 其复数形式则指比较一般、笼统的“情况”或“环境”与 circum - stance 意义相近。试比较:

The condition of Mr. Smith is getting worse.

史密斯先生的身体状况愈来愈糟了。

Conditions have changed greatly since my last visit to that factory.

自从我上次访问那家工厂以来, 情况已经大有变化。

25 蚂蚁身体里有两个胃。

⑦ The ant has two stomaches in its body.

⑧ The ant has two stomachs in its body.

⑨ stomach 虽然是 ch 结尾 但其复数形式不加 es 而直接加 s 因为 ch 读音为 [k] 但 ch 或 tch 发音时为 [tʃ] 时 则要加 es。如 branch - branches ( 树枝 ), bench - benches ( 长凳 ), watch - watches ( 手表 )。

26 他买苹果花了一元，买香蕉花了一元五角。

~~误~~ He paid one **yuan** for the apples, and one yuan and fifty **fen** for the bananas.

② He paid one **yuan** for the apples and one yuan and fifty **fen** for the bananas.

③ 英语中 dollar(美元), pound(英镑), franc(法郎), inch(英寸), foot(英尺), metre/meter(米), yard(码), kilometre(公里), kilogram(公斤)等词都有复数形式。但表示度、量、衡单位的名词都不能用复数形式，如：yuan(元), jiao(角), fen(分), li(里), mu(亩), jin(斤)。例如：

This dictionary is worth five yuan  
这本词典值五元。

27 我到那里用了一个半小时。

~~误~~ It took me one and a **half hour** to get there.

② It took me one and a **half hours** to get there.

③ 英语中 多于一个 即使不够二 也应用复数。如：  
one and a half days(years)一天(年)半。

28 他们三三两两地离去了。

~~误~~ They left by **two and three**.

② They left by **twos and threes**

③ 由 by + 基数词构成短语，基数词习惯上使用复数形式。

如：

They players came in by fours.

运动员四个四个地走了进来。

They play the game by twos.

每次两个人做这个游戏。

29 我不知道他岳母的地址。

~~误~~ I don't know his **mother's-in-law** address.

正 I don't know his **mother-in-law's** address

析 复合名词的所有格形式都要在词尾变化，故用 mother-in-law's。

30 汤姆的外套和迈克的不同。

~~误~~ Tom's coat is **different from Mike**.

正 Tom's coat is **different from Mike's**.

析 误句的意思是“汤姆的外套和迈克不同”而不是和迈克的外套不同，显然不符合汉语意思。故第一个被比较的名词是所有格，则第二个名词也须是所有格。

31 我们去酒馆喝了一杯。

~~误~~ We went to the pub **for having a drink**.

正 We went to the pub **for a drink**.

析 for 可以用来表示某人的目的，但后面只能接名词。但是注意，for 可以用在动名词之前，表示某物的用途。

如：

Is that cake for eating or just for looking at?  
那块蛋糕是吃的还是只让人看的？

32 这位青年作家在文学界很活跃。

~~误~~ The young writer is quite active **in literary circle.**

② The young writer is quite active **in literary circles.**

③ circle 作为“……界”讲用复数形式如 political circles (政界), cultural circles (文艺界), academic circles (学术界)等。

33 我听录音带时，反应不够灵敏。

~~误~~ While listening to the tape, my **reaction is** not quick enough.

② While I was listening to the tape, my **response was** not quick enough.

③ reaction 是“对某事物的反应”，如：

His reaction to the news story is quite unexpected.

他对这个新闻报道的反应很出人意料。

“听觉的反应”不用 reaction 而用 response。

34 他买了一辆名牌汽车。

~~误~~ He bought a very well - known **brand of car.**

② He bought a very well - known **make of car.**

③ brand 和 make 都表示“商标(商品的)牌子”，但 brand 通常仅用于肥皂、牙膏、黄油等小的或不贵重的

事物 汽车、冰箱、计算机等一般用 make。

35 这一次的专题讨论会是由国家教育委员会主办的。

❧ The symposium was sponsored by the State **Education Committee.**

② The symposium was sponsored by the State Education Commission.

❧ committee 与 commission 都有“委员会”的意思，但 commission 多指专门委员会，是执行某种职能的机构，比 committee 的范围大。国务院下属各种委员会都是 commission（如 State Education Commission 国家教育委员会），Science and Technology Commission 科技委员会），Economic Commission 经济委员会）等。

36 我的一个同事，在一次交通事故中受重伤了。

❧ A colleague of mine was seriously injured in a **communication accident.**

② A colleague of mine was seriously injured in a traffic accident.

❧ communication 虽有“交通”的意思，但只用于 Ministry of Communication（交通部），means of communication（交通工具）等短语中，该词的主要的意思是指相互之间的交往、通讯、交流等。而马路上的车辆、行人的流动称作 traffic，故交通拥挤、交通事故中的“交通”都该用 traffic 一词。

37 他以九折的价钱买了这房子。

~~误~~ He bought the house **at a 90% discount**.

② He bought the house **at a 10% discount**.

③ discount 指某物减价出售时所减去的那个百分比。中文“折扣”意为扣除所减之百分比后余下的那个百分比。换句话说，中文说九折，英文是 10% discount。

38 那所自然博物馆门票为五美元。

~~误~~ **The admittance to the Museum of Natural History is 5 dollars.**

② **The admission to the Museum of Natural History is 5 dollars.**

③ 名词 admittance 和 admission (= permission to go in) 都有“准许进入”的意思，admittance 比 admission 更为正式，admission 则更为常用。作为“入场费、门票、票价”解时只能用 admission (= entrance price)。

39 她到医生那里咨询她的心脏病病情。

~~误~~ **She went to her doctor for advices about her heart trouble.**

② **She went to her doctor for advice about her heart trou**

③ 名词 advice 单数可作“意见、指点”解，复数作“消息、报道”解。如：

Advices showed that a French chemist had won the

Nobel Prize this year

有报道说，一位法国化学家获得今年的诺贝尔奖金。

40 知识分子是国家的宝贵财富。

~~误~~ Intellectuals are valuable **wealth** to the country.

② Intellectuals are valuable **assets** to the country.

析 名词 wealth 与 assets 均可作“财产、财富”解，但引申为宝贵的人时，须用 asset；表示物也可用 asset，如：  
Good health is great asset.  
健康是巨大的财富。

41 我们已经在南极建立了一个基地。

~~误~~ We have set up a **basis** at the South Pole.

② We have set up a **base** at the South Pole.

析 base(基础 基地)可用作具体的“基础”，如：

The base of the column of the building is made of granite.

这座大楼的柱础是用花岗石做的。

也可以用作抽象的“基础”，如：

Industry and agriculture are the economic base.

工农业是经济基础。

basis(基础 基地)通常用于抽象的“基础”，如：

The three layers of the heart wall form the basis for one grouping of heart pathology.

心壁三个层次形成心脏病理学分类的基础。

42 春天桃花盛开。

✘ The peach trees are **in full bloom** in spring.

☑ The peach trees are **in full blossom** in spring.

📌 bloom指观赏的(草本)“花”,而 blossom指木本或果树的“花”。如:

The tulips are in bloom now.

现在郁金香盛开。

The apricot trees had an excellent blossom last year  
去年杏花开得很好。

43 这条河从一边到另一边长 30 米。

✘ The **length** from side to side of this river is 30 metres.

☑ The **breadth**( distance ) from side to side of this river is 30 metres.

📌 这里汉语的长,严格地说应为距离或宽度。英语的 length( = the measurement from one end to the other )意为“长度”,如:

The length of the river is over **1000** kilometres.

这条河的长度在 **1000** 多公里以上。

breadth( = the distance from side to side )意为“宽度”,如:

The room is **10** metres in breadth.

这个房间宽 **10** 米。

44 这家食品店食品生意兴隆。