

第一章 名词

§ 1.1 名词复数形式的构成

1. 以 s、x、z、ch、sh 结尾的名词的复数形式

误 The *branches* of the trees are waving to and fro.

正: *branches*

当单数可数名词的词尾是 s、x、z、ch、sh 时, 变为复数应加 -es: ass—asses, glass—glasses, inch—inches, brush—brushes, bench—benches, branch—branches, adz—adzes, quiz—quizzes。

- a. Twelve inches makes one foot.
- b. There are many classes in the college.
- c. Foxes are cunning animals.
- d. Her work is to wash up dishes.
- e. The students have many quizzes in a term.

(1) quiz 变成复数时双写 z 再加 -es, 是一个特别的例子。

(2) 当 ch 发音为 [k] 时 则变复数时仅加 -s; monarch—monarchs, stomach—stomachs。

In old times there were many monarchs in Europe.

2. 以 o 结尾的名词的复数形式

误: *Heross* are worshipped by people everywhere even in small island.

正: *Heroes*

误: In spring, we hear *cuckooes* singing in the forest.

正: *cuckoos*

若单数名词的词尾为 o, -o 前为元音字母时加 -s, 以 -o 结尾的外来词加 -s 有的加 -s 或 -es 均可, 其中绝大部分直接加 -s 这点与传

统观点不同。

(1) 加-es 的仅是有限的几个名词: antihero, bastinado, buffalo, dingo, echo, embargo, farrago, go, gusto, hero, jingo, lingo, Negro, potato, tomato, torpedo, veto。

(2) 既可加-s, 也可加-es 的名词: cargo, halo, commando, memento, mosquito, no, tornado, tobacco, volcano, zero。

(3) 剩下的单词, 在我们学习的范围内, 均加-s: bamboo, solo, cuckoo, curio, embryo, two, disco, piano 等。

在应付各类中高级考试时, 只须掌握 (1), (2) 中的单词就行了, 注意 (1) 中单词的复数形式必须加-es。

(4) 以-o 结尾的名词变为复数时有几条规律可循:

以元音加-o 结尾的名词变为复数时一律加-s。

以-o 结尾的缩略词变为复数时一律加-s: photo (photograph), kilo (kilogram), auto (automobile) 等。

(5) buffalo 变为复数时既可加-es, 也可与单数同形。pimento 变为复数时既可加-s, 也可与单数同形。

(6) 有的以-o 结尾的单词变为复数时, 即可以加-s, 也可以把 o 变为 i。这类词有: cello (cellos, celli), concerto (concertos, concerti), divertimento (divertimentos, divertimenti), fortissimo (fortissimos, fortissimi), glissando (glissandos, glissandi), intermezzo (intermezzos, intermezzi), libretto (librettos, libretti), maestro (maestros, maestri), obbligato (obbligatos, obbligati), pianissimo (pianissimos, pianissimi), pizzicato (pizzicatos, pizzicati), potto (pottos, potti), scherzo (scherzos, scherzi), sforzando (sforzandos, sforzandi), solo (solos, soli), tempo (tempos, tempi), virtuoso (virtuosos, virtuosissimi)。

a. We have a cluster of bamboos in the garden.

b. There are many active volcanoes in Japan.

c. I like eating tomatoes, potatoes, and mangoes.

3. 以 f、fe 结尾的名词的复数形式

误: The maple *leafs* turn red in autumn.

正: *leaves*

误：I bought two dozen *golves*.

正：*golfs*

大多数以 *f* 或 *fe* 结尾的名词变为复数时 直接加 *-s* 但也有一部分须把 *f* 或 *fe* 改为 *-ves*，总结如下：

(1) 须把 *f* 或 *fe* 改为 *ves* 的共有 16 个：*behalf*, *calf*, *elf*, *half*, *knife*, *bowie knife*, *life*, *loaf*, *leaf*, *midwife*, *self*, *sheaf*, *shelf*, *thief*, *wife*, *wolf*。

(2) 既可直接加 *-s*，也可把 *f* 或 *fe* 改为 *ves* 的共 10 个，它们是 *beef*, *dwarf*, *hoof*, *handkerchief*, *oaf*, *kerchief*, *scarf*, *staff*, *turf*, *wharf*。

(3) 在我们涉及的单词范围内，其余均直接加 *-s*：*belief*, *brief*, *cliff*, *disbelief*, *disproof*, *grief*, *gulf*, *golf*, *niff*, *proof*, *relief*, *riff*, *reef*, *strife*, *tariff*, *waif*。

注意以下几点：

① *calf*, *chaff*, *cuff*, *gaff*, *muff*, *loaf*, *ruff*, *scoff*, *reef*, *relief* 等各有两个意思，其变复数方法相同。

beef 表示“不平、牢骚、诉苦、告发”时，复数形式只用 *beefs*；表示“养肥了的牛”时，*beef* 的复数形式用 *beeves*；表示“牛肉”时，*beef* 一般是不可数名词。

③ *staff* 表示“全体职员、路牌、五线谱”时，复数形式为 *staffs*；表示“棍、柄、支柱”时，复数形式为 *staves*。

- a. Two halves make up the whole.
- b. I bought two dozen handkerchiefs/handkerchieves.
- c. The mountain is abounding in cliffs
- e. I saw many beautiful scarfs in a show-window
4. 以 *y* 结尾的名词的复数形式

误：I told the children many *storys* about fairies.

正：*stories*

当单数可数名词的词尾为 *y* 时，而 *y* 前为辅音，须把 *y* 改为 *i*，再加 *-es*：*baby*—*babies*, *city*—*cities*, *fly*—*flies*, *lady*—*ladies*；当 *y* 前为元音时，直接加 *-s*：*day*—*days*, *key*—*keys*, *boy*—*boys*。

假使词尾为 *quy*，变复数时，须先把 *y* 改为 *i*，然后再加 *-es*，因为 *qu* 的发音为 [kw]：colloquy—colloquies, soliloquy—soliloquies。

a. He killed seven flies at a blow.

b. The keys are tied together.

5. 不规则变化

误：The farmer plowed his field with a yoke of *oxes*.

正：*oxen*

误 *Sheeps* are useful animals.

正 *Sheep*

(1) 有些名词从单数变为复数时，并不按普通规则加 *-s*：

child—children, foot—feet, goose—geese, louse—lice, man—men.
mouse—mice, ox—oxen, tooth—teeth, woman—women.

a. Mothers love their children.

b. Mice have sharp teeth.

c. The geese are eating grass.

(2) 名词中有些是单复数相同：fish, deer, swine, salmon, trout, corps, series, species 等的单复数形式相同。fish 还有 fishes 的复数形式，但意思不同，它指各种鱼类。

a. A shepherd tends his sheep.

b. We saw many beautiful deer in the zoological garden.

c. I caught several trout the other day.

(3) 还有一些外来语的变化，我们必须记住：

拉丁语：alumna—alumnae, alumnus—alumni, apparatus—apparatus or apparatuses, appendix—appendices or appendixes, axis—axes, bacterium—bacteria, curriculum—curricula or curriculums, datum—data, erratum—errata, focus—foci or focuses, formula—formulae or formulas, index(指数)—indices, index(索引)—indexes, memorandum—memoranda or memorandums, radius—radii or radiuses, series—series, species—species.

希腊语：analysis—analyses, basis—bases, crisis—crises, criterion—criteria or criterions, hypothesis—hypotheses, phenomenon—phenom-

ena, synopsis—synopses, thesis—theses。

③ 法语: beau—beaux or beaus, bureau—bureaux or bureaux, corps—corps。

- a. We searched the indexes in the library for the title of the book.
- b. The synopses of the plays were well written.
- c. The curriculums of that college are well adapted to the needs of society.
- d. The solar eclipse is a strange phenomenon.

6. 单复数同形的名词

误: The total labor force in the United States numbered more than one hundred million *peoples* for the first time in 1977.

正: *people*

误: *Ten Lebaneses* were killed in the air-attack.

正: *Ten Lebanese*

英语中有少数名词单复数同形, 它们主要出现在以下几个方面:

(1) 表示鱼类及其他某些动物的名词。

鱼类: fish, plaice (鲽), flounder (比目鱼), herring (鲱鱼), skate (鳐), sardine (沙丁鱼), salmon (大麻哈鱼), roach (斜齿鲃), dace (雅罗鱼), cod (鳕), mackerel (鲱鱼), halibut (大比目鱼), hake (狗鳕), haddock (黑线鳕), perch (河鲈), bass (鲈鱼), carp (鲤鱼), pike (狗鱼), trout (鳟鱼)等等。

fish表示多种鱼时加-es。试比较:

- a. There are a lot of fish in the pond. 池塘里有许多鱼。
- b. There are a lot of fishes in the pond. 池塘里有多钟鱼。

② flounder, herring, skate, sardine 可用作复数, 也可加-s表示复数, 用后者的情况更多一些。另外, packed like sardines 是习惯用语, 不可把 sardines 改为 sardine。

其他动物: sheep (羊), swine (猪), bison (野牛), deer (鹿), reindeer (驯鹿), elk (麋鹿), moose (驼鹿), grouse (松鸡), snipe (沙锥鸟), woodcock (山鹧), antelope (羚羊), buffalo (水牛), crab

(蟹), duck(鸭子)等等。duck 指“家鸭”时,其复数形式为 ducks, 指“野鸭”时,复数形式仍用 duck。

- a. These fish belong to her.
- b. The hunter shot five grouse.

(2) 某些表示人的名词。

以 -ese 结尾的表示民族的名词:Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Lebanese, Portuguese, Maltese, Burmese, Ceylonese 等等。Swiss 也是单复数同形。

其他某些表示人的名词: offspring(后代),counsel(律师),kin(家属),folk(人们),vermin(歹徒)等等。offspring 的复数有时也用 offsprings。

- a. Three Chinese and two Japanese took part in the race.
- b. He is the offspring of a genius and a ballet dancer.
- c. Are counsel ready?
- d. They were determined to wipe out the imperialists and their vermin.

(3) 某些表示单位的名词位于数词或其他表示数量的词之后,通常是单复数同形。常见的有:hundred, thousand, million, score, dozen, gross, stone, ton, brace, yoke, head 等等。

- a. The peasant killed many thousand insects with insecticide.
- b. That iron and steel plant uses 10000 ton of coal a month.

①hundred, thousand, million, billion, dozen 等表示不确切的数字或用于习语中,其复数形式均须加-s。

- a. The applications are arriving in hundreds.
- b. Thousands upon thousands of tourists visit Beijing every year.
- c. I plan to buy dozens of reference books.
- d. The engineer has done the experiment scores of times.

score 表示“成绩或分数”,stone 表示“石头”,head 表示“脑袋”时,它们的复数均须加-s。

dozen, hundred, thousand, million, billion 等词前有不定冠词、数词或 many, several 等词时,它们的词尾都不加 s,后面也不用介词,

直接修饰名词。但如后面跟的是代词，则在代词前应有 of，如 five thousand of them。前面没有数词、不定冠词等词时，一般即用复数形式表示“几”的意思，后面不能直接跟名词，而只能跟由介词 of 组成的短语。

- a. Dozens were killed in the accident.
- b. Millions of people were killed in the war.
- c. I've seen it dozens of times.
- d. Some hundreds of people live here. 几百人住在此地。
- e. Some hundred of people live here. 约一百人住在此地。

(4) 表示单位的名词 pound, foot 常有复数形式 pounds 和 feet 但有时可用单数形式代替复数形式，当它们后面有数词时，尤其如此：

- a. George is tall—he's six foot two. (six feet two inches)
- b. They have got six pound.

(5) 从汉语中音译过去的表示度量衡单位的名词都是单数和复数同形。常用的这类词有：yuan (元)，jiao (角)，fen (分)，mu (亩)，zhang (丈)，chi (尺)，cun (寸)，li (里) 等等。

I bought a pressure cooker for 48 yuan.

(6) 有些名词词尾有 -s 既表示单数 也表示复数 如 :headquarters, works, gallows, links, innings.

- a. A headquarters was established near the town.
- b. Their headquarters are in Paris.

(7) 数词加表示度量、数量、单位、时间等的名词作定语时 这些名词一律用单数形式。

- a. Let's have a five-minute rest.
- b. He sat for a two-hour examination.
- c. I spent a ten-pound note today.

(8) 其他常用的单复数同形的名词有：

① 与军事有关的：aircraft, craft, cannon, hovercraft, foot (步兵), horse (骑兵), sail (船)。

极少数来自法语的外来语：chamois, corps, precis (梗概), faux

pas (失礼、失言)

其他: chassis (车架、底架), bob (美元或先令), biceps (二头肌), series (系列), species (物种)

- a. The navy has only a fleet of thirty sail.
- b. The harbour was full of all kinds of craft.
- c. Tom had only a few bob left.
- d. There are over 200 species of fish

7. 复合名词的复数形式

误: There were many *looker-ons* on the scene of the accident.

正: *lookers-on*

(1) 一般是最后一词变为复数形式: boy-friend—boy-friends, travel agent—travel agents, greenhouse—greenhouses, maid-servant—maid-servants.

(2) 有时两部分都变为复数: man driver—men drivers, man-servant—men-servants, woman driver—women drivers.

(3) 由动词 + *er* 构成的复合名词, 其复数形为在 *er* 后加 -s: film-goer—film-goers, passer-by—passers-by, commander-in-chief—commanders-in-chief, looker-on—lookers-on, runner-up—runners-up, editor-in-chief—editors-in-chief, hanger-on—hangers-on.

(4) 主体名词变为复数: son-in-law—sons-in-law, man-of-war—men-of-war, comrade-in-arms—comrades-in-arms.

(5) 由开头字母组成的词直接加 -s: VIP—VIPs (very important persons), MP—MPs (members of parliament), UFO—UFOs (unidentified flying objects)

- a. There are two men-of-war on the sea.
- b. She has many maid-servants.
- c. A dog barked at the passers-by.
- d. In the race, Mr. Chang was the first and Mr. Wang was the runner-up.
- e. In the race, Mr. Chang was the winner, the runners-up were as follows. Mr. Wang, second place, Mr. King, third place.

man-servant 的复数形式为 men-servants。

The lord kept many men-servants in his manor house.

go-between (中间人) 和 forget-me-not (勿忘草) 虽然是复合名词, 它们的复数形式一般在词尾加 -s。

a. She made a bunch of forget-me-nots.

b. The go-betweens played him a mean trick.

hogshead (大桶) 很象复数却是单数名词, 它的复数是 hogsheads。

They bought two hogsheads of wine.

8. 名词作定语或与另一名词构成复合名词时的复数情况

(1) 名词作定语

误 The custom inspector called me over and asked me a lot of questions.

正 The customs inspector

一般说来, 名词作定语时使用单数形式, 如 a shop assistant, 但有些名词必须用复数形式 常见的有: armaments industry (兵器工业); arms sales (军火销售), arms control (军备控制), arms race/competition (军备竞赛), arms talks/negotiations (军备谈判) 注意 armshop (兵工厂) 中 arm 后不加 -s, arm 意为“手臂”时, 作定语或构成复合名词时都只可用单数形式, 如 armband (臂章), armhole (袖孔), armchair (扶手椅); ③ the customs house (海关), customs tariff (关税率), customs duties/dues (关税), customs officer (海关官员), customs inspector (海关检查员), customs entry (进口报关), customs formalities 海关手续, customs detention (海关扣留), customs inspection (海关检查), customs shed (海关仓库); ④ clothes shop (售衣店), clothes line (晒衣绳), clothes tree (衣帽架), clothes brush (洗衣刷); ⑤ a greetings card (祝贺卡), a greetings telephone (祝贺电话), a greetings telegram (贺电); ⑥ means test (财产调查), 在 mean time (标准时间), mean price (标准价) 中, mean 是形容词, 作定语; ⑦ notions counter (卖女用杂货的小店); ⑧ a savings bank (储蓄银行), a savings account (存款册), savings bond (储蓄公债) 注意 a saving grace (可取之

处)的 *saving* 是分词; ⑨某些表示疾病的词加另一名词, 如 *measles infection*, *rickets process*。

(2) 名词用于构词

误: *The townspeople are strongly against the decision made by the government.*

正: *The townspeople*

名词用于构词时, 一般用单数, 但也有用复数形式的, 常见的有: ①*bondsman* (农奴), *bondswoman* (女奴); ②*clansman* (同族男子), *clanswoman* (同族女人)但在 *clanship* (氏族关系)中, *clan* 用单数; ③*cragsman* (爬岩能手); ④*frontiersman* (拓荒者); ⑤*handsman* (击球手); ⑥*headsman* (刽子手或搬运工人)但 *head* 在下列搭配中须用单数: *head money* (人头税), *head office* (总局), *headspring* (源泉), *headwind* (逆风), *headwork* (脑力劳动), *headword* (标题); ⑦*helmsman* (舵手); ⑧*herdsman* (牧民); ⑨*huntsman* (猎人), *huntswoman* (女猎人), *huntsmanship* (打猎技术)但在 *huntball* (猎人舞会)中, *hunt* 用单数; ⑩*kinsfold* (亲戚), *kinsman* (男亲戚), *kinswoman* (女亲戚), *kinsmanship* (亲情); ⑪*marksman* (射手), *markswoman* (女射手), *marksmanship* (射击技术); ⑫*oarsman* (划船能手), *oarswoman*, *oarsmanship*; ⑬*plainsman* (平原居民)但在 *plain* 与其他名词连用时是形容词, 如 *plain clothes* (便衣), *plain dealer* (老实人), *plain text* (明码); ⑭*roundsman* (送牛奶或面包的人)但在下列搭配中 *round* 须用单数 如 *round trip* (来往旅行), *roundwood* (白杨); ⑮*seeds* 加另一名词 如 *seedsman* (播种者)但在下列搭配中, *seed* 用单数: *seed bed* (育种温床), *seed potatoes* (土豆种), *seed corn* (玉米种), *seed pearls* (珍珠种); ⑯*sidesman* (引座员)但在下列搭配中, *side* 用单数: *sideman* (伴奏者), *sidewalk* (人行道), *sideway* (小路), *sideline* (旁线), *sidestep* (侧步), *sidestreet* (小巷); ⑰*statesman* (政治家), *stateswoman*, *statesmanship* (治国之道)但在下列搭配中, *state* 用单数: *state capitalism* (国家资本主义), *state land* (公地), *state funeral* (国葬), *state policy* (国策), *state ownership* (国有制), *state document* (公文); ⑱*steersman* (司机或舵手), *steerswoman*; ⑲*townsfolk*

(市民), townspeople (市民), townsman (市民), townswoman (女市民)但在下列搭配中, town 用单数, 如 township (镇区), town council (市镇议会), town center (市中心), town meeting (镇民大会), town councilor (市镇议员), town hall (市政厅), town house (市内住所), town gas (民用煤气), town talk (街谈巷议), town girl (妓女); ⑳ tribesman (部落男人), tribeswoman, tribespeople; ㉑ woodsman (村中居民), 而 woodman 指“伐木者”, wood 用单数形式的还有: woodcut (木刻), wood cock (山鸡)。

(3) 名词既作定语, 也可用于构词

误: He became a *game master* after graduation.

正: a *games master*

有些名词在作定语或用于构词时, 常作复数形式, 常见的有:

games master (男体育教师), games mistress (女体育教师), gamesman, gamesmanship, 但在下列搭配中, game 只可用单数: game ball, game bird (猎鸟), game fowl (猎鸟), game cock (斗鸡), game fish, game laws, game licence, game room (娱乐室); guards officer (警卫官), guardsman (卫兵), 但在下列搭配中, guard 用单数: guardhouse (岗亭), guardroom (卫兵室) guardship (巡逻), guard boat (巡逻艇); ③ sales promotion (货物推销), sales talk (推销演说), sales resistance (推销阻力), sales tax (销售税), sales agency (经销处), sales department (门市部), salesman, saleswoman, salesgirl/saleslady, salesclerk, salesperson, salesmanship; ④ sports car (赛车) sports shoes (运动鞋), sports coat/jacket (运动衫), sports page (体育版), sportsman (男运动员), sportswoman, sportswriter (体育记者), sportswriting (体育新闻报道), sportsmeeting (运动会), sportsground (操场), sportscast (电台或电视中的体育新闻报道), 但有时也用 a sport shirt 表示“香港衫或运动衫”。

§ 1.2 名词单复数运用中应注意的一些问题

1. 总是用作单数的名词

误: Bring me a chalk.

正: a piece of chalk

误: He gave me many good advices.

正: many pieces of good advice

(1) 物质名词代表物质的全体, 无复数形式, 如要说到该项物质的具体多少, 须在前面加单位名词, 变复数时, 即将此单位名词改为复数, 常见的这类名词有: chalk, meat, paper, soap, bread, furniture, baggage, clothing, food, merchandise, equipment, lightning, thunder, toast, corn, jewelry, luggage, mail, music, air, smoke, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, water, oil, milk, ink, electricity, heat, darkness, sunshine, weather, chemistry, economics, mathematics, physics, dirt, dust, flour, rice, salt, sand, grass, hair.

(2) 抽象名词没有复数形式, 并且也不能把不定冠词加在它们的前面, 如要加以数的观念时, 须加 "a stroke of", "two pieces of" 等表量的短语于它们的前面, 如 a stroke of luck, two pieces of information, many pieces of advice 等, 这类常见的抽象名词有: advice, information, luck, bravery, courage, happiness, honesty, love, enjoyment, recreation, relaxation, fun, laughter, peace, ignorance, intelligence, knowledge, work, trouble.

注意以下四点:

① water, silk, ash 等物质名词用复数形式时, 则成普通名词, 如 waters (海水), silks (绸衣), ashes (骨灰、遗体).

- a. Many ships go down on the waters.
- b. She is dressed in silks.
- c. His ashes are in Westminster Abbey.

② glass, tin, copper 等物质名词也可当作普通名词, 加 s 则成复数, 试比较:

- a. He drank a glass of beer.
He filled the glasses with wine.
- b. I opened a tin of peaches.
I bought two tins of coffee.

- c. I haven't a copper in my pocket.

He gave the beggar a few coppers.

③advice 作“消息、通知、报告”解时有复数形式：

- a. We have advices to the effect that the price of copper is declining.
b. From the latest advices from Geneva, I learn that Austria will become an independent nation on May 15.

其他例子：

- a. He bought three pounds of meat.
b. Here are two cakes of soap.
c. A bed is a piece of furniture.
d. She has bought a new article of clothing.

2. 总是用作复数的名词

误：We played *billiard*.

正：*billiards*

误：Please accept my warmest *congratulation* on your graduation.

正：*congratulations*

(1) 许多由双边、多边或几个部分合成的物质名词都要用复数形式。

衣物：breeches(马裤)，knickers(灯笼裤)，shorts(短裤)，pants(短衬裤)，drawers(内裤)，clothes(衣服)，pyjamas(睡衣)，rags(破旧衣服)，duds(破衣服)，reach-me-downs(现成或穿旧的衣服)，cast-offs(不再穿的衣服)，weeds(丧服)，fleshings(肉色紧身衣)，tails(燕尾服)，habiliments(礼服)，trappings(礼服、服饰) 等等。

- a. The poor were in duds.

- b. After her husband's death, the widow was in weeds for a long time.

工具：scissors(剪刀)，glasses(眼镜)，shears(大剪刀)，pliers(钳子)，bellows(风箱)，spectacles(眼镜)，tongs(钳、夹子)，goggles(护目镜)，bifocals(双光眼镜)，contactlenses(隐形眼镜)，binoculars(望远镜)，blinderns(障眼物)，irons(铁镣)，fetters(脚镣)，shackles

(镣铐), bonds (镣铐), manacles (手铐), forceps (钳子), calipers (卡钳), tweezers (镊子), snuffers (烛剪), nail-shears 指甲剪), edging-shears (修边剪), secateurs (整枝大剪刀), dividers (圆规) compasses (两脚规), scales (天平)等等。

- a. The glasses are on the table.
- b. The pair of glasses is on the table.
- c. The pants are in the drawer.
- d. This pair of pants is bought for you.

③ 一些病名: measles (麻疹), hives (荨麻疹), rickets (佝偻病), piles (痔疮), mumps (腮腺炎), rabies 狂犬病), glanders (鼻疽病), shingles (带状疱疹), arthritis (关节炎), gripes (腹或肠痛), the bends (高空病), 等等。当这些名词作主语时, 谓语动词常用单数:

- a. Measles takes a long time to get over.
- b. Glanders is a contagious disease of horses with swellings below the jaw, and sores in the nose and throat.

某些以 -s 结尾表示球类或游戏的名词: billiards (台球戏), dominoes (西洋骨牌), darts 投镖游戏), bowls 滚木球游戏), draughts (西洋跳棋), checkers (弹子游戏), fives (球戏), skittles (九柱戏), ninepins (九柱戏), nineholes (九孔戏), musical chairs (抢座位游戏), marbles (弹子游戏), cards (牌)等等。当这些名词作主语时, 谓语动词用单数:

- a. Billiards is played by women as well as men.
- b. Dominoes is played with 28 flat oblong pieces of bone or wood.
- c. Draughts is an easier game than chess.

(2) 表示钱财及与钱财有关的名词, 常用的有: means (财产), wages (工资), savings (存款), takings (进款), earnings (赚的钱), gains (收入), gainings (利润), winnings (挣来的钱), havings (财产), finances (财源), revenues (总收入), proceeds (收入) supplies (零用钱), funds (资金), receipts (收入), returns (利润) pickings (利润), alms (救济金), damages (赔偿费), extras (额外费用), repara-

tions (赔款), reprisals (赔偿费), breakages (赔偿损失费), expenses (费用), securities (债券), gratuities (赏金), reprises (租金), stakes (赌金), arrears (欠款), arrearages (欠款), engagements (债务), liabilities (债务), consols (统一公债), incidentals (杂费), dues (应付费), assets (财产、资产), outgoings (支出), possessions (财产), temporalities (教会财产), coffers (财产、金库), prospects (将来可能得到的财产), lands (地产、田产), effects (私人所有物), belongings (所有物), traps (随身携带物), things (所有物), moneys (金额、款项), valuables (贵重物品), purse-strings (财权), haves (富人、富国), have nots (穷人、穷国), 等等。

- a. He is a man of means.
- b. I'd like to help you, but I'm momentarily out of funds.
- c. We must try our best to make receipts meet expenditures

(3) 某些表示住所、所在地、场地、范围、界限等的名词, 常用的有: quarters (住所), lodgings (住所), digs (住所), customs (海关), headquarters (司令部), movies (电影院), pictures (电影院), premises (房屋), grounds (周围场地), lists (竞技场), mews (马厩), shambles (屠宰场), limits (范围), bounds (范围), precincts (范围), confines (范围), purlieus (近郊), soundings (音域), high-seas (公海), waters (领海), head-waters (河源、源流), shallows (浅水处), depths (深处), bowels (深处), shades (黑暗处), sticks (农村), environs (郊区), outskirts (郊区), suburbs (郊区), wilds (未开发之地), ladies (女厕所), tropics (热带), battlements (城垛), eaves (屋檐), 等等。

- a. He spent his Christmas Day in his lodgings.
- b. The officers were having a meeting at the division headquarters.
- c. This is beyond the confines of the human knowledge.
- d. Is there any fish in the depths of the ocean?

(4) 表示剩余物、遗物、遗体、渣滓、屑滓等的名词, 常用的有: leavings (剩余物), bits (吃剩的东西), scrap (残羹剩饭), remnants (残余物), rinsings (残渣), grounds (渣滓), scourings (渣滓), dregs

(渣滓), lees(渣滓), tailings(尾渣), greaves(脂渣、金属渣), sweepings(垃圾), cleanings(垃圾), remains(遗体), ashes(骨灰), ruins(遗址) relics(遗址), gleanings(残遗物), filings(铁屑), chippings(片屑), parings(削下的皮), shavings(刨花), clippings(剪下物), 等等。

- a. It's not easy to wipe out the remnants of bourgeois rights.
- b. Effective measures must be taken to deal with the scourings.
- c. Those scientists were studying the gleanings for long hours of research.

(5) 表示命令、指示、吩咐、指导、准备等的名词, 常见的有: orders(命令), dictates(命令), directions(指示), instructions(指示), specifications(说明书), teachings(教导), arrangements(准备), 等等。

- a. You must obey the dictates of your own conscience.
- b. The teachings of Marx and Lenin on the state are very important
- c. Arrangements have been made to give the foreign guests a warm welcome.

arrangement 作“计划、准备”解时, 必须用复数形式, 但作“安排”解时, 可依据不同的情况用作单数可数名词或不可数名词:

- a. It is a personal arrangement.
- b. The arrangement of the furniture took us a long time.

(6) 某些表示记录、笔记、回忆录、游记等的名词, 常见的有: observations(观察记录), pages(记录), transactions(会议记录), muni-ments(记载、证书), minutes(记录), archives(档案), recollections(回忆录), reminiscences(回忆录), memoirs(回忆录), travels(游记), 等等。

- a. Professor Brown has read a lot of pages of history.
- b. At the end of his career in politics, he retired and wrote his memoirs.

(7) 某些表示环境、情景、情况、条件等的名词, 常见的有: sur-

roundings (环境), difficulties (困境), straits (困境), prospects (前景), expectations (前程、前景), circumstances (情况), matters (情况), things (情形), proceedings (进行情况), movements (活动情况), times (生活情况), conditions (情况), merits (本身情况), rights (实况、真情), terms (条件), strings (附加条件)等等。

- a. Before liberation, thousands of poor people fell into hopeless straits.
- b. He wrote an account of the proceedings of the meeting.
- c. The police think this man may be the thief they're looking for, so they're watching his movements.
- d. The enemy were under unfavourable conditions.

(8) 某些表示祝贺、祝福、祝愿、祈祷、致敬、致意、致谢、问候、吊唁等的名词,常见的有: congratulations (祝贺), wishes (祝愿), prayers (祝福), devotions (祈祷), rogations (祈祷), matins (晨祷), devoirs (致敬), thanks (致谢), regards (问候), compliments (问候), respects (问候), greetings (问候), remembrances (问候), condolences (吊唁)等等。

- a. Whatever you decide, you have my prayers.
- b. Rogations were sung in Christmas Churches.
- c. The young pioneers paid their devoirs to the revolutionary fighters.

(9) 表示喜怒哀乐等思想感情方面的名词,常见的有: sweets (快乐), raptures (狂欢), gaieties (狂欢), amenities (令人愉快之事), feelings (感情), sympathies (同情心), bowels (同情心), heartstrings (最深的感情), affections (钟爱), addresses (求爱、殷勤), sensibilities (感情), moods (心情), spirits (精神), bitters (苦难), mopes (忧郁), blues (闷闷不乐), apprehensions (忧虑), cares (忧虑), misgivings (忧虑), worries (苦恼), nerves (神经紧张), creeps (毛骨悚然的感觉), horrors (恐惧), willies (恐惧感), fidgets (坐立不安), sufferings (苦难), pains (辛劳), rigours (艰苦), labours (劳累), jumps (心惊肉跳), ills (苦难), throes (阵痛), tortures (折磨), tears (眼