

# 第 1 章

有提示词

# 1.1 名词

## Part 1 名词基础知识

### Question 1 什么是名词？

名词用来表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念的统一名称。例如：Tom, mother, teacher, water, air, book, China, Beijing, love, hope, dream 等。

### Question 2 名词有哪些分类？

名词	专用名词	人名、地名、机构名		例：China, Beijing, John, The United Nations
	普通名词	可数名词	个体名词	例：book, message, computer
			集体名词	例：family, team, class
		不可数名词	物质名词	例：air, water, paper
			抽象名词	例：knowledge, happiness, youth

注：名词分不可数名词和可数名词，不可数名词无复数形式也不用不定冠词 a/an 修饰。

### Question 3 名词一般情况下都处于什么位置？

名词的位置	例如
冠词后	a solution, the competition
形容词后	his poor performance
介词前后	a sense of achievement, in celebration of their anniversary
及物动词后	do harm to, have ability to do
代词后	explain his absence, we students should work hard.
数词后	two days, one piece of advice
名词后	woman teacher, sports meeting, book store * 名词也可作定语，表材料，性质，用途

Part 2 名词重点考点

1 名词的数

你能写出以下单词的复数形式吗？

week	photo	glass	dictionary
watch	story	tooth	city
leaf	box	child	phenomenon
shelf	beach	woman	means

 解析

weeks ( 星期 )	photos ( 照片 )	glasses ( 玻璃 )	dictionaries ( 字典 )
watches ( 手表 )	stories ( 故事 )	teeth ( 牙齿 )	cities ( 城市 )
leaves ( 树叶 )	boxes ( 盒子 )	children ( 孩子 )	phenomena ( 现象 )
shelves ( 架子 )	beaches ( 沙滩 )	women ( 女士 )	means ( 手段 )

考点 1：名词复数的一般变化规则

一般变化规则	变化规则	例
一般	直接在词尾加 -s	girl—girls ( 女孩 ), bottle—bottles ( 瓶子 ), decision—decisions ( 决定 )
以 -s,-x,-ch,-sh 结尾 的名词	词尾加 -es	class—classes ( 课堂 ), box—boxes ( 盒子 ), watch—watches ( 手表 ) 等
以 -f/-fe 结尾的名词 词尾	变 -f/-fe 为 v 加 -es	wife—wives ( 妻子 ), leaf—leaves ( 树叶 ), shelf—shelves ( 架子 ) 等
以辅音字母加 y 结 尾的名词	变 y 为 i 加 -es	family—families ( 家庭 ), celebrity—celebrities ( 名人 ), activity—activities ( 活动 ) 等
* 元音字母加 y 结 尾的名词	词尾加 -s	boy—boys ( 男孩 ), toy—toys ( 玩具 ), day—days ( 日子 ) 等
以 -o 结尾的名词	“两人两菜”词尾 加 -es, 其他都加 -s	hero—heroes ( 英雄 ), Negro—Negroes ( 黑人 ), potato—potatoes ( 土豆 ), tomato—tomatoes ( 西红柿 ), photo—photos ( 照片 )

## 考点 2: 名词复数的特殊变化规则

不规则情况	tooth—teeth ( 牙齿 ), foot—feet ( 脚 ), goose—geese ( 鹅 ), child—children ( 孩子 ), man—men ( 男人 ), woman—women ( 女人 ), mouse—mice ( 老鼠 ), phenomenon—phenomena ( 现象 ), datum—date ( 数据 ), medium—media ( 媒体 ), bacterium—bacteria ( 细菌 ) 等	
单复数同形	动物名称	fish ( 鱼 ), deer ( 鹿 ), sheep ( 羊 ), cattle ( 牛 ) 等
	以 -ese ; -ss 结尾的表示民族或国家的名词	Chinese ( 中国人 ), Japanese ( 日本人 ), Swiss ( 瑞士人 ) 等
	其他常考的以 s 结尾名词	series ( 系列 ), means ( 手段 ), species ( 物种 ), works ( 工厂 ) 等
复合名词的复数形式	第一个词变复数	daughter-in-law—daughters-in-law ( 儿媳 ), passer-by—passers-by ( 过路人 ), place of interest—places of interest ( 名胜古迹 ) 等
	最后一个词变复数	grownup—grownups ( 成年人 ), bus-stop—bus-stops ( 公交车站 ) 等
	二者皆变复数	man doctor—men doctors ( 男医生 ), woman teacher—women teachers ( 女老师 ) 等

## 考点 3: 接名词复数的限定词

### ① 接可数名词复数的数量词:

**a large number of/large numbers of** figures ( 大量的数字 )

**(a/the good/great)many (of)** companies ( 相当多的公司 )

**dozens/hundreds/thousands/millions of** questions ( 几十 / 数以百计的 / 数以千计的 / 数百万的问题 )

**few** students ( 很少的学生 ); **a few** students ( 几个学生 )

**one of** my best friends ( 我最好的朋友之一 )

### ② 既可以接可数名词又可以接不可数名词的数量词:

**some** vegetables/information ( 一些蔬菜 / 信息 )

**a lot of (lots of)** flowers/fun ( 很多花 / 乐趣 )

**plenty of** chairs/time ( 很多椅子 / 时间 )

**a quantity of/quantities of** plants/money ( 大量植物 / 金钱 )

### ③ 接可数名词复数的形容词 ( 表示种类多样 ):

**several** ways ( 几种方法 )

**various** projects ( 各种各样的项目 )

**different** reasons ( 各种原因 )

注 1: 不定冠词 a/an+ 名词单数: **a** fierce competition, **an** invitation

注 2: 接不可数名词的数量词: **a great deal of** time, **a bit of** fun, **a great amount of/large amounts of**, **much**, **(a) little**

注3：名词作主语与谓语动词的数保持一致：

Wildlife has been greatly threatened in the modern age.

Students then have an opportunity to improve their products.

There are an extremely large number of ants worldwide.

There is a good social life in the village.

### 高考小测

1. (2019 • 全国 III • 46 • ☆) When they were free from work, they invited us to local events and let us know of an interesting \_\_\_\_\_ (compete) to watch, together with the story behind it.

#### 解析

- ① 空格前是形容词 interesting, 空格后动词不定式 to do, 又因空格前有不定冠词 an, 可知空格应填单数可数名词。
- ② 提示词 compete 是动词, 可转换成名词形式: competition 或 competitor。
- ③ 本句意为让我们了解到一场有趣的比赛。所以填 competition。

2. (2015 • 全国 I • 65 • ☆) I'd skipped nearby Guilin, a dream place for tourists seeking the limestone mountain tops and dark waters of the Li River which are pictured by artists in so many Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ (painting).

#### 解析

- ① 空格前是形容词, 因此空格应填名词。
- ② 提示词 painting 是名词词性, 且前面有 many “许多”修饰, 因此空格应填其复数形式: paintings。

3. (2014 • 全国 I • 69 • ☆☆) While there are amazing stories of instant transformation, for most of us the \_\_\_\_\_ (change) are gradual and require a lot of effort and work, like cleaning up a polluted river.

#### 解析

- ① 空格前是定冠词 the, 空格后是谓语动词 are, 可知空格为主语, 应填名词词性。
- ② 空格后谓语动词 are 是复数形式, 根据主谓一致原则, 主语应填名词复数形式。
- ③ 提示词 change 是动词和名词词性, 变为复数形式: changes。

### 考点4: 不可数名词转化为可数名词

在某些情况下, 一些抽象名词和一些物质名词可以具体化为个体名词, 从而变为可数名词, 这种情况被称为抽象名词具体化。

常见抽象名词具体化情况:

抽象的特性、状态或行为变为一次、一场、一类等名词, 名词前往往有形容词修饰	a heavy rain 一场大雨 a good time 一次欢乐的时光 go for a walk 一次散步
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续表

表示某种特性、情感的人或事	a surprise 一件令人惊喜或惊讶的事 a success 一件成功的事或一个成功的人 a failure 一件失败的事或一个失败的人 a pleasure 一件快乐的事 a help 一次帮助 a must 一件必须要做的事
某些抽象名词或物质名词变为复数时, 意义发生改变	work 工作—works 作品, 工厂 manner 方式—manners 礼仪, 举止 wood 木头—woods 森林 arm 手臂—arms 武器 letter 信—letters 文学
某些物质名词变为单数时, 意义发生改变	glass 玻璃—a glass 一只玻璃杯 fish 鱼肉—a fish 一条鱼 paper 纸—a paper 一份报纸或试卷

## 2 名词的所有格

### Question 什么是格?

英文里是“Case”, 英英解释为“the form of a noun, an adjective or a pronoun in some languages, that shows its relationship to another word”表示名词、形容词或代词与另一个词的关系。分为主格(Nominative Case)、宾格(accusative)和所有格(genitive case)。

注: 名词的主格和宾格同形。

※ 名词的所有格用来表示名词的所属关系。形式为“名词+'s”(若名词以-s结尾的复数名词时, 在词尾加“'”)、“名词+of+名词”、“双重所有格”, 例如:

the girl's book 那位女孩的书

People's choice 人民的选择

her friends' money 她朋友们的钱

John and Jane's desk John 和 Jane 共用的桌子

John's and Jane's desks John 和 Jane 各自的桌子

### 考点 5: 名词 + “'s” 结构

(若名词以-s结尾的复数名词时, 在词尾加“'”)

A. 名词 + “'s”用来表示生命体的所属关系, 也可以表示两个名词之间的主谓关系或动宾关系。例如:

men's room 男盥洗室

the visitor's departure 客人的离开

the children's education 孩子们的教育

the boys' books 男孩们的书

B. 用于表示时间、距离、度量、国家、城市、组织等无生命东西的名词, 也可以加“'s”来构成所有格。例如:

three hours' delay 三小时的延误

three minutes' walk 三分钟的路程

two pounds' weight 两磅的重量

China's economy 中国的经济

Beijing's population 北京的人口

the earth's surface 地球的表面

### C. 名词所有格修饰的名词可省去

- ① 若名词所有格修饰的名词在前文出现过，为了避免重复，第二次出现的所有格后面的名词可省略。例如：John's room is bigger than Jane's. (=Jane's room)
- ② 有些所有格名词后省略名词，表示相应的场所或某人的住宅。例如：go to the doctor's 去诊所；go to the butcher's 去肉店等；at my uncle's 在我叔叔家

### 高考小测

(2021·浙江1月·58·☆☆☆) BMI is an internationally recognized measurement tool which gives an indication of whether someone is a healthy weight. It is calculated by dividing a \_\_\_\_\_ (person) weight in kg by their height in meters squared.

#### 解析

- ① 空格前是冠词，空格后是名词，因此空格应填形容词。
- ② 此空提示词 person 是名词，可以转换成形容词形式 personal 或者是名词所有格形式 person's。
- ③ 本句意为它的计算方法是用一个人的体重（公斤）除以身高（米）的平方。
- ④ personal 的含义是“your own, not belonging to or connected with anyone else”，即“私人的，与他人无关的”，而 person's 的用法类似于形容词性物主代词“his, her, their, its”，表示“一个人的”，因此空格应填 person's。

### 考点 6：“名词 + of + 名词”结构表示所属格

若名词为无生命的名词（不包含距离、时间、城市、组织或地理名词），或有生命的名词后修饰词比较长时，此时不用's形式，用 of 表示其所属关系。例如：

the title of the text 文本的标题

the name of the boy sitting behind me 坐在我身后那位男孩的名字

the emergence of new technology 新科技的出现

### 考点 7：双重所有格

在表达“John 的朋友”时，我们可以说“John's friends”，但如果要表达“John 的朋友中的一个”，我们不说“a John's friend”而说“a friend of John's (friends)”这类 of+ 名词所有格“被称为双重所有格。

双重所有格用于指人的名词，且是不确定的所有关系，即 of 前往往是“another, some, several, any, a 等”，例如：

several friends of mine 我朋友中的一些

another friend of Lucy's Lucy 朋友中的另外一个

### 3 需转换为名词词性

根据空格前后提示词,可判断空格填词是否填名词词性,此时提示词有可能是动词和形容词。动词、形容词转换为名词形式时,通常需要改变其后缀。常考的名词后缀如下。

#### 考点 8: 动词变名词

当提示词为动词时,通过改变后缀转换成名词词性。常用的动词转化为名词的后缀有: -age; -ment; -ion; -sion; -tion; -ation/-ition; -th; -ance 等。

#### 高考小测

1. (2020·全国 II·61·☆☆) Chinese New Year is a \_\_\_\_\_ (celebrate) marking the end of the winter season and the beginning of spring.

#### 解析

- ① 空格前是不定冠词 a, 空格后是非谓语 marking, 现在分词短语作定语, 可知空格应填单数可数名词。
- ② 提示词 celebrate 是动词, 转换为名词形式: celebration。
- ③ 本题考查了名词后缀 -ion。

2. (2020·新高考 II·38·☆) Also, technological know-how has become a \_\_\_\_\_ (require) for most jobs in an increasingly digital world, as the computer has become a common tool in most professions.

#### 解析

- ① 空格前是不定冠词 a, 空格后是介词 for, 可知空格应填单数可数名词。
- ② 提示词 require 是动词, 转换为其名词形式: requirement。
- ③ 本题考查了名词后缀 -ment。

3. (2013·全国 II·改错改编·☆☆) This made for the \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) in the porcelain industry.

#### 解析

- ① 空格前是定冠词 the, 空格后是介词 in, 可知空格应填名词词性。
- ② 提示词 grow 是动词, 转换为名词形式: growth。
- ③ 本题考查了名词后缀 -th。

#### 考点 9: 形容词变名词

当提示词为形容词时,通过改变后缀转换成名词词性。常用的形容词转化为名词的后缀有: -ty; -ity, -bility; -ence, -ness; -osity 等



### 📖 高考小测

1. (2020 • 全国 III • 64 • ☆☆) Filled with \_\_\_\_\_ (curious), the artist packed his bags and left.

#### ✍️ 解析

- ① 空格前是介词 with, 可知空格应填名词词性。
- ② 提示词 curious 是形容词, 转换成名词形式: curiosity。
- ③ 本题考查了名词后缀 -osity。

2. (2020 • 新高考 I • 44 • ☆☆) Historical \_\_\_\_\_ (accurate) is important but so is entertainment.

#### ✍️ 解析

- ① 空格前是形容词 historical, 空格后是系动词 is, 可知空格作主语填名词。
- ② 提示词 accurate 是形容词, 转换成名词形式: accuracy。
- ③ 本题考查了名词后缀 -cy。

3. (2022 • 全国乙 • 65 • ☆☆) As a main promoter of the International Tea Day, the birthplace of tea and the largest tea-producing country, China has a \_\_\_\_\_ (responsible) to work with other countries to promote the healthy development of the tea industry.

#### ✍️ 解析

- ① 空格前是不定冠词 a, 空格后是不定式, 因此空格应填名词。
- ② 提示词 responsible 是形容词, 转换为其名词形式: responsibility。
- ③ 本题考查了名词后缀 -ity。

## Part 3 名词题目练习

1. (2016 • 全国 II • 62 • ☆) Then, handle the most important tasks first so you'll feel a real sense of \_\_\_\_\_ (achieve).
2. (2018 • 浙江 11 月 • 64 • ☆) One study showed that \_\_\_\_\_ (woman) who drank a lot of coffee, like eight or more cups per day, while they were pregnant were more likely to have children with birth defects.
3. (2019 • 全国 I • 66 • ☆) In recent years some Inuit people in Nunavut have reported increases in bear sightings around human settlements, leading to a \_\_\_\_\_ (believe) that populations are increasing.
4. (2016 • 全国 I • 61 • ☆) Chengdu has dozens of new millionaires, Asia's biggest building, and fancy new hotels. But for tourists like me, pandas are its top \_\_\_\_\_ (attract).
5. (2021 • 全国乙 • 62 • ☆) Ecotourism often provides money for conservation and benefits the \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) of the local areas.
6. (2018 • 全国 II • 66 • ☆) This switch has decreased \_\_\_\_\_ (pollute) in the country's major lakes and reservoirs and made drinking water safer for people.

7. (2018 • 浙江 6 月 • 56 • ☆) Making Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ (dish) is seen as especially troublesome.
8. (2018 • 全国 III • 66 • ☆) I'm a \_\_\_\_\_ (science) who studies animals such as apes and monkeys.
9. (2019 • 北京 • 6 • ☆) No matter what you like to do, there is a way to get involved in various \_\_\_\_\_ (activity) on Earth Day.
10. (2022 • 全国甲 • 65 • ☆) Cao and Wu also collected garbage along the road, in order to promote environmental \_\_\_\_\_ (protect).
11. (2021 • 新高考 I • 57 • ☆) The rolling sea of clouds you see once you are at the top will remind you how tiny we \_\_\_\_\_ (human) are.
12. (2020 • 北京 • 7 • ☆) Now, lots of \_\_\_\_\_ (country) and regions are taking action to ban the sale of such bags to stop people using them.
13. (2020 • 新高考 II • 39 • ☆) Also, technological know-how has become a requirement for most jobs in an increasingly digital world, as the computer has become a common tool in most \_\_\_\_\_ (profession).
14. (2021 • 全国乙 • 69 • ☆) \_\_\_\_\_ (activity) there range from whale watching to hiking (远足) and accommodations aim to have a low impact on the natural environment.
15. (2016 • 浙江 10 月 • 65 • ☆) Magically, that show remains the Great Jason's best \_\_\_\_\_ (perform) to this day.
16. (2022 • 新高考 II • 64 • ☆) "He saved my \_\_\_\_\_ (son) life," said Mrs. Brown. "I don't know how to thank him." "I just didn't want the boy to be hurt," said Henry.
17. (2015 • 全国 II • 63 • ☆) In addition to their simple beauty, what makes the adobe dwellings admirable is their \_\_\_\_\_ (able) to "air condition" a house without using electric equipment.
18. (2020 • 浙江 7 月 • 62 • ☆) Later, they learned to work with the \_\_\_\_\_ (season), planting at the right time and, in dry areas, making use of annual floods to irrigate (灌溉) their fields.
19. (2016 • 全国 III • 48 • ☆) Some people think that the great Chinese scholar Confucius, who lived from roughly 551 to 479 B.C., influenced the \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) of chopsticks.
20. (2020 • 浙江 1 月 • 58 • ☆) For Japan, the \_\_\_\_\_ (number) are more striking—22 in 1950, 46 today and 53 in 2050.
21. (2017 • 浙江 6 月 • 56 • ☆) Last October, while tending her garden in Mora, Sweden, Lena Pahlsson pulled out a handful of small \_\_\_\_\_ (carrot) and was about to throw them away.
22. (2016 • 四川 • 65 • ☆) Any smell might attract natural \_\_\_\_\_ (enemy) that would try to eat the little panda.
23. (2023 • 精华模拟题 • ☆) Later, after Chinese dumpling \_\_\_\_\_ (variety) were introduced to more countries, English speakers began calling them dumplings.
24. (2022 • 精华模拟题 • ☆) Just like in the TV series Emily in Paris, it contains more than a grain of \_\_\_\_\_ (true) between these two countries.
25. (2023 • 精华模拟题 • ☆) To ensure that the two pandas start their new lives smoothly, both sides have made full \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare).