JACKYANGMAO MAKEITSTANDOUT

(放弃)

名词

Jack M.

JACKYANGMIAO MAKEITSTANDOUT

JACKYANGWIAO MAKEITSTANDOUT

JACKYANGMIAO

MAKE IT STAND OUT

JACKYANGMAO MAKE IT STAND OUT

- 普通名词
 - 不可数名词
 - 3、具体名词 、抽象名词

JACKYANGMIAO MAKEITSTANDOUT

JACKYANGMAO MAKE IT STAND OUT





1、名词分类

专有名词、普通名词

专有名词(大多数是不可数名词,在某些情况下可以复数使用,或者转换 为普通名词,单数/复数使用):人名、地名、国家、组织、单位、大型活 动、著名事件等(首字母大写、如果缩写全部字母大写)

单位: Department of Education 人名: Jack

地名: Beijing 大型活动: Midi Festival

国家:China 著名事件: Discovery of America 组织: FBI

普通名词:专业名词以外的名词

1、名词分类

专有名词复数使用,专业名词转换普通名词 are two Jacks in our class

There are two Jacks in our class 我们班有两个杰克

Millions of Lei Fengs have emerged in China 中国出现了数百万的活雷锋

Hey, Tom, have a Mrs. Carl is waiting for you 嘿,汤姆,有一位卡尔夫人正在等你

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1、名词分类

可数名词、不可数名词

可数名词(单数复数都可以,可以加数词计算) apple、egg、boy、tree、family、class、police、team等 等

不可数名词(只能单数,不可以加数词计算) water、fire、、time、hope、knowledge、intelligence等等。 JACK ANG MAO

1、名词分类

具体名词、抽象名词

具体名词(看得见摸得着,可数不可数都有) man、Beijing、book、car、water、fire等等

抽象名词(无形的各种事物,大多数是不可数) time、hope、knowledge、love、anger等等

JACK ANG TIPO OUT





JACKY AND OUT

1、名词分类

名词使用注意

可数名词能计数 可数名词能加不定冠词(a/an)和数词(one、two) 可数名词可以加定冠词(the)

不可数名词不能计数 不可数名词不能加不定冠词(a/an)和数词(one、two) 不可数名词可以加定冠词(the) JACKY ANG MAD OUT

volcano-volcanos/volcanoes

2、名词单复数变化

规则变化的名词

	70. 07,
大部分名词,直接加s————————————————————————————————————	day-days
以o, s, x, ch, sh结尾,加es————————————————————————————————————	hero-heroes
辅音+y,变y为i加es————	city-cities
元音+y,加s—————————	boy-boys
f或者fe结尾,变f为v加es————	half-halves
直接加s	roof-roofs
ch结尾发/k/,直接加s	roof-roofs stomach-stomachs
辅音+oo结尾加s————	bamboo-bamboos
·辅音+o,加es	echo-echoes
volcano, mango, banjo, grotto, halo, archipelago加es和s都可以	

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2、名词单复数变化

不规则变化的名词 man-men

man-men woman-women goose-geese foot-feet tooth-teeth child-children mouse-mice fish-fish sheep-sheep deer-deer

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JACK ANGTO OUT

2、名词单复数变化

一直是复数的名词

scissors剪列 tweezers镊子 glasses眼镜 congratulations祝贺 clothes衣服 trousers裤子 amends赔偿 shenanigans恶作剧 cahoots同伙 smithereens碎片

JACK ANGTING OUT



JACK ANG. JANO OUT

2、名词单复数变化

复合名词的变化

不可数名词结尾,无复数形式 homework, newspaper, greenhouse

man或woman做前缀,前后都要复数man actor-men actors

两个名词,后面变复数 boy friend-boy friends

可数名词+介词(短语),前面名词复数 sister in law- sisters in law

动词/过去分词+副词,加s stand by-stand bys







3、名词所有格

s所有格,中英语序一样

单数名词/复数名词非s结尾,后加's,单数名词s结尾,后加's Jack's (杰克的)
The boss's car (老板的车)

复数名词s结尾,后加['] Boys'(男孩的)

用and连接并列名词时候表示各自的所有关系,分别加's,共同所有关系,只在最后一个名词加's Tom's and Jack's rooms(汤姆的房间和杰克的房间)
Tom and Jack's room(汤姆和杰克的房间)

JACK ANG , NAO

3、名词所有格

s所有格,其他常见用法

日程时间后 3 days' holiday(3天的假期)

国家城市后 Beijing's policy(北京的政策)

地方机构后
The airport's service guide (机场的服务指南)

各种单位后面 100 kilogram's weight (100千克的重量)

天体后面 The Jupiter's aura(木星的光环)







3、名词所有格

of所有格,

修饰前面的名词,表两个名词之间的所属关系
The content of the book=The book's content 这本书的内容









3、名词所有格

's+of双重所有格

of+名词's所有格。
This is a photo of my cat's 这是我猫的照片

of+名词性物主代词 He is a friend of mine 他是我的朋友









4、名词主谓一致

什么是主谓一致

主语的单复数和谓语的单复数要保证一致

I(单数)am(单数) student 我是学生

They (复数) are (复数) students 他们是学生

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4、名词主谓一致 机构、书名等专有名词的复数形式看作整体,谓语用单数

The United States was founded in 1776 美国建立于1776年

Three Kingdoms" is a good story 三国演义是个好故事

4、名词主谓一致

many a...或more than one+名词做主语,谓语用单数

Many a man is smoking 很多男人在抽烟

More than one man is smoking 不止一个男人在抽烟



JACKY ANG THE TOTAL OUT

4、名词主谓一致

one and a half+复数名词做志语,谓语用单数

One and a half watermelons is in the fridge 冰箱里有一个半西瓜

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4、名词主谓一致

谓语用单数

距离等各种单位看作整体, Two dollars is no big deal 两美元没什么大不了

Four miles is not a long way 四英里的路不远

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4、名词主谓一致

加減乘除运算中,谓语用单数 Five times five is twenty-five 5乘5是25

> One plus one is two 1加1是2

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4、名词主谓一致

Each student in the classroom 每个学生都在教室里

Someone student is in the classroom 某个学生在教室里

JACK ANG TO OUT

4、名词主谓一致

one+of+复数名词结构中的 谓语用单数

One of the students in our school is from the United States 我们学校有一名来自美国的学生

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4、名词主谓一致

含有集体概念的名词,根据上下文判断,整体概念谓语用单数,个体概念谓语用复数

The family was in a poor way 这个家庭生活贫困(整体概念,这个家庭)

The family goes to the movies together 这家人一起去看电影(个体概念,这个家的人)

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4、名词主谓一致

单复数形式一样的名词作主语,根据上下文判断,谓语用单数还是复数 A fish was back in the water

·条鱼回到了水中

Some fish are still alive 有些鱼还活着

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4、名词主谓一致

a number of+可数名词复数作主语,泛指许多不一定多少,谓语用复数 the number of+可数名词复数作主语、特指数量是多少,谓语用单数

A number of scientists are single 许多科学家都是单身

The number of scientists in the lab is five 实验室里的科学家人数是五人

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JACK ANGTIAND OUT

4、名词主谓一致

- 1、and或者both...and..连接两个单数名词做主语,代表复数的概念,大多数情况谓语用复数
- 2、and连接两个单数词,指同一人同一事物或同一概念,两个名词共用一个冠词,谓语动词用单数
- 3、and连接两个单数词,主语前有every,each,ngymany a修饰时,谓语用单数
 - 1、He and his families are at the funeral 他和他的家人在参加葬礼
 - 1、Both China and the United States are big countries 中国和美国都是大国
 - 2、The Youtuber and traveler is his friend 这位旅行家兼YouTube视频博主是他的朋友
 - 3、Each day and night is busy 每天都从早忙到晚

JACKY ANG TIPO OUT



JACKY ANG. TO OUT

4、名词主谓一致

a/an+单数名词+or two做主语,谓语用单数one or two+复数名词做主语,谓语用复数

An apple or two is not enough 一两个苹果是不够的

One or two apples are not enough —两个苹果是不够的

JACK ANG TIME OUT

JACKY ANG. OUT

4、名词主谓一致

me of, plenty of, a lot of, lots of, most of, the rest of, all of, half of, part of,分数/百分百+of+名词短语,作主语,谓语动词与实后的名词,保持单复数

Most of the ident was gone 大多数学生都走了

Most of the students were gone 大多数学生都走了

JACKY AND OUT

4、名词主谓一致

JACK JACK

few, many, several, all, some后面加名词做主语谓语用复数。

The few words are difficult 这几句话好难

JACKY ANG, MADOUT





4、名词主谓一致

就近原则(距离谓语近的名词,决定谓语单复数) There be/Here

There is one computer and two phones 那有一台电脑和两台手机

There are two computers and one phone 那有两台电脑和一台手机

Here is one apple and two bananas 这有一个苹果和两个香蕉

Here are two apples and one banana 这有两个苹果和一个香蕉





JACKIANG OUT

4、名词主谓一致

就近原则(距离谓语近的名词,决定谓语单复数)
or, either...or...(二选一),neither...nor...(两个都不选,选另外一个),not only...but...(also)(不仅

His friends or he was dead (他的朋友们或者他已经死了)
He or his friends were dead (他或者他的朋友们已经死了)
Either my brothers or mother is going to the garden (我弟弟或者妈妈要去花园)
Either mother or my brothers are going to the garden (妈妈或者我弟弟要去花园)
Neither two apples nor one banana is vegetable (两个苹果和一个香蕉都不是蔬菜)
Neither one apple nor two bananas are vegetables (一个苹果和两个香蕉都不是蔬菜)
Not only my friends but also my girlfriend was wrong (不仅是我朋友我女朋友也错了)
Not only my girlfriend but also my friends were wrong (不仅是我女朋友我朋友也错了)

JACKIANG, JACOUT

4、名词主谓一致

就远原则(距离谓语远的名词,决定谓语单复数)

四除(but, except, besides, in addition to) 五和《with, along with, together with, combined with, as well as)包括(including)而不是(rather than, instead of)

Peter, but his roommates, is friendly.(皮特人很好,除了他室友)

Peter, except his roommates, is friendly. (皮特人很好,除了他室友)

Peter, besides his roommates, is friendly. (皮特人很好,除了他室友)

Peter, in addition to his roommates, is friendly. (皮特人很好,除了他室友)

Peter, with his roommates, is friendly. (皮特和他室友人都很好)

Peter, along with his roommates, is friendly. (皮特和他室友人都很好)

Peter, together with his roommates, is friendly. (皮特和他室友人都很好)

Peter, combined with his roommates, is friendly. (皮特和他室友人都很好)

Peter, as well as his roommates, is friendly. (皮特和他室友人都很好)

Peter, including his roommates, <mark>is</mark> friendly. (皮特人很好,包括他室友也很好)

, rather than his roommates, is friendly. (皮特人很好而不是他室友)

Peter, instead of his roommates, is friendly. (皮特人很好而不是他室友)

专有名词(大多数是不可数名词,在某些情况下可以复数使用,或者转换为普通名词,单数/复数使用): 人名、地名、国家、组织、单位、大型活动、著名事件等(首字母大写、如果缩写全部字母大写)

专有名词复数使用,专业名词转换普通名词

普通名词: 专业名词以外的名词

看得见摸得着, 可数不可数都有

无形的各种事物, 大多数是不可数

名词分类

专业名词与普通名词

可数名词与不可数名词

具体名词与抽象名词

可数名词单数复数都可以,可以加数词计算

可数名词能加不定冠词 (a/an) 和数词 (one、two)

可数名词可以加定冠词 (the)

不可数名词只能单数, 不可以加数词计算

不可数名词不能加不定冠词 (a/an) 和数词 (one、two)

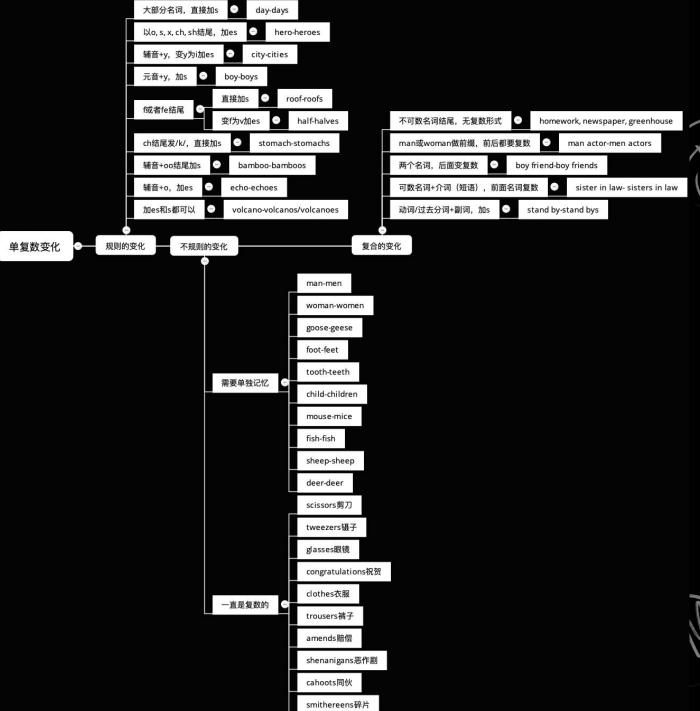
不可数名词可以加定冠词 (the)





JACKY ANG TIAND OUT

JACK ANG MAO

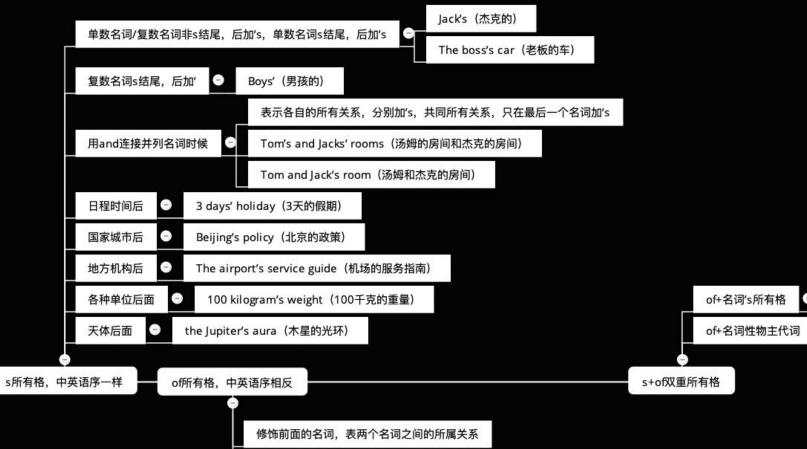


JACKIANG MAC

JACKY ANGTIANO OUT

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MANG MAO



The content of the book=The books content (这本书的内容)

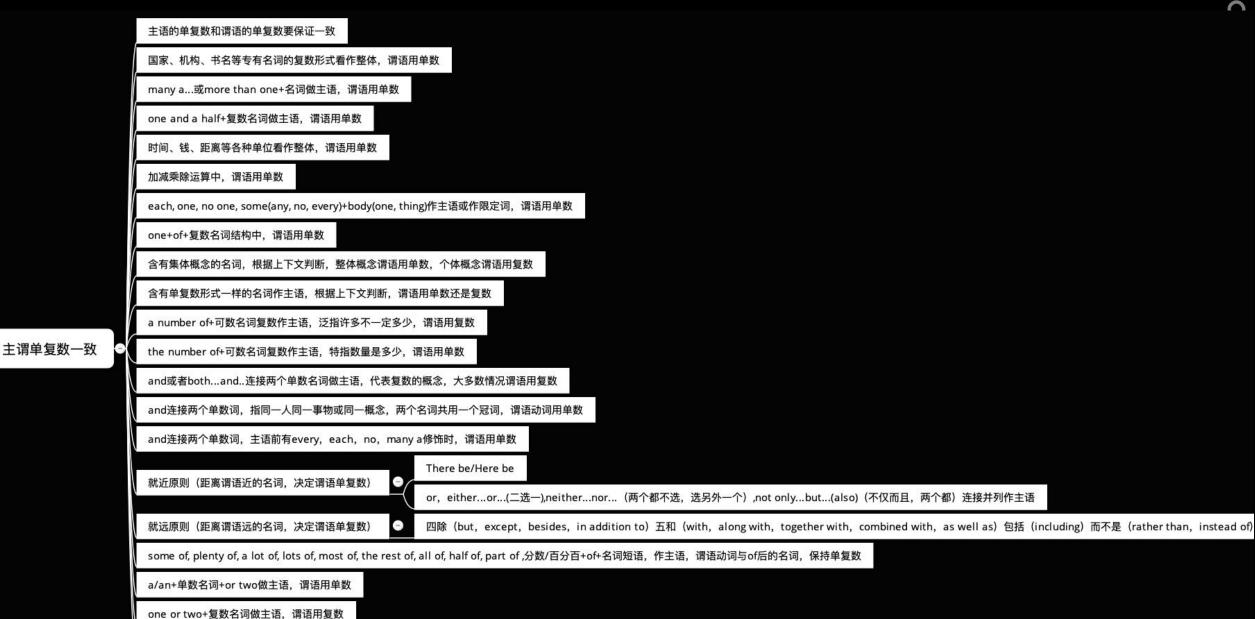
The state of the s

This is a photo of my cat's (这是我猫的照片)

he is a friend of mine (他是我的朋友)

JACK LAS.

名词所有格



few, many, several, all, some后面加名词做主语,谓语用复数

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