

专题一 名词、主谓一致和冠词

名词：重点知识归纳

一、名词的分类及相互转换

(一) 分类

专有名词	普通名词			
国名地名人名， 团体机构名称	可数名词		不可数名词	
	个体名词	集体名词	抽象名词	物质名词

(二) 转换

个体名词与抽象名词的相互转换

抽象化(抽象名词，不可数名词)	个体名词(可数)
in flower 开花	a flower 一朵花儿
youth 青春	a youth 年轻人
success 成功	a success 成功的人或事

物质名词与个体名词的相互转换

物质名词(不可数)	具体化(个体名词，可数名词)
iron 铁	an iron 熨斗
glass 玻璃	a glass 玻璃杯
chicken 鸡肉	a chicken 小鸡

抽象名词与个体名词的转换

抽象名词(不可数)	具体化(个体名词，可数名词)
in surprise 惊讶地	a surprise 一件令人惊讶的事
win success 获得成功	a success 一个(件)成功的人(事)
win honor 赢得荣誉	an honor 一个(件)引以为荣的人(事)
Failure is the mother of success. 失败是成功之母.	a failure 一个(件)失败的人(事)
have pity on sb. 怜悯某人	a pity 可惜的事情
with pleasure 乐意	a pleasure 乐事

三名词的数

可数名词有单数和复数的变化，而单复数的变化又分为规则变化和不规则变化两种。

分 类	变化方法	举 例
规 则 变 化	单数名词词尾直接加-s	boy — boys pen — pens
	以 s , x , ch, sh 结尾的单词一般加-es	glass—glasses box—boxes watch—watches brush—brushes 特例: stomach — stomachs
	以“辅音字母+y”结尾的变“y”为“i”再加“-es”	baby—babies lady —ladies 注意: penny 的两种复数形式含义有所不同: pence (便士的钱数) pennies(便士的枚数)
	以“o”结尾的多数加-s	radios zoos photos pianos kilos tobaccos 而下列名词的复数却要加-es: tomato — tomatoes potato — potatoes hero — heroes
	以“f”或“fe”结尾的名词复数形式变“f”或“fe”为“v”，之后再加-es	wife—wives self — selves 特例: handkerchief—handkerchiefs gulf—gulfs belief—beliefs
不 规 则 变 化	改变名词中的元音字母或其他形式	man-men woman-women foot-feet goose-geese mouse-mice 特例: child-children
	单复数相同	sheep deer means (方法) works (作品、工厂、著作)
	合成名词变成复数的情况: ●将主体名词变为复数 ●无主体名词时将最后一部分变为复数 ●将两部分都变为复数	●sons-in-law lookers-on passers-by story-tellers boyfriends ●grown-ups housewives stopwatches ●women singers men servants

三、名词的所有格

名词的所有格的构成方法	
分类	举例
名词的所有格一般用于有生命的名词，如果该名词为单数，在词尾上加上“’s”，即构成其所有格。	Tom’s bike 汤姆的自行车
以“s”结尾的专有名词，在词尾可加“’s”或“’”	Engles’s 或(Engles’) works 恩格斯的著作
以 s 结尾的复数名词，在词尾加“’”构成其所有格	a works’ school 建筑工程学校
不以 s 结尾的复数名词，在词尾加“’s”构成其所有格	Women’s Day 妇女节
复合名词在末一个词的词尾上加“’s”构成其所有格	the editor-in-chief’s office 总编辑室
名词的所有格特殊用法	
分类	举例
如果一个事物为两个人所有，在后一个名词的词尾加“’s”如果不是共有，在两个名词的词尾都要加“’s”	Tom and Mike’s room. 汤姆和麦克的房间。（共有） Tom’s and Mike’s books. 汤姆的书和麦克的书。（不共有）
表示店铺或某人的家时，常在名词所有格之后省去 shop; house 或 home 等词	the tailor’s 成衣店 the barber’s 理发店 at my aunt’s 在我姑姑家
表示无生命的名词，一般用 of 短语来表示所有关系，该短语位于其修饰的名词之后	the teachers of our school. 但表示时间、距离、国家、城市的无生命名词，可以在词尾加“’s”或“’”表示所有格。 today’s papers ten minutes’ walk. 拟人代名词的所有格用“’s” Nature’s works 大自然的杰作 Heaven’s will 天意 Fortune’s favorite 幸运的宠儿
表示有生命的名词也可以用 of 短语表示所有关系，而且当该名词带有较长的定语时，就只能用 of 短语来表示所有关系	the teacher of the boys who are playing football on the playground

of 短语+所有格的用法：在表示所属物的名词前如有不定冠词、数词、不定代词或指示代词时，常用 of 短语+所有格这一结构表示所属关系	an old friend of my uncle's
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主谓一致重点知识归纳

规则	情 况
语 法	以单数名词或代词动词不定式短语，动名词短语或从句作主语时，谓语动词一般用单数形式；主语为复数时，谓语动词用复数形式。 His father is working on the farm. To study English well is not easy. Reading in the sun is bad for your eyes. What he said is very important for us all.
	由 what 引导的主语从句，后面的谓语动词多数情况用单数形式，但若表语是复数或 what 从句是一个带有复数意义的并列结构时，主句的谓语动词用复数形式。 What I bought were three English books.
一 致	由连接词 and 或 both...and 连接起来的主语后面，要用复数形式的谓语动词。但若所连接的两个词是指同一个人或物时，它后面的谓语就用单数形式。由 and 连接的并列单数主语前如果分别有 no, each, every 或 more than a (an)/one, many a (an) 修饰时，其谓语动词要用单数形式。either, neither, each, every 或 no+单数名词和由 some, any no, every 构成的复合不定代词，都作单数看待。 Lucy and Lily are twins. The writer and artist has come. Every student and every teacher is in the classroom. Many a boy and many a girl likes it. No boy and no girl likes it. Each of us has a new book. Is everyone here today? Somebody is speaking in class.
	Everything around us is matter
原 则	在定语从句里，关系代词 that, who, which 等作主语时，其谓语动词的数应与句中先行词的数一致。 He is one of my friends who are working hard. He is the (only) one of my friends who is working hard.

	在强调句型中应与被强调部分一致 It is <u>I</u> who <u>am</u> going to the cinema tonight. It is <u>we</u> who <u>are</u> going to the cinema tonight.
	如果集体名词指的是整个集体，它的谓语动词用单数形式； 如果它指的集体的成员，其谓语动词用复数形式 The police are looking for the lost child. The cattle are eating grass in the field. His family has moved to the south .(他的一家) His family are watching TV. (他的家人) Class four is on the third floor. (四班) Class Four are unable to agree upon a monitor. (四班的学生)
	由 alot of/lots of/ plenty of/ aheap of/ heaps of/ the rest of/the majority of+ 名词构成的短语以及由分数或百分数+名词构成的短语作主语时，其谓语动词的数要根据短语中后面名词的数而定。 There are a lot of people in the classroom. Three-fourths of the surface of the earth is sea. 50 percent of the students in our class are girls. 此外，还有 a number of+复数名词有类似的用法（用复数），但 the number of+复数名词的数就得依 number 而定（用单数）。 A number of students have gone to the farm to help the farmer pick apples. The number of pages in this book is three hundred.
	在倒装句中，谓语动词的数应与其后的主语一致 There comes the bus. On the wall are many pictures. Such is the result. Such are the facts. Between the two hills stands a monument.
逻辑辑意	What, who, which, any, more, all 等代词可以是单数，也可是复数，主要靠意思来决定。 Which is your bag? Which are your bags? Are any of you good at English? Has any of you got a pen? All can be done has been done. All is going well. All have been taken out. All have gone to Beijing.

主语后面跟有 with, together with, except, but, like, as well as, no less than, rather than, more than, besides, along with, including, in addition to 等引起的短语, 谓语动词要跟主语一致, 即就远一致。 Mr. Green, together with his wife and children, has come to China. A woman with a baby was on the bus. Nobody but Jim and Mike was on the playground. She, like you and Tom, is very tall. The girls as well as the boy have learned to speak Japanese. No one except my teachers knows anything about it.
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名词考点聚焦

名词是英语的主要词汇之一, 也是历年高考的重要考点。综合近几年高考对名词的考查, 单项填空题中, 每年都出现 1—2 道题。此外, 在阅读理解和完形填空中, 名词的一词多义、熟词新意也经常涉及。因此, 在备考中一定要结合具体的语境去感悟、理解名词的辨析、名词的一词多义以及名词的习惯用法等。

考点1名词的数(可数与不可数以及它们之间的转化),

- ① We always keep _____ spare paper, in case we run out.
- A. too much B. a number of C. plenty of D. a good many
- ② The young dancers looked so charming in their beautiful clothes that we took _____ pictures of them.
- A. many of B. masses of C. the number of D. a large amount of

考点2名词的辨析:

一是考查语义方面的辨析: 主要考查某些多义词在特定上下文中的引申含义, 以及准确辨别一些同义、近义词在特定语境中的差异的能力。

- ① Most air pollution is caused by the burning of _____ like coal, gas and oil.
- A. fuels B. articles C. goods D. products
- ② To save some of the human languages before they are forgotten, the students in our school started a discussion “Save Our _____”.
- A. Sky B. Life C. Arts D. Voices
- ③ —Shall we go out for a walk?
- Sorry. This is not the right _____ to invite me. I am too tired to walk.

A. moment B. situation C. place D. chance

④The top leaders of the two countries are holding talks in a friendly_____.

A. atmosphere B. state C. situation D. phenomenon

⑤What's the_____of having a public open space where you can'teat, drink or even simply hangout for a while?

二是考查搭配方面的辨析：主要考查固定句型中的名词、名词与动词的搭配以及名词与介词的搭配等。

①The young manmade a _____to his parents that he would try to earn his own living after graduation.

A. prediction B. promise C. plan D. contribution

②I bought adress for only 2010 dollars in a sale; it was a real_____.

A. exchange B. bargain C. trade D. business

③It is no_____arguing with Bill because he will never change his mind.

A. use B. help C. time D. way

④I have read the material several times but it doesn't make any _____ tome.

A. meaning B. importance C. sense D. significance

⑤Don't leave matches or cigarettes on the table within _____ of little children.

A. hand B. reach C. space D. distance

主谓一致考点聚焦

考点1语法一致

◆动词不定式、动名词以及名词性从句作主语时的主谓一致

Most of what has been said about the Smiths _____also true of the Johnsons.

A. are B. is C. being D. to be

◆one, either, neither, each 等+of+复数名词或代词作主语时的主谓一致

—Each of the students, working hard at his or her lessons, _____ to go to university.

—So do I.

A. hope B. hopes C. hoping D. hoped

◆由and 连接并列主语时的主谓一致

①—Did you goto the show last night?

—Yeah. Every boy and girl in the area _____ invited.

A. were B. have been C. has been D. was

② A poet and artist _____ coming to speak to us about Chinese literature and painting tomorrow afternoon.

A. is B. are C. was D. were

◆定语从句中的主谓一致

He is the only one of the students who _____ a winner of scholarship for three years.

A. is B. are C. have been D. has been

◆quantities of+名词作主语时的主谓一致

With more forests being destroyed, huge quantities of good earth _____ each year.

A. is washing away B. is being washed away
C. are washing away D. are being washed away

◆the number of 与 a number of 的区别

① As you can see, the number of cars on our roads _____ rising these days.

A. was keeping B. keep C. keeps D. were keeping

② Nowadays, a large number of women, especially those from the countryside, _____ in the clothing industry.

A. is working B. works C. work D. worked

◆分数、百分数作主语时的主谓一致

① The company had about 20 notebook computers but only one-third _____ used regularly. Now we have 60 working all day long.

A. is B. are C. was D. were

【答案】

② _____ of the land in that district _____ covered with trees and grass.

A. Two fifth; is B. Two fifth; are C. Two fifths; is D. Two fifths; are

◆倒装句中的主谓一致

① At the foot of the mountain _____.

A. a village lie B. lies a village C. does a village lie D. lying a village

② On top of the books _____ the photo album you're looking for.

A. is B. are C. has D. have

考点2逻辑意义一致

◆表示抽象概念的名词或词组作主语时的主谓一致

A survey of the opinions of experts _____ that three hours of outdoor exercise a week _____ good for one's health.

- A. show; are B. shows; is C. show; is D. shows; are

◆一些单复数形式相同的名词如作主语时的主谓一致

Every possible means _____ to prevent the pollution, but the sky is still not clear.

- A. is used B. are used C. has been used D. have been used

考点3就近/远一致

◆由连词“or, either...or..., neither...nor..., not only...but also..., whether...or...”等连接并列主语时的主谓一致（遵循就近一致原则）

Either you or the headmaster _____ the prizes to those gifted students at the meeting.

- A. is handing out B. are to hand out C. are handing out D. is to hand out

◆主语后有“as well as, no less than, with, along with, together with, rather than, but, except, including”等短语作插入语时的主谓一致（遵循就远一致原则），即跟它们前面的主语一致。

① We live day by day, but in the great things, the time of days and weeks _____ so small that a day is unimportant.

- A. is B. are C. has been D. have been

② The father as well as his three children _____ skating on the frozen river every Sunday afternoon in winter.

- A. is going B. go C. goes D. are going

基础演练

1. When I was a child, my parents often taught me how to deal with dangerous _____.

- A. organizations B. situations C. regulations D. positions

2. It is said that the police have offered a large _____ for information leading to the robber's arrest.

- A. award B. prize C. reward D. welfare

3. The young man acted strangely during the interview. He made a bad _____ on the employer.

- A. impression B. expression C. experience D. opinion

4. Surely you can find the museum, for it is within easy _____ of your hotel.

- A. walk B. reach C. distance D. space

5. Each of us is likely to develop a personal _____ for certain types of entertainment.
A. comparison B. possession C. preference D. advantage
6. Much to the _____ of the worried parents, their son finally came back safe and sound.
A. relief B. regret C. anger D. disappointment
7. Apart from his monthly salary as a sales manager, he also gets a travel _____ that covers hotel bills.
A. insurance B. circumstance C. allowance D. competence
8. Jack is not very decisive, and he always finds himself in a _____ as if he doesn't know what he really wants to.
A. fantasy B. contradiction C. dilemma D. conflict
9. A hot cup of tea on such a cold night was a real _____ to me.
A. respect B. moment C. comfort D. fortune
10. In order to put an end to poverty, the World Bank has switched its _____ to providing technical assistance and long-term loans to developing countries.
A. concern B. process C. struggle D. focus
11. —Mr. Anderson is popular with his students, for he is kind, strict and knowledgeable.
—No wonder he has such a good _____.
A. expectation B. contribution C. reputation D. regulation
12. There's no doubt that the past years have seen _____ of the progress in economy of the country, as more and more people moved into new houses.
A. impressions B. views C. signs D. features
13. Courageous people think quickly and act without _____.
A. anxiety B. consideration C. delay D. intention
14. —I really admire the people full of _____. I'm always tired.
—You'd better take more exercise.
A. power B. strength C. force D. energy

15. The event not only promoted _____ of world hunger, but also raised a lot of money to help starving people.
- A. information B. knowledge C. instruction D. awareness
16. It's really a _____ for a teenager to study abroad after high school.
- A. challenge B. puzzle C. failure D. disadvantage
17. This restaurant has become popular for its wide _____ of foods that suit all tastes and pockets.
- A. range B. circle C. area D. division
18. In a natural disaster, minutes and even seconds of warning can make the _____ between life and death.
- A. division B. difference C. separation D. sense
19. AIDS control and prevention is a _____ to China as well as the whole world.
- A. surprise B. challenge C. reaction D. threat
20. So far, I haven't adapted to the fast _____ of the life in Toronto.
- A. step B. style C. pace D. manner
21. Rose is Mr. Smith's secretary, so she has _____ to all his business e-mails.
- A. power B. account C. way D. access
- 22.—Would you like this gold necklace, Madam?
—It's beautiful, but out of my price _____.
- A. control B. reach C. aim D. range
23. The local government provided _____ for the homeless soon after the flood.
- A. possessions B. accommodations C. souvenirs D. groceries
24. Any help from you will be greatly appreciated. Please give me a reply at your earliest _____.
- A. convenience B. consideration C. interruption D. imagination
25. Is it he or you _____ in charge of the job and supposed to complete it punctually?
- A. who is B. that is C. who are D. whom are
26. The family as well as their dog _____ on the roof by the flood.
- A. was trapped B. trapped C. were trapped D. trapping
27. Britain _____ many other industrialized countries, _____ major changes over the last 100 years.
- A. together with; have experienced B. as well as; have experienced
C. in common with; has experienced D. instead of; has experienced

28. Some necessary equipment as well as food and clothes _____ sent to the disaster-hit area since the powerful earthquake occurred.
- A. has been B. have been C. is being D. are being
29. All possible means _____, but we can't persuade him to change his mind.
- A. has tried B. has been tried C. have tried D. have been tried
30. What the remote areas need _____ education to children and what the children need _____ good textbooks at the moment.
- A. is; are B. are; is C. was; were D. were; was

冠词：重点知识归纳

冠词分为不定冠词 (a, an)，定冠词 (the)，和零冠词。

(一) 不定冠词的用法

1	指一类人或事，相当于 a kind of	A plane is a machine that can fly.
2	第一次提及某人某物，非特指	A boy is waiting for you. 有个男孩在等你。
3	表示“每一”相当于 every, one	We study eight hours a day.
4	表示“相同”相当于 the same	We are nearly of an age.
5	用于人名前，表示不认识此人或与某人有类似性质的人或事	—Hello, could I speak to Mr. Smith? —Sorry, wrong number. There isn't _____ Mr. Smith here. A. 不填 B. a C. the D. one That boy is rather a Lei Feng. (活雷锋)
6	用于固定词组中	a couple of, a bit, once upon a time, in a hurry, have a walk, many a time, a waste of, in a mess
7	用于 quite, rather, many, half, what, such 之后	This room is rather a big one.
8	用于 so(as, too, how)+形容词之后	She is as clever a girl as you can wish to meet.
9	用于抽象名词具体化的名词前	success(抽象名词)→a success(具体化) 成功的人或事 a failure 失败的人或事 a shame 带来耻辱的人或事 a pity 可惜或遗憾的事 a must 必需必备的物或事

		a good knowledge of 精通掌握某一方面的知识 a pleasure 一件快乐的事
10	与序数词连用，表示“又一，再一”	In order to find a better job, he decided to study a second foreign language. 为了找到一个更好的工作，他决定再学习另外一门外语。

(二) 定冠词的用法

1	表示某一类人或物	In many places in China, ___ bicycle is still ___ popular means of transportation. A. a; the B. /; a C. the; a D. the; the
2	用于世上独一无二的事物名词前	the universe, the moon, the Pacific Ocean
3	表示说话双方都了解的或上文提到过的人或事	Would you mind opening the door?
4	用于演奏乐器	play the violin, play the guitar
5	用于形容词和分词前表示一类人	the rich, the living, the wounded
6	表示“一家人”或“夫妇”(对比上文的不定冠词用法 5)	—Could you tell me the way to ___ Johnsons, please? —Sorry, we don't have ___ Johnson here in the village. A. the; the B. the; a C. /; the D. the; /
7	用于序数词和形容词副词比较级最高级前	He is the taller of the two children.
8	用于国家党派等以及江河湖海，山川群岛的名词前	the United States, the Communist Party of China, the French
9	用于表示发明物的单数名词前	The compass was invented in China.
10	在逢十的复数数词之前，指世纪的某个年代	in the 1990's (二十世纪九十年代)
11	用于表示度量单位的名词前	I hired the car by the hour.
12	用于方位名词，身体部位名词	He patted me on the shoulder.
13	与比较级和最高级连用	①比较级+ and +比较级表示“越来越……”; The harder he works, the happier he feels. ②表示两者间“较……的一个”比较级前加the;

		who is the older of the two boys? ③三者或三者以上相比，表示最高程度时，用“the+ 最高级”的结构表示。这种句式一般常有表示比较范围的介词短语。 Zhang Hua is the tallest of the three.
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（三）不用冠词（又名零冠词）的用法

1	专有名词，物质名词，抽象名词，人名地名等名词前不用冠词	Beijing University, air, love, Jack, China
2	名词前有 this, my, whose, some, no, each, every 等限制时不用冠词	I want this book, not that one. Whose purse is this?
3	季节，月份，星期，节假日，一日三餐前不用冠词	Spring, March, Sunday, National Day, breakfast
4	表示职位，身份，头衔的名词前不用冠词	Lincoln was made President of America.
5	表示球类，棋类等运动的名词前不用冠词	He likes playing football/chess.
6	与 by 连用表示交通方式的名词前不用冠词	We went right round to the west coast by _____ sea instead of driving across _____ continent. A. the; the <u>B. 不填; the</u> C. the; 不填 D. 不填; 不填
7	以 and 连接的两个相对的名词并用时不用冠词	husband and wife, knife and fork, day and night
8	表示泛指复数名词前不用冠词	Horses are useful animals.

（四）有无冠词意义不同（常见的词组）

by day 在白天	by the day 按天计算
in case of 以防	in the case of 就……来说
in charge of 负责，管理	in the charge of 由……负责
in office 执政	in the office 在办公室
insight(of) 看见	in the sight(of) 在……看来
goto sea 去当水手	goto thesea 到海边去
out of question 毫无疑问	out of the question 不可能
take advice 征求意见	take the advice 听从劝告

be of age 成年

be of all age 同龄

goto church 去做礼拜

goto the church 去教堂

in prison 坐牢

in the prison 在监狱

特别提示：当地点名词表示地点时，其前用定冠词；表示在这一地点所发生的活动时，其前不加冠词。

如：He went to the bed and fetched me a magazine before he went to bed.他睡觉前到床边给我拿了本杂志。

考点聚焦

冠词是历年高考的常考点。主要考查冠词在具体语境中的运用，考查内容包括定冠词和不定冠词的用法区别，名词前不用冠词的情况，特指与泛指以及习语中的冠词用法。

考点1考查不定冠词a,/an表示个别或泛指的用法:

①How about taking _____ short break?I want to make _____ call.

- A. the; a B. a; the C. the; the D. a; a

②Christmas is _____ special holiday when _____ whole family are supposed to get together.

- A. the; the B. a; a C. the; a D. a; the

考点2考查定冠词the特指某一个人或事物的用法:

①I looked under _____ bed and found books I lost last week.

- A. the; a B. the; the C. 不填; the D. the; 不填

②I like _____ color of your skirt. It is good match for your blouse.

- A. a; the B. a; a C. the; a D. the; the

考点3 考查不定冠词及零冠词的习惯搭配

①George couldn't remember when he first met Mr. Anderson, but he was sure it was _____ Sunday because everybody was at _____ church.

- A. /; the B. the; / C. a; / D. /; a

②Many people have come to realize that they should go on _____ balanced diet and make room in their day for exercise.

- A. a; / B. the; a C. the; the D. /; a

考点4考查不定冠词在具体化的抽象名词前的用法:

①Many people have come to realize that they should go on _____ balanced diet and make _____ room in their day for exercise.

- A. a;不填 B. the; a C. the; the D.不填;a

②—How about _____ Christmas evening party?

—I should say it was _____ success.

- A. a; a B. the; a C. a; 不填 D. the; 不填

考5,考查在名词前用不用冠词意义的不同

①We went right round to the west coast by _____ sea instead of driving across _____ continent.

- A. the; the B. 不填; the C. the; 不填 D. 不填; 不填

②George couldn't remember when he first met Mr. Anderson, but he was sure it was _____ Sunday because everybody was at _____ church.

- A. /; the B. the; / C. a; / D. /; a

基础演练

1.—what about __ job?

—It's too difficult _____ job for me.

- A. the; a B. the; the C. a; the D. a; a

2. Duncan, _____ NBA star, is one of _____ few basketball players who are very popular to many of his Chinese fans.

- A. an; the B. an; a C. the; the D. the; a

3. Our graduation party was _____ success. We sang and danced until it came to _____ end at ten o'clock.

- A. a; the B. a; an C. the; an D. / ; /

4.—Really? Who will give _____ lecture?

—Mr. Wang, _____ famous professor from Nanjing University.

- A. the; / B. a; the C. the; a D. a; a

5. It was _____ surprise that my first teacher, already 90, was still living and in _____ good health.

- A. the; a B. /; a C. a; / D. a; the

6. Although everything seems to have been taken into consideration, _____ accident can happen when the astronauts walk in _____ space.

- A. /; the B. an; the C. the; the D. an; /

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