

## Part 1 Nouns 名詞

### Unit 1

#### Singular and Plural Nouns: Regular 單數與複數名詞：規則名詞

單數名詞要用單數動詞，  
複數名詞要用複數動詞。

- That **book** **is** on the shelf.  
那本書在架子上。
- Those **books** **are** on the shelves.  
那些書在架子上。

- 1 可數名詞具有單數與複數形態。大多數規則名詞直接加上 **s**，即構成複數名詞。



lamp → lamps

bed → beds  
table → tables  
chair → chairs

- 2 字尾是 **ch**、**sh**、**s**、**x**、**z** 的名詞，要加上 **es**。

crutch → crutch**es**

flush → flush**es**

kiss → kiss**es**

box → box**es**

buzz → buzz**es**

例外

這兩個字尾的 **ch** 都發 /k/ 的音，只加 **s**。

- stomach → stomach**s**
- monarch → monarch**s**

- 3 特殊字尾的名詞：

y

子音 + **y** → 去 **y** 加 **ies**

母音 + **y** → 加 **s**

baby → babi**es**

lady → ladi**es**

key → key**s**

holiday → holiday**s**

例外

「子音 + **o**」只加 **s**

- cello → cello**s**
- piano → piano**s**
- photo → photo**s**

o

子音 + **o** → 加 **es**

母音 + **o** → 加 **s**

tomato → tomato**es**

potato → potato**es**

radio → radio**s**

kangaroo → kangaroo

→ kangaroo**s**

例外

兩種拼寫都有

- buffalo → buffalo**s**/buffalo**es**
- volcano → volcano**s**/volcano**es**
- mosquito → mosquito**s**/mosquito**es**

f

字尾 **f/fe** → 去 **f/fe** 加 **ves**

字尾 **ff** → 加 **s**

leaf → lea**ves**

thief → thie**ves**

wife → w**ives**

cliff → cliff**s**

sheriff → sherif**f****s**

例外

兩種拼寫都有

- hoof → hoof**s**/hoov**es**
- scarf → scarf**s**/scar**ves**
- dwarf → dwarf**s**/dwar**ves**

字尾 **f/fe** 只加 **s**

- giraffe → giraffe**s**
- roof → roof**s**
- belief → belief**s**
- chief → chief**s**

例外

# Practice

1

請將括弧內的名詞以「複數形態」填空，完成句子。

- Eliot saw dozens of ..... (frog) in the pond.
- Since I cooked, you need to wash the ..... (dish).
- Real life ..... (hero) are much better than those in comic books.
- Our company has ..... (factory) all over the world.
- Gary sharpens his ..... (knife) with a wet stone.
- There are six ..... (galley) on this cruise ship.
- Laura rented two ..... (safe) for storing her jewelry.
- We need three ..... (loaf) of bread and two ..... (carton) of milk.
- The government caught two ..... (spy) last week and will bring them to trial.
- Hamlet* and *Macbeth* are Shakespeare's famous ..... (play).

2

請勾選正確的答案。

- I visited many ☐ churches ☐ churches during my trip around Europe.
- A man cannot have two ☐ wives ☐ wifes at the same time in Taiwan.
- Electric ☐ toothbrushes ☐ toothbrushs can clean your teeth better.
- Do you know a story about a poor girl selling ☐ matches ☐ matchs on the street?
- If I had had two ☐ stomachs ☐ stomaches, I could have eaten more cake.
- Most ☐ babies ☐ babys start to say simple words by the time they are 12 ☐ months ☐ monthes old.
- Keith told me he put the ☐ keies ☐ keys on the washing machine.
- I can get you some more ☐ boxs ☐ boxes from the supermarket if you need them.

3

o 與 f 是兩個麻煩的字尾，字尾是 o 或 f 的名詞，其複數形態的構成方式經常不只一種。請試著將左欄的名詞改寫為「複數形態」，填入右欄正確的空格內（可參考字典）。

1	子音 + o			-es	-s	-s/-es
mango	hero	zero				mangos/mangoes
cargo	potato	memo				
kilo	solo	tomato				

2	-f/-fe/-ff			-ves	-s
puff	knife	brief			
half	roof	gulf			
tariff		tariff			

## Part 1 Nouns 名詞

### Unit 2

#### Singular and Plural Nouns: Irregular

#### 單數與複數名詞：不規則名詞

- 1 不規則名詞的複數形態，構成方式雖然沒有規則，某些依然有跡可循。第一種方法是變換其中的「母音」。

a → e

man → men

woman → women

oo → ee

foot → feet

tooth → teeth

goose → geese

ou → i

mouse → mice

louse → lice

- 2 第二種不規則名詞是字尾加上 en 或 ren。



child → children



ox → oxen

- 3 第三種不規則名詞是「單複數同形」，不論數量多少都不變化形式。



sheep



reindeer



bison



moose



deer



aircraft

• species

• series

4

源自希臘文或拉丁文的名詞，其複數形態也沿用希臘文或拉丁文之拼法。

-us → -i

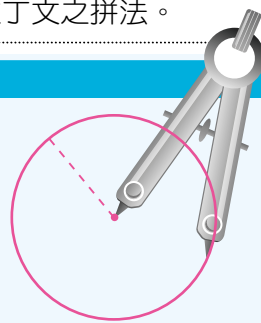
alumnus → alumni 校友

stimulus → stimuli 刺激物

radius → radii 半徑

syllabus → syllabi 教學大綱

fungus → fungi 菌類



-on → -a

phenomenon → phenomena 現象

criterion → criteria 標準

-is → -es

analysis → analyses 分析

crisis → crises 危機

basis → bases 基礎

oasis → oases 綠洲

thesis → theses 論點

-x → -ces (或規則)

index → indices/indexes 索引

appendix → appendices/appendixes 附錄

-um → -a (或規則)

memorandum → memoranda/memorandums

備忘錄

referendum → referenda/referendums 公投

5

關於魚類名詞的複數形：

- 1 如果指「同類魚」或「泛指魚」，不論幾隻都是單複數同形，不加 s/es；
- 2 如果指「不同類」的好幾隻，可以加 s/es 也可以不加 s/es，但以不加較常見；
- 3 當它們指「魚肉」時，則為不可數名詞，不能加 s/es。

I bought three salmon. 我買了三隻鮭魚。

↳ 三隻一樣品種的鮭魚

Scientists are working hard to protect many types of salmon from extinction.

科學家致力於保護許多種類的鮭魚，以免牠們絕種。

I love to eat fried cod. 我愛吃煎鱈魚。

↳ 鱈魚肉

# Practice

1

請將括弧內的名詞以正確的「單複數形態」填空，完成句子。

1. The dentist insisted that I floss my ..... (tooth) every day.
2. There are 22 ..... (child) in each class.
3. There are many ..... (species) of waterfowls in the USA.
4. A shepherd dog can manage hundreds of ..... (sheep) alone.
5. On Christmas Eve, Santa Claus will ride a sleigh pulled by eight ..... (reindeer) to give out gifts.
6. Frontline Plus is used to kill ..... (louse) that bite dogs and cats.
7. .... (bison) are large animals that live on the plains in North America and Europe.
8. Molds and mushrooms are considered two members of the ..... (fungus) family.
9. Auroras are special atmospheric ..... (phenomenon) occurring in the polar regions.
10. Marvel's *Spiderman* comic book ..... (series) is the source of several movies.
11. The government has called on every citizen to work together to get through this economic ..... (crisis).

2

請從圖片中選出符合說明的詞彙，並以適當的「複數形態」填空，完成句子。

1. .... are born in fresh water. They grow up in the ocean but swim back up the rivers to lay their eggs in the breeding season.
2. .... is low fat and nutritious. It is a common source of fish fillets.
3. Goldfish and koi are two famous ornamental ..... They are popular aquarium and pond fish.
4. Clams, mussels, and shrimp are all described as .....



### Countable and Uncountable Nouns

#### 可數與不可數名詞

1

名詞可分為**可數名詞**和**不可數名詞**。  
**可數名詞**的數量可以計算，並且有單複數之分。



one bowl	two bowls	碗
one highchair	two highchairs	兒童用餐椅
one child	two children	小孩

2

**可數名詞**的前面，通常會加**不定冠詞 a/an** 或「數量」，不能完全不加修飾詞單獨使用。

a stove 一個火爐  
an icebox 一台冰箱  
two washing machines 兩台洗衣機

3

**可數名詞**可以搭配單數或複數動詞。  
**單數名詞**用**單數動詞**，**複數名詞**用**複數動詞**。

This tree is beautiful. 這棵樹很美。  
These trees are beautiful. 這些樹很美。  
That flower is fragrant. 那朵花很香。  
Those flowers are fragrant. 那些花很香。

4

**不可數名詞**的數量不可以計算，並且沒有複數形態。



5

**不可數名詞**前面，通常不能加**不定冠詞 a 或 an**，也不會直接用**數字**來計算。

✗ Dolphins show signs of **a cognition** and language use.

✓ Dolphins show signs of **cognition** and language use.

跡象顯示海豚有認知與使用語言的能力。



比較

在某些情況下，**不可數名詞**之前可以加 **a/an** 和「數量」，例如在咖啡館、酒吧或餐廳「點飲料」時。

• We would like **one wine**, **one beer**, and **one coffee**.

我們要一瓶葡萄酒、一瓶啤酒和一杯咖啡。

6

**不可數名詞**沒有複數形態，只能搭配**單數動詞**使用。  
(常見的不可數名詞，請見 Unit 4。)

✗ Accurate **informations** are hard to find.

✓ Accurate **information** is hard to find.

精確的訊息不容易找到。

✗ **Intuitions** are the basis of a guess.

✓ **Intuition** is the basis of a guess.

「直覺」是猜測的基礎。

7

**可數名詞**和**不可數名詞**都可以用 **some** 或 **any** 來修飾。

→ **some** 用於肯定句

I'm going to cook **some peas** tonight.

我今晚要來煮一些豆子。

I'd like to have **some fried rice**.

我想吃一些炒飯。

→ **any** 用於疑問句和否定句

Is there **any green tea** in the refrigerator?

冰箱裡還有沒有綠茶？

I don't have **any coins** in my pocket.

我的口袋裡沒有零錢。

# Practice

1

cherry  
typhoon  
sugar  
lamp  
anger  
soda  
block  
soup

請從框內選出正確的名詞填空，並註明其為 **C** (可數) 或 **U** (不可數)。



2

請將句子中的錯誤劃去，並寫出正確的用語。

- Sandy and Trent went to ~~store~~ *a store* to buy new home furnishings.
- They bought sofa, four dining chair, and a nightstands for their new apartment.
- Trent isn't satisfied with the sofa. The sofa are too dark.
- There is not enough dining chairs, because Trent always invites his friends and relatives to their house.
- The nightstand do not fit their bedroom decor, either.
- They had argument over the newly bought furnitures.
- Trent thought Sandy should take an advice or two from him.
- But Sandy doesn't like any of Trent's opinion.
- Now, Trent has convinced himself that the dark sofa are easy to maintain. He has stopped inviting so many friends and relatives to their house, and he repainted the bedroom to match the nightstand.

### List of Common Uncountable Nouns

#### 常見不可數名詞表

##### 事物的整體

baggage  
clothing  
equipment  
food  
furniture  
fruit  
garbage  
jewelry  
luggage  
machinery  
mail  
money  
scenery  
silverware  
traffic

##### 氣體

air  
ammonia  
carbon dioxide  
hydrogen  
nitrogen  
oxygen  
pollution  
smog  
smoke  
steam

有些名詞同時具有可數和不可數的形態，但是兩者的意義不同。

##### 抽象名詞

advice	intelligence
anger	knowledge
attention	love
beauty	music
confidence	patience
courage	peace
education	progress
evidence	recreation
happiness	sadness
health	significance
honesty	truth
importance	violence
information	wealth

##### 顆粒

corn	rice
dirt	salt
dust	sand
chalk	sugar
flour	wheat
pepper	

##### 軟物

bacon	meat
beef	mud
bread	pork
butter	seafood
chocolate	skin
cheese	toast
cream	tofu
jam	toothpaste
jelly	

##### glass

C 杯子	a glass of water 一杯水
U 玻璃	stained glass 彩繪玻璃

##### hair

C 一根一根的毛髮	a hair in my soup 我的湯裡的一根頭髮
U 毛髮的總稱	red hair 紅頭髮

##### paper

C 報紙	a paper 一份報紙
U 紙張	some paper 一些紙

##### iron

C 熨斗	an iron 一台熨斗
U 鐵	the Iron Age 鐵器時代

##### potato

C 一顆顆的馬鈴薯	two potatoes 兩顆馬鈴薯
U 食用的一份	some potato 一些馬鈴薯

##### 液體

beer	perfume
blood	sauce
coffee	shampoo
cologne	soda
gasoline	soup
juice	syrup
ketchup	tea
milk	vinegar
oil	water
paint	wine

##### 學科

biology  
chemistry  
geography  
geometry  
history  
literature  
mathematics  
physics  
psychology  
science

##### 固體

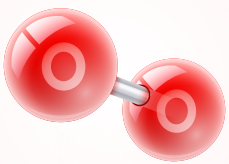
aluminum	plastic
copper	silver
cotton	steel
glass	tin
gold	wax
ice	wood
iron	wool

##### 自然

electricity  
fire  
fog  
hail  
heat  
lightning  
rain  
snow  
sunshine  
thunder  
weather  
wind

##### 語言

Arabic	German
Chinese	Japanese
English	Russian
French	Spanish



# Practice

1

請將各個名詞與對應的圖片連起來。



jewelry

pepper

perfume

wheat

cheese

copper

hail

mud



Part

1

名詞

4

常見不可數名詞表

2

請依據題意與提示，以正確的「不可數名詞」填空，完成句子。

1. Tony speaks C\_\_\_\_\_e and F\_\_\_\_\_h.  
He is a professional interpreter.
2. Living things cannot survive without w\_\_\_\_\_ and o\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Artificial i\_\_\_\_\_e will greatly improve human life in the near future.
4. I had b\_\_\_\_\_, t\_\_\_\_\_, and hot c\_\_\_\_\_e for breakfast this morning.
5. Ada studied b\_\_\_\_\_y and c\_\_\_\_\_y in college.  
After graduation, she worked in the research department at a biotechnology company.
6. The eruption of the volcano released many types of toxic g\_\_\_\_\_s and heavy s\_\_\_\_\_e. If you breathe them, they will endanger your health.
7. Louis lacks c\_\_\_\_\_e in himself. He doesn't believe he can achieve anything.

### Nouns Always in Plural Forms 只以複數形態出現的名詞

1 有些名詞永遠只以複數形態出現。其中有一種是具有「成雙、成對」的特性，要搭配複數動詞來使用。在計算的時候，可以使用 **a pair of**、**two pairs of** 等來修飾。

Your new **trousers** are fashionable.

你的新褲子真時髦。

Where **are** my **glasses**?

我的眼鏡呢？

Please pass **a pair of chopsticks** to me.

請拿一雙筷子給我。



2 某些學科類的名詞永遠以複數形態出現，但它們的意義其實是「單數」的，要搭配單數動詞來使用。

The **news** is shocking. 這則新聞震驚社會。  
I studied **economics** and **politics** in college.  
我大學時修了經濟學與政治學。

- **news** 新聞
- **politics** 政治學
- **economics** 經濟學
- **physics** 物理學
- **mathematics** 數學
- **statistics** 統計學
- **optics** 光學
- **athletics** 體育
- **gymnastics** 體操
- **civics** 公民學

#### 比較

**statistics** 指「統計數字」時，則是複數意義，要搭配複數動詞。

Our company's **statistics** are promising.  
我們公司的經營數據顯示前景看好。

**politics** 這類的詞指「觀念」時，也是複數意義。

We differ in our **politics**.  
我們的政治立場不同。

3 某些表示「疾病」的名詞，也都以複數形態出現，但它們卻也是「單數意義」，要搭配單數動詞來使用。

- **rabies** 狂犬病
- **measles** 麻疹
- **mumps** 腮腺炎

**Rabies** is a dangerous disease.

狂犬病是一種很危險的疾病。

# Practice

1

請勾選正確的答案。

1. The newspaper ☐ **is** ☐ **are** on the sofa. Today's news ☐ **is** ☐ **are** so bad that I don't want to read the newspaper.
2. Are you looking for your ☐ **sunglass** ☐ **sunglasses**?  
☐ **It is** ☐ **They are** on your desk.
3. I'm looking for ☐ **a pair of** ☐ **a piece of** gloves. Do you sell gloves?
4. Mumps ☐ **is** ☐ **are** a common disease among children.
5. Statistics ☐ **indicate** ☐ **indicates** that the crime rate is decreasing.
6. Billiards ☐ **is** ☐ **are** one of my favorite games.
7. What ☐ **is** ☐ **are** your monthly earnings?
8. I'd like to express my special ☐ **thank** ☐ **thanks** to Mr. John Hogan for his support.

2

請從框內選出正確的名詞填空，完成句子。

shoes  
ruins  
pajamas  
gymnastics  
shears  
tights



We will see the Roman ..... on the trip.



Father is pruning the bushes with a pair of .....



Lisa has practiced ..... since childhood.



Mary loves pink .....



Judy got a new pair of ballet .....



Tutus and ..... are important for ballet dancers.

## Part 1 Nouns 名詞

### Unit 6

#### Counting Uncountable Nouns 不可數名詞的計算

1

計算不可數名詞，很常見的一種方法是使用量詞（quantifier）。

可數名詞也適用於這種 of 片語。

##### a bottle of



water



beer



wine

##### a can of



soda



sardines



beer

##### a bowl of



rice



soup



porridge

##### a package/packet of



crackers



nuts

##### a carton of



milk



juice

##### a bar of



chocolate



soap

##### a tube of



toothpaste



hand cream

##### a pot of

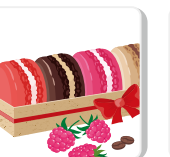


coffee



tea

##### a box of



macaroons



chocolate

##### a jar of



honey



tomatoes



jam

##### a slice of



pizza



lime



ham

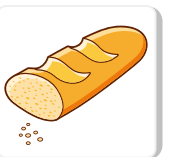
##### a piece of



cake



broccoli



bread

2

另一種計算不可數名詞的方法，是以同義的可數名詞來代替。

a slice of bread  
a piece of bread  
a loaf of bread

a sum of money  
an amount of money



a roll 一條麵包捲  
a bun 一個圓麵包  
a loaf 一條麵包

a coin 一枚硬幣



a 50-dollar bill 一張 50 美元的鈔票  
a 10-pound note 一張 10 英鎊的鈔票

# Practice

1

請將各項物品名稱搭配適當的「量詞」，以「of 片語」填入空格中。



4 melon



8 liquor

10 cookies



1 mustard



2 cheese



5 toast



6 mussels



9 bath salt



11 tea



12 spices



3 luggage



7 soap



13 shower gel

14 peach lotion

1. .... a jar of mustard
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....

8. ....
9. ....
10. ....
11. ....
12. ....
13. ....
14. ....