

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。



bed → bed**s**
table → table**s**
chair → chair**s**

lamp → lamp**s**

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**

baby → baby**ies**

lady → lady**ies**

母音 + **y** → 加 **s**

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**

tomato → tomato**es**

potato → potato**es**

母音 + **o** → 加 **s**

radio → radio**s**

kangaroo → kangaroo

→ kangaroo**s**

有兩種複數形式，加 -s 或與單數同形 ←

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**

leaf → leaf**es**

thief → thief**es**

wife → wife**es**

字尾 **ff** → 加 **s**

cliff → cliff**s**

sheriff → sheriff**s**

例外

兩種拼寫都有

- hoof → hoof**s**/hoof**es**
- scarf → scarf**s**/scarf**es**
- dwarf → dwarf**s**/dwarf**es**

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	

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。



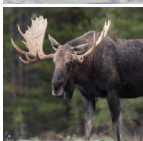
sheep



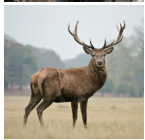
reindeer



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

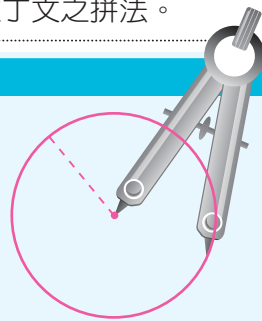
alumnus → alumni 校友

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，但以前者較常見；
- 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



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。



可數

spoon

spoons

湯匙

不可數

rice

rice

米

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。



milk 牛奶

beer 啤酒

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

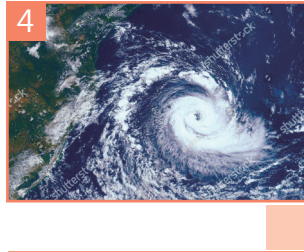
Is there **any green tea** in the refrigerator?
冰箱裡還有沒有綠茶？
I don't have **any coins** in my pocket.
我的口袋裡沒有零錢。

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~~ to buy new home furnishings.
a store
- 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

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



2

請依據題意與提示，以正確的「不可數名詞」填空，完成句子。

- Tony speaks C.....e and F.....h.
He is a professional interpreter.
- Living things cannot survive without w..... and o......
- Artificial i.....e will greatly improve human life in the near future.
- I had b.....n, t.....t, and hot c.....e for breakfast this morning.
- Ada studied b.....y and c.....y in college.
After graduation, she worked in the research department at a biotechnology company.
- 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.
- Louis lacks c.....e in himself. He doesn't believe he can achieve anything.

8. This coin is made of c.....r and tin.

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。



jeans



glasses



trousers/pants



shorts



scissors



socks



underpants



chopsticks



gloves



briefs



panties

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。

- The newspaper **is** **are** on the sofa. Today's news **is** **are** so bad that I don't want to read the newspaper.
- Are you looking for your **sunglass** **sunglasses**?
 It is **They are** on your desk.
- I'm looking for **a pair of** **a piece of** gloves. Do you sell gloves?
- Mumps **is** **are** a common disease among children.
- Statistics **indicate** **indicates** that the crime rate is decreasing.
- Billiards **is** **are** one of my favorite games.
- What **is** **are** your monthly earnings?
- 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.

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 jar of



honey



tomatoes



jam

a can of



soda



sardines



beer

a slice of



pizza



lime



ham

a bowl of



rice



soup



porridge

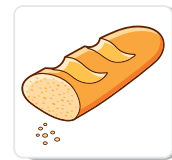
a piece of



cake



broccoli



bread

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



macarons



chocolate

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



5 toast



9 bath salt



11 tea



2 cheese



6 mussels



12 spices



3 luggage



7 soap



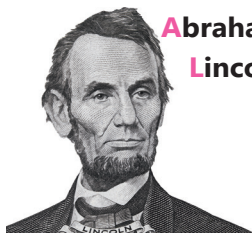
13 shower gel

14 peach lotion

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

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

1 專有名詞用來指一個特定的人、事物或地點，字首要大寫。



Abraham Lincoln



Madrid



the Bible



the Mediterranean

2 大部分的專有名詞都不需要加 the。

Uncle Lee has gone to Cairo on vacation.

李叔叔去開羅度假了。

Halloween falls on the 31st of October.

10月31日是萬聖節。

Mt. Fuji is the highest mountain in Japan.

富士山是日本第一高山。

3 集合名詞用來指「一個整體」或「一個團體」，屬於可數名詞。

- family
- company
- audience
- class
- army
- committee
- crowd
- mob
- team
- police

4 集合名詞可以搭配單數動詞，也可以搭配複數動詞。

- 1 當它指「整體」時，要用單數動詞；
- 2 如果指「組成這個整體的一個個成員」，就用複數動詞；
- 3 美式英語的集合名詞要用單數動詞搭配。如果要強調成員，美式英語用 members 與複數動詞搭配。

英式 My family are from Canada.

美式 My family is from Canada.

我的家人來自加拿大。

Family is the bedrock of community.

家庭是社群的基石。

英式 The government are taxing the poor and giving the rich tax breaks.

美式 The government is taxing the poor and giving the rich tax breaks.

政府對窮人課稅，卻給予富人賦稅優惠。

Government is the main provider of social services for the poor.

政府是為窮人提供社會福利的主要來源。

5 「特定的數量」、「數目的總和」也屬於集合名詞，但這時要搭配單數動詞。

Thirty thousand tons is a lot of food aid.

That is a lot of rice and wheat. 三萬噸是為數不小的糧食援助，有大量的稻米和小麥。

Six thousand dollars is not a great amount of money. 六千塊美金不是太可觀的數目。

The United States is going to take part in the G20 conference.

美國將出席二十國高峰會。

6 集合名詞 people、police 和 cattle 則要使用複數動詞。

When people act like cattle, we describe that behavior as the herd instinct.

當人類的行為像牛群一樣時，我們描述這種行為為是一種「群起效尤」的本能。

Like everybody else, police are only human.

就像其他人一樣，警察也只是凡人。

1

請勾選正確的答案。如果句子的美式用法和英式用法不同，請以美式用法為準。

1. One hundred thousand yen **is** **are** a lot of money for tuition.
2. Family **is** **are** more important than school in shaping values.
3. People **needs** **need** jobs to pay for daily necessities.
4. The cattle **is** **are** eating grass on the meadow.
5. Has Kenny already gone to **the Beijing** **Beijing**?
6. The whole class **was** **were** fascinated by his loud and clear voice.
7. His concert had **a large audience** **large audience**.
8. The crowd in front of the city hall **was** **were** dispersed by the police.
9. The army **is** **are** essential for a country's self-defense.
10. The mob **has** **have** occupied the airport for over three weeks.
11. The police said **they were** **it was** coming in five minutes.

2

請將句中的「專有名詞」標上 P (proper)，「集合名詞」標上 C (collective)。

1. My class elected Mark to be the class leader.
C P
2. An army of five thousand men assembled at the border of India.
3. The criminal ran into the crowd in Federation Square.
4. *La Traviata* attracted an audience of thousands to the City Theater.
5. Half of the staff of KPMG International Limited got a pay raise.
6. The mob occupied hospitals and airports, causing chaos and wreaking havoc.
7. Football teams from 32 countries gathered in Russia to compete in the 2018 World Cup.
8. The government has come up with several solutions to prevent the