

托福语法指导 - 名词及真题要点解析 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/117/2021_2022__E6_89_98_E7_A6_8F_E8_AF_AD_E6_c81_117410.htm 有关名词的题目在历届TOEEL考试中占相当大的比例，但题形却非常单一易解。

名词的命题焦点主要集中在名词的单复数问题上。试题通常分布在written Expression (16-40题) 中。名词的考题过于简单。反而易被忽略，所以还应当加倍留意。名词常考题型及解题要点来源：考试大 1. 可数名词的复数概念必须加 - s，不可数名词任何时候都不可接-s 全真例题分析来源：考试大 (1)

Every year Colorado is visited by millions of tourists who come for a variety of reason. (92.8) [答案] D reason为可数名词，a variety of表示多数概念，故 (D) 应改为reasons。 (2) Rebecca Latimer, a political commentator and the author of several book ,was the first woman to become a United States senator. (92.10) [答案] C book为可数名词，several表示多数概念，故 (C) 应用复数形式books。

(3) The most useful way of looking at a map is not as a piece of papers but as a record of geographically organized information. (91.1) [答案] C paper表示“纸张”时是不可数名词，不能接 - s。 (4) Andrew Wyeth is famous for his realistic and thoughtful paintings of person and plans in rural Pennsylvania and Maine (93.5)来源：考试大 [答案] C person为可数名词，根据句意，这里应是多数概念的people。

2. 名词的数应与其前面的修饰成分一致来源：考试大 解题要点 下述单词和短语决定名词的单复数：a / an every much many some several this those other one of...等等来源：考试大 全真例题分析 (1) A time zone

is a slightly irregular north-south belts that extends from pole to pole (92.10) [答案] C 中心名词belts前有不定冠词a，故应改为单数belt。A / an与其中心名词之间隔有冗长的定语成分，此名词常是考题焦点。(2) Although mockingbirds superbly mimic the songs and calls of many bird they can nonetheless be quickly identified as mockingbirds by certain aural clues. (94.1) [答案] B bird为不可数名词，它前面的修饰语many即决定了它应用复数形式。(3) The fritillaries, one of the largest group of butterflies, are found not only in this country but in many other parts of the world as well (94.5) [答案] A 短语one of...后面必须接名词的复数形式，即groups。(4) Manganese does exist naturally in a pure state because it reacts so easily with other element. (91.1) 来源：考试大 [答案] D 形容词other后面接复数的可数名词，故element应加 - s。(5) In 1987 the sales of ice cream in the United States amounted to fifteen quarts per year for every persons in the country. (92.1) [答案] D 形容词every后面应接单数名词，即person。

3. 名词的数应与谓语动词一致 全真例题分析 (1) Approximately fifty percent of the package utilized in the United States are for foods and beverages. (92.5) [答案] A 主语是package的百分比率，谓语动词are则决定了package的复数形式。(2) Human being have thirty-three or thirty-four vertebrate, but a snake may have as many as three hundred. (93.8) 来源：考试大 [答案] A 谓语动词have表明主语应是复数形式，即human beings。(3) Beneath the deep oceans that cover two-thirds of the Earth tantalizing secret of the planet are concealed. (91.10) [答案] C 谓语动词are 决定了主语secret应接复数形式-s。

4. 一个名词修饰限定另一个名词时

，第一个名词只能用单数形式 解题要点 当你看到两个名词连用时，一定留意第一个名词的单数的形式。 全真例题分析来源：考试大 (1) Employments agencies bring together persons qualified for specific jobs and employers who have those jobs available (90.10) [答案] A 名词employments修饰说明后面的名词agencies，其作用相当于一个形容词，故应用单数形式。 (2) Acrylic paint enables artists to experiment with many colors effects. (90.5) [答案] D 名词colors修饰说明effects，应用其单数形式。来源：考试大 (3) Susan Sontag*s aversion to the traditional critical practice of extracting morals meanings from art is reflected in her novels. (92.1) [答案] B morals应用单数形式修饰后面的名词meanings。 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。 详细请访问 www.100test.com