

高考英语复习：数词小结 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/457/2021_2022__E9_AB_98_E8_80_83_E8_8B_B1_E8_c65_457456.htm 在学完定语从句之后

，同学们会接触到的另一个语法项目是数词。表示数目、多少和顺序先后的词叫数词。数词有两种：表示数目多少的数词叫基数词，如：one，ten twenty-three；表示顺序先后的数词叫序数词，如：first，third，twentieth。1.基数词 基数词相当于名词，在句中可做主语、表语、定语、状语等。如：

Three of my classmates are from Shanghai. I am twenty this year.

They have four classes in the morning and three in the afternoon. 2.

序数词 1)序数词的构成：大多数的序数词是由基数词加-th

构成。如：seven seventh；ten tenth 以-t结尾的基数词只在词

尾加-h。如：eight eighth 以-ve结尾的基数词改-ve为f再加-th

。如：five fifth；twelve twelfth 以-y结尾的基数词改-y为-ie再

加-th。如：twenty twentieth，thirty thirtieth 几十几的序数词

只在个位数体现。如：twenty-one twenty-first

；thirty-three thirty-third 特殊的序数词：one first；two second

；three third；nine ninth 2)序数词在句中同样可做主语、表语

、定语、状语等。如：June the first is Children's Day. When

did you first meet each other? She was the last to arrive. 3.数词的用

法：1)表示年、月、日，“年”用基数词，“日”用序数词

。如：May eleventh，2007 2)表示时间。如：It's eleven

twenty. 3)表示编号。编号既可以用基数词表示，也可以用序

数词表示。区别是基数词用在名词之后，序数词位于名词之

前，并加定冠词。如：Lesson Nine；the Ninth Lesson 4)介词 in

one ' s 整数数词的复数形式，表示年龄。如：She is in her early forties.(她四十出头。) 5)序数词前加冠词“ a ”表示“再一次”。如：Can I try a second time? 6)在hundred, thousand, million, billion前有数词时为实数意义，它们的词尾不能加复数。前无数词时为虚数意义，hundred, thousand, million, billion可加复数，并可和of连用，构成短语。如：five hundred students; millions of people 4.分数的构成 分子用基数词，分母用序数词，分子大于1时，分母加s，如：1/5 : one fifth 2/3 : two thirds 2- : two and three quarters 5.小数的表示法 0.09 : point zero nine 2.7 : two point seven 6.百分数的表达法 90% : ninety percent 0.5% : point five percent 7.倍数表达法 表示两倍时用twice，表示三倍以上的倍数时用times。如：The earth is 49 times the size of the moon. This desk is twice as large as that one. 8.算式表达法： 5 6 : five plus six(or five and six) 7-6 : seven minus six 2×3 : two multiplied by three(or two times three) $8/4$: eight divided by four 9.与数词相关的主谓一致原则 1)当名词词组中心词为表示时间、路程、金钱或重量等复数名词时，往往根据意义一致的原则，把这些复数名词看做一个整体，谓语采用单数形式。如：Twenty dollars is not enough. Two months has passed before we realized. 但是如果“数词”单用，表示人或物，谓语动词一般用复数。如：Three were killed and ten were missing in that accident. 2)如果名词词组中心词是“分数或百分数 of-词组”，谓语动词的单、复数形式取决于of-词组中名词或代词的单、复数形式：如果of-词组中名词或代词是单数或不可数名词，谓语动词用单数形式；如果of-词组中名词或代词是复数，谓语动词也用复数形式。

如：Two thirds of the earth is covered with water. Two thirds of the people present are against the plan. 3)如果主语是many a , more than one 单数名词构成，尽管从意义上看是复数，但谓语动词仍用单数形式。如：Many a student in this class has hoped a long break. 4)a 单数名词 or two做主语，谓语动词用单数形式。如one or two 复数名词，谓语动词用复数形式。如：A word or two is missed in the sentence. One or two words are missed in the sentence. 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