

小風英文教室

小風編輯

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名詞

名詞

- **專有名詞**

- 人名、地方、時間。專有名詞第一字母須大寫。

- **一般名詞**

- **可數**

- 描述一個東西時，使用單數型，不做變化。
- 描述多個東西時，使用複數型。
 - 最常見者為 **N-s / N-es**
 - 其餘有許多不同規則，依單字決定。

- **不可數**

- 一律做單數使用。

不可數名詞

- 由類似事物組成的名詞：
 - fruit, furniture, money, etc.
- 固體、液體、氣體：
 - ice, water, steam, cheese, milk, etc.
- 由較小顆粒組成的集合：
 - rice, sand, flour, salt, etc.
- 抽象概念
 - homework, time, space, fun, information, grammar, etc.
- 語言
 - English, Chinese, etc.

不可數名詞

- 科目領域
 - mathematics, engineering, history, linguistics.
- 休閒項目
 - baseball, basketball, Go, Chess, Starcraft, etc.
- 動名詞
 - typing, eating, learning, etc.
- 自然現象
 - weather, rain, dew, fog, hail, fire, gravity, light, etc.
- 以上只是一個參考原則，每一個名詞須查字典。

限定詞

- 限定詞 (**determiners**)

- 前置限定詞 (predeterminers)

- 比例、倍數：all, half, both, double, three times, one-third, etc.
- 感嘆：what, such

- 中置限定詞 (central determiners)

- 冠詞：a/an, the
- 代名詞所有格：my, his, her, etc.
- wh-：what, which, whose, whatever, whichever, whomever
- 數量：no, enough, some
- 指定：this, that, these, those
- 每一 / 任一：every, each, either

- 後置限定詞 (postdeterminers)

- 整數：one, two, three, etc.
- 序數、順序：first, second, next, past, other, additional, further, etc.
- 量詞 (單詞)：(可數) many, few, several, (不可數) much, little
- 量詞 (複合詞，通常包含一數量名詞。)：
 - plenty of, a lot of, lots of, a great/good deal of, a large/small amount/quantity of, a great/large/good number of

限定詞

- 順序：

1. 前置限定詞
2. 中置限定詞
3. 後置限定詞
4. 名詞

- **All the thirty** students did well on the exam.

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冠詞

- 冠詞描述一名詞所涵蓋的範疇。

	特指 (定冠詞)		非特指 (不定冠詞)		泛指 (不定冠詞)	
	可數	不可數	可數	不可數	可數	不可數
單數	the N	the N	a/an N	*some N	a/an N	N
複數	the N-s	無	*some N-s	無	N-s	無

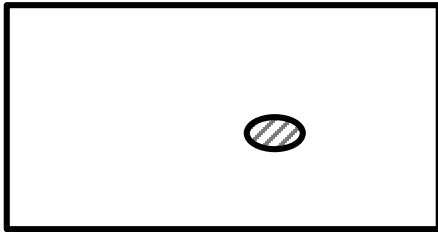
- some** 不是冠詞，是限定詞中意思中最接近 **a/an** 者。
實際上可套用不同限定詞表達不同的意思。

特指 (左)

非特指 (中)

泛指 (右)

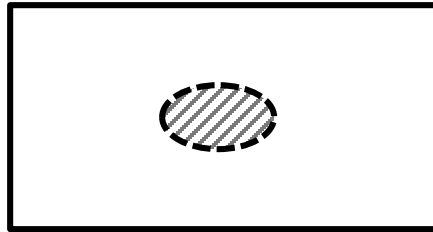
The banana on the plate is yellow.
The bananas on the plate are yellow.



須界定特定物品。



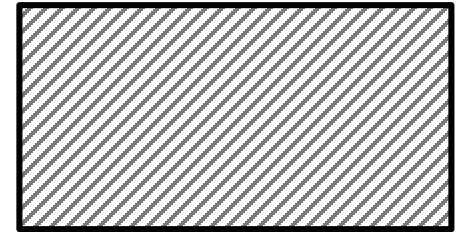
I ate a banana.
Some bananas are green.



未或不必界定之物品。



Bananas are yellow.



包含所有可能之物品。



特指（定冠詞）

- 特指 (**definite**) 在當描述明確，且聽者也清楚知道的名詞時使用。
- 特指時，無論使用單數或複數，皆使用 **the**：
 - Thank you for the banana.
 - Thank you for the bananas.
 - Thank you for the fruit.

非特指 / 泛指 (不定冠詞)

- 非特指 (**indefinite**) 時在描述名詞是哪一個並不重要，或是不明確時使用。
- 非特指單數使用 **a/an**，複數、不可數時使用 **some** 或其他限定詞：
 - I have a chair.
 - I have some chairs.
 - I have some furniture.
- 泛指 (**generic**) 在描述一般情況時使用。
- 泛指時單數使用 **a**，複數、不可數時使用空冠詞 (不加冠詞)：
 - A guava is green.
 - Guavas are green.
 - Fruit is delicious.

定冠詞 **THE** 的泛指用法

- **the** 在一些情況之下可在泛指時使用：
 - 物種或動物
 - The elephant is the largest mammal on ground.
 - 發明
 - Who invented the telephone?
 - 樂器
 - I play the piano.
 - 種族
 - The Taiwanese (people) are friendly.

使用適當的冠詞

- (O) Can you open the door for me?
- (?) Can you open a door for me?
- (?) Can you open a window for me?

- The corners of a table are sharp.
- The corners of tables are sharp.
- I met **some** people yesterday. **The** people were nice.

- 專有名詞如果本身包含 **the** ，則 T 須大寫，不然則不需要：
 - I have been to **The Hague**.
 - I have been to the **Willis Tower**.

使用適當的冠詞

- 單數可數名詞不可單獨存在，其前須加限定詞！
 - (X) I drove car.
 - (O) I drove **a** car.
 - (O) I drove **the** car my father gave me.
 - (O) I drove **that** car.
 - (O) I drove **my** car.
- 使用 **the** 時表示該名詞已清楚界定。
the 不加在泛指之名詞之前。
 - (X) I have the sister.
 - (O) I have the key to that door.
 - (X) The knife and the fork are used in formal dinners.
 - (O) Knives and forks are used in formal dinners.

表示數量之限定詞

表示數量之限定詞	所接名詞之單複數	用在可數名詞前	用在不可數名詞前
one each every	單數	one banana each banana every banana	不可使用
two, three, etc. both a few several many a number of a couple of	複數	two bananas both bananas a few bananas several bananas many bananas a number of bananas a couple of bananas	不可使用
a little much a great deal of	單數 (不可數)	不可使用	a little fruit much fruit a great deal of fruit
no some/any plenty of most all a lot of/lots of	複數 (可數) 單數 (不可數)	no bananas some/any bananas plenty of bananas most bananas all bananas a lot of/lots of bananas	no fruit some/any fruit plenty of fruit most fruit all fruit a lot of/lots of fruit

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FEW/LITTLE

- **few/little** 表示負面之「很少」之意。
 - I ate little food this morning, so I am very hungry now.
 - I only ate few cookies this morning, so I am very hungry now.
- **a few/a little** 表示正面之「很少」之意。
 - I ate a little food this morning, so I'm not very hungry now.
 - I ate a few cookies this morning, so I'm not very hungry now.

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使用 **OF** 表達數量之時機

- 使用數量名詞之後置限定詞要使用：
 - plenty of
 - a lot of/lots of
 - a great/good deal of
 - a large/small amount/quantity of
 - a great/large/good number of
 - a majority of
- **of** 前必須為名詞或代名詞。
of 與其後名詞形成介係詞片語。

使用 **OF** 表達數量之時機

- 若限定詞本身不包含 **of**，其所描述的名詞未被精確限定者不可使用 **of**：
 - (X) All of books are here.
 - (O) All of my books are here.
 - (O) All my books are here.
 - (O) All books are made of paper.
 - (O) A lot of books are here.

使用 **OF** 表達數量之時機

- 描述的名詞為代名詞要使用 **of + 代名詞受格** :
 - (X) All they are smart.
 - (O) All of them are smart.
- **no** 後不可使用，因其非代名詞，使用代名詞 **none** 時，才能加 **of** :
 - (X) No of the students came.
 - (O) None of the students came.
 - (O) No students came.

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使用 **OF** 表達數量之時機

- **every** 後不可使用，要使用 **every one** 才能加 **of**：
 - Every student came.
 - Every one of the students came.
- **one of, each of, every one of** 後面接複數名詞：
 - One of the students came.
 - Each (one) of the students came.

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THE/A NUMBER OF

- **the number of** 表示某特定物品之數量
 - The number of students is forty-five.
- **a number of** 表示相當多
 - A number of students came to class today.

參考資料

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