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Collective and Compound Noun (集合名詞和複合名詞)

事物均有自己的名稱，稱呼各類事物的詞類即 **名詞** (Noun)

重點 示範

1 集合名詞

答錯指數：☹️☹️☹️☹️

必考指數：☀️☀️☀️☀️

✓ My **class** has 35 pupils.
 集合名詞 ↑ ↑ 動詞 單數形式

✗ My class **have** 35 pupils.



老師 提醒你

用來統稱人、地、物等群體，如“family”、“class”、“team”等名詞，便是**集合名詞 (Collective Noun)**。

集合名詞一般是**單數形式 (Singular Form)**，和“is”、“has”、“likes”等**單數動詞 (Singular Verb)**連用。我們視例句中的“class”班級，為一個單位，所以用“has”

A Write the correct form of the verb in simple present tense.

- 難** (1) The school _____ (has) 500 pupils.
- 難** (2) My class _____ (be) very noisy.
- (3) Our football team _____ (be) the best.
- (4) The choir _____ (sing) very well.
- (5) My family _____ (eat) dinner together every Sunday.
- (6) Those children _____ (has) many toys.
- (7) John's friend _____ (be) very tall.
- (8) Bill's classmates _____ (be) very naughty.
- 難** (9) Her parents _____ (live) in Ma On Shan.
- (10) Her mother _____ (work) in a bank.

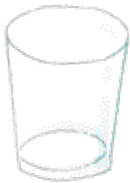
B Label the following items correctly using these words. You may use a dictionary to help you.

reading

magnifying

drinking

(1)



A _____ glass

(2)



_____ glasses

(3)



A _____ glass

C Mary went shopping yesterday. What did she buy? Use these words to label her things:

(1)



orange

book

雜

(2)



sports

chips

(3)



cat

bread

雜

(4)



computer

juice

(5)



sandwich

shoes

雜

(6)



exercise

game

(7)



potato

food



將每天學到的新名詞寫在筆記本，並在睡前讀生詞，在不知不覺間便可以掌握不少生詞。