

四级语法新东方词汇老师的文本（三）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/120/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E5\\_9B\\_9B\\_E7\\_BA\\_A7\\_E8\\_AF\\_AD\\_E6\\_c83\\_120750.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/120/2021_2022__E5_9B_9B_E7_BA_A7_E8_AF_AD_E6_c83_120750.htm) 三、一致关系一)主谓一致1. 主谓一致（与插入语无关）1主谓的分隔原则：主谓之间可以用定语从句或者省略的定语从句分隔。2定语从句中的主谓一致：3随前一致：n. together with n2 as well as including along with with / of accompanied with / by 4就近原则：n1 or n2 v（就近原则）either n1 or n2 5可数n1 and 可数n2 v(pl) 不可数n1 and 不可数n2 v(pl) 例外：war and peace is... war and peace是一个整体 但是如果主语表示的是同一个概念，同一人，同一事的时候，谓语动词用单数，这种结构的特征是and连接的两个词只有一个冠词。the iron and steel industry is very important to our country.the head master and mathematical teacher is coming.the head master and the mathematical teacher are coming.类似的还有：law and order bread and butter black and white to love and to be loved is ... a lawyer and a teacher are... a lawyer and teacher is ... 6随后原则：not a but b / not only a but also b v.(与b一致) 7百分比结构：most, half, rest, some, majority, one percent of n1 v.（由n1决定）8倒装结构的主谓一致：a) there be n 由名词决定动词 b) among, between等介词位于句首引起倒装结构：among / between ... 系动词 n.（由名词决定动词）9the adj的主谓一致：a) 当表示“一类人”，b) 当表示某一抽象概念时the good is always attractive. 10 to do/doing/主从 vs \*more than one n many a n. a day or two 二)、倒装1 全部倒装是只将句子中的谓语动词全部置于主语之前。

此结构通常只用于一般现在时和一般过去时。常见的结构有：  
up went the plane = the plane went up. 1) here, there, now, then, thus等副词置于句首，谓语动词常用be, come, go, lie, run。 2) 表示运动方向的副词(back, down, off, up)或地点状语置于句首，谓语表示运动的动词。注意：1) 上述全部倒装的句型结构的主语必须是名词，如果主语是人称代词则不能倒装。 here he comes. away they went. 2) 谓语动词是be的时候，不能倒装。 here it is. here you are. 常用的引导词时间状语从句：while. when. before. whenever. as. after. till. until. since. once. ever since. as/so long as. as soon as. no sooner... than. hardly... when. scarcely/barely... when. the moment/minute/instant. on (the point of) doing...地点状语从句：where. wherever原因状语从句：because. since. as. seeing that. considering that. now that. in that. for fear that. lest. owing to the fact that. because of the fact that. due to the fact that...方式状语从句：as. as if. as though. how. save that...比较状语从句：as. than. as... as. not so... as. hardly... than.结果状语从句：so that. so... that. such... that. so as to...条件状语从句：if. unless. in case. so long as. so far as. provided/providing/that. supposing. granted/granting that.... giving that....让步状语从句：though. although. even if. even though. whether. as. however. no matter (what, how, when). for all that. in spite of the fact that. granted that. regardless of the fact that...目的状语从句：that. so that. in order that. lest. for the fear that. in case...定语从句: which 引导的定语从句结构1) which是关系代词，which后面应该加缺主语或者宾语的句子，在这个句子中，which要作成分，作主语或者宾语2) in which 完整的句子

which在定语从句中作in的宾语，所以不能作后面句子的主语3  
 ) 名词 of which 谓语动词of which来修饰名词，名词在定语从句中作主语，所以后面直接跟谓语动词 i have five books three of which are borrowed from mary.4 ) 介词 which to do 其功能相当于定语从句。 the key with which to open the door is lost.5 ) 定语从句的省略结构： 1 . 如果that / which在定从中作 宾语，可以省略. sub vt n (which / that) sub vt s vt n s v s vt n1 n2 vt \*当做题时，若发现两个名词在一起，但是似乎连不上，则一定省略that / which，则动词为vt，做谓语。 6 ) 定从的特殊省略the way (in which) 句子 the reason (why that) 句子 均为完整句 the time (that / when) 句子 i do remember the first time (that省) i ever heard the sweetest voice in the world. by the time省that 句子，句子。 7 ) 定从的主系省略（主系可同时省）即： which be , who be , that be可同时省 状语从句省略结构这种省略从句主语的方式理论上需要满足以下两个条件： 第一、特定的状语从句引导词： although though even though when while if as 第二、从句主语和主句主语必须保持一致； 第三、从句的谓语必须是be动词，主语和be动词同进同出 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](http://www.100test.com)