

英语名词的单复数与一致性 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，
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时与谓语的一致关系 a) 由and连接两个名词或者代词作主语
时 A and B分为以下四种情况： i. A、B表示不同的人、物或者
观念的时候，谓语动词要用复数形式 Li Ming and Zhang Hua
are good students. Both the parents and the children are here. ii. A
、B表示同一个人、物或者观念的时候，谓语动词要用单数形
式 A journalist and author lives in the sixth flat. The turner and fitter
is under twenty-five. iii. And连接几个单数主语，主语由each、
every、no、many等词修饰的时候，谓语动词要用单数 Each
boy and each girl is invited. Every boy and girl is invited. No boy and
no girl is there now. iv. A、B为两个不可分的东西时，谓语动词
用单数 A law and rule about protecting environment has been
drawn up. Bread and butter is nutritious. b) 由or, not only.....but
also....., either.....or....., neither.....nor.....连接主语时，谓
语的人称和数与靠近的主语一致（注意，叙述句和疑问句随
语序不同而不同） Either you or I am mad. Neither you nor he is
naughty. Not only the farmer but also his family were friendly to me.
c) 当主语后跟有with, along with, together with, besides, except,
like, including, as well as, rather than等词的时候，谓语动词不受
词组的影响，仅和主语保持一致 All but one were here just now.
A library with five thousand books is offered to nation as a gift. 2. 单
一主语的情况 a) 以复数形式结尾的名词作主语时，例
如physics, maths, economics, news, means, works, 等一般在谓语

动词中用单数形式, 当然, 若表示复数的意思则另当别论
Physics is very important. Every means has been tried. b) 表示双部分工具的名称, 衣服名称等作主语时, 例如trousers/pants, shoes, glasses, scissors, goods, clothers等, 谓语用复数形式; 如果这些词由Pair(suit, piece, series, kind) of修饰的时候, 谓语动词要用单数 My trousers are white and his clothes are black. A pair of scissors is lying in that drawer. 但是在these/those pairs (...) of 复数名词之后, 谓语动词则用复数形式 These kinds of glasses are popular this summer. 3. 动名词, 不定式, 从句作主语的时候, 谓语动词一般要用单数 To see is to believe. Swimming is a good way to keep health. Who is her father is not known. 4. 集体名词作主语时 a) mankind/humanity/man (人类) 作主语的时候, 谓语动词一般用单数形式 Only man is knows how to cook. b) 由people, police, cattle, youth等集体名词作主语的时候, 谓语动词用复数形式 The cattle are grazing in the field. c) Family, croud, class, public, enemy等集体名词作主语的时候 i. 若当整体看, 则谓语动词用单数形式 Our class is very diligent. ii. 若他们表示的人或者事物当作若干个个体来看, 谓语动词则用复数形式 When I came into the room, his family were watching TV. iii. A family/group/class作主语时, 谓语动词用单数 families/groups/classes作主语时, 谓语动词用复数 A group is coming to the zoo. 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