

MPA英语一致部分练习 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议  
阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/203/2021\\_2022\\_MPA\\_E8\\_8B\\_B1\\_E8\\_AF\\_AD\\_E4\\_c72\\_203227.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/203/2021_2022_MPA_E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_AD_E4_c72_203227.htm) 一、代词一致由or,

either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also连接的词，如果数和性是一致的，就用其相应的代词；如果性和数不一致，代词与其临近的名词保持一致。【例如】Neither he nor she wants to

visit her uncle. Not only my mother but also I care a lot about my father. each, everyone, everybody, everything, no one, nobody,

nothing, anyone, anybody, somebody等修饰主语或作主语时，相应的代词用单数。【例如】Everybody talked at the top of his

voice. Everything is ready for the picnic, isn't it? 二、动宾一致英语语法规定，用于宾语的词语应使用它们的宾格。能够用做

宾语的词类中只有人称代词有特别的宾格形式，其他词类如名词原形即可用于宾格，无须变化。词与词之间的固定搭配属于英语的惯用法。一些动词与它们用于宾语的名词之间也存在固定搭配现象。【例如】to acquire knowledge 获得知识to

get a job 获得工作to obtain a position 获得工作(语气较庄重) to achieve success 获得成功to gain reputation 获得声誉to attain one

's end 达到目的to do sb a favor 请帮忙这类惯用法没有太多的章法可循,只有在平时的阅读中多看，多记。三、集合名词的主谓一致集合名词作主语时，主谓一致关系是一个较为复杂的问题。对此类问题我们可以从"数"的角度分为四类。1)单

数-复数型。凡是有复数词尾变化形式的集合名词都属于此类。如：a class-classes. a family-families. a government-governments. an army-armies. a people-peoples. a group-groups. a crowd-crowds.

a crew-crews等。这类集合名词强调的是整体性，即当作一个整体或多个整体来看待。属于这类集合名词的单数作主语时，谓语动词用单数；复数形式作主语时，谓语动词用复数。

【例如】A big crowd often gathers on the square every morning. The government has decided to pass the bill. There are huge crowds in the streets on Sunday. There are many English-speaking peoples in the world. 但应注意，这类集合名词的单数形式有时表示复数概念，所以这些集合名词的单数形式也可归为"单复同形型"中。

2)单数型。这类集合名词表示的是人或事物的整体，即把这类人或事物的全部包括在内，所以只有单数形式。如作主语，谓语动词常用单数。这类名词常见的有：humanity, mankind, proletariat等。【例如】The proletariat is the greatest class in the history of mankind. In the fields of production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress.

3)复数型。这类集合名词在形式和内容上是相互矛盾的，就是说它们只有单数形式，但表达的都是复数概念。它强调的是集体中的个体性。这类名词有：police, cattle, faculty, flock, machinery, vermin, personnel等。它们作主语时，谓语动词要用复数。【例如】The police have caught the murder. Our personnel are very highly trained. The vermin are very dangerous.

4)单复同形型。这类集合名词的单数形式既可表示单数也可表示复数。作主语时，用单数动词或复数动词均可，有时意义区别不大。【例如】The school teaching staff are (is) excellent. The public is (are) requested not to litter in the park. The teaching profession claim(s) to be badly paid. 这类集合名词常见的有：class, family, team, crew, board, herd, committee, party, jury, enemy, audience等。根

据说话人的心理意向若把这个集合名词所代表的人或事物看作一个整体，就认为是单数，用单数动词；若把它所代表的人或事物看作若干个个体的话，就认为其为复数，用复数动词。试比较：The football team is playing well. 那个足球队打得非常漂亮。The football team are shavings bath and are then coming back here for tea. 足球队员们正在洗澡，然后来这儿吃茶点。The family is a very happy one. 那个家庭是一个非常幸福的家庭。That family are very pleased about the news of William's success. 全家人对威廉的成功都感到很高兴。

四、时态一致

1) 并列谓语的时态一致。【例如】Yesterday I went shopping, bought some books and had dinner at a good restaurant. The soldier looked at him, exchanged glances with his comrade and took out the gun.

2) 主从复合句的时态一致。

a) 主句为现在时、将来时、现在完成时，宾语从句谓语动词时态按情况而定。【例如】I wonder what will happen tomorrow. I wonder what happened to him yesterday. I wonder what is happening now outside.

b) 主句为过去时态，宾语从句一般用过去时态。如果宾语从句说明的是客观真理，用一般现在时。【例如】He told me he made a big mistake. He told me he would go to Beijing the next day. He told he had finished his task. The teacher told students that the earth moves around the sun. (客观真理)

3) 定语从句和比较状语从句时态不受主句影响。【例如】The university where she is studying was founded in 1950. You now speak English better than you spoke it last year.

4) 时间和条件状语从句中，常用现在时表示将来。

【例如】We will cancel our trip if it rains tomorrow. I will go to visit the Summer Palace as soon as I arrive in Beijing.

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