

公共英语四级名师讲义：核心语法讲解(地理)PETS考试 PDF  
转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/643/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E5\\_85\\_AC\\_E5\\_85\\_B1\\_E8\\_8B\\_B1\\_E8\\_c88\\_643998.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/643/2021_2022__E5_85_AC_E5_85_B1_E8_8B_B1_E8_c88_643998.htm) "tb42">

主语和谓语一致性 在英语的句子中,谓语动词在人称和数上必须和主语保持一致。

如：The results of the examination show that you have all made good progress. 考试结果说明你们都有很大的进步。

The questions raised by Mr.White are very important. 怀特先生提供的问题很重要。

The theory put forward by these scientists is quite reasonable. 这些科学家提出的理论是很有道理的。

1. 如果主语是一个抽象概念,谓语动词用单数形式：Growing vegetables needs constant watering.

2. 当主语中包含有and时，如果它表示一个单一概念，谓语要用单数动词，否则用复数动词。如：

The food and the textile industry depend mainly on agriculture for raw material. 粮食工业和纺织工业主要靠农业提供原料。

To mean to do something and to actually do something are two separate things. 想干一件事和真干一件事是两回事。

3. 如果主语是单数，尽管后面跟有with,together with,as well as,no less than,like,but,except等引起的短语，谓语动词仍旧用单数形式。

如：An iron and steel works,with some satellite factories,is to be built here. 这里将要修建一座钢铁厂和几个卫星工厂。

Nobody but Xiao Li and Xiao Wang was there. 只有小李和小王在那里。

Justice,as well as the law,demands that these bandits be severely punished. 法律和正义都要求严办这些匪徒。

4. each和由some,any,no,every构成的复合代词,都作单数看待。如：  
Each of us has something to say. 我们每个人都有些话要说。

Somebody is using the phone.有人在用电话。 5.

what,who,which,any,more,most,all等代词可以是单数，也可以是复数，主要由意思决定。如：Which is your room?哪个是你的房间？百考试题 - 全国最大教育类网站(www . Examda. com)

Which are your rooms?哪几间是你们的房间？ 6. none作复数时较多，但有时也作单数，主要看说话人所联想到的是单数还是复数概念。作复数时，如：None of the books are easy

enough for us.这些书全太难，不适合我们的水平。 None of us seem to have thought of it.我们全都似乎没有想到过这一点。作单数时：None of us has got a camera.我们中间没有一个人有照相机。

none在代表不可数的东西时总是看作单数。如：None of this worries me.这事一点使我着急。 7. either和neither通常作单数看待：Neither of us has gone through regular training.我们两人谁都没能受过正规训练。 Has either of them told you?他们两人中间有谁告诉过你吗？ 8. many a 或more than one 所修饰的词作主语时，谓语动词多用单数形式。如：Many a person

has had that kind of experience.很多人有过这种经历。 9. people,police,cattle,poultry,militia等通常都用作复数。如

：Cattle are grazing on the pasture.牛正在草场上吃草。 The militia are all out drilling for the National Day parade. 民兵们都出来操练，准备参加国庆游行。有些集体名词有时作单数看待，有时作复数看待，要根据意思判断。如：His family isnt very large.他家人不很多。 His family are all music lovers.他家的人都喜爱音乐。 10. number,variety,proportion,majority,population等词和作单数，有时用作复数，要根据意思判断，如：A

number of books have been published on the subject.有关这学科的

number of books have been published on the subject.有关这学科的

number of books have been published on the subject.有关这学科的

number of books have been published on the subject.有关这学科的

number of books have been published on the subject.有关这学科的

书出版了好些。 The number of books published on the subject simply amazing.有关学科的书出版的数量简直惊人。 A large proportion of the country is desert.这个国家大部分是沙漠。 11. 不可数名词前如有表数量的复数名词，后面常用复数动词作谓语。 如：In these years 5 million square meters of housing constructed in Shanghai.这几年中，上海修建了五百尤平方米的住房。 www. Examda.CoM 考试就到百考试题 There are about thirteen pints of blood in a mansbody.人体内约有十三品脱的血。 12. 表示时间、重量、长度、价值等的名词，尽管是复数形式，如果作整体看待，动词也可用单数形式，当然用复数动词也是可以的。 如：Three weeks was allowed for making the necessary preparation. 给了三个星期来做必要的准备。 One hundred li was covered in a single night.一夜间就走了一百里路。 13. 当一个句子有两个主语，而它们又是由either...or 或neither...nor连接起来时，谓语要和最临近的主语一致。 如： Either you or Lao Yang is to do the work.不是你就是老杨来做这工作。 如果一个句子是由there或here引起，而主语又不止一个，谓语通常也和最临近的那个主语一致。 如：There was carved on the board a dragon and a phoenix. 在板子上雕有一条龙和一只凤。 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)