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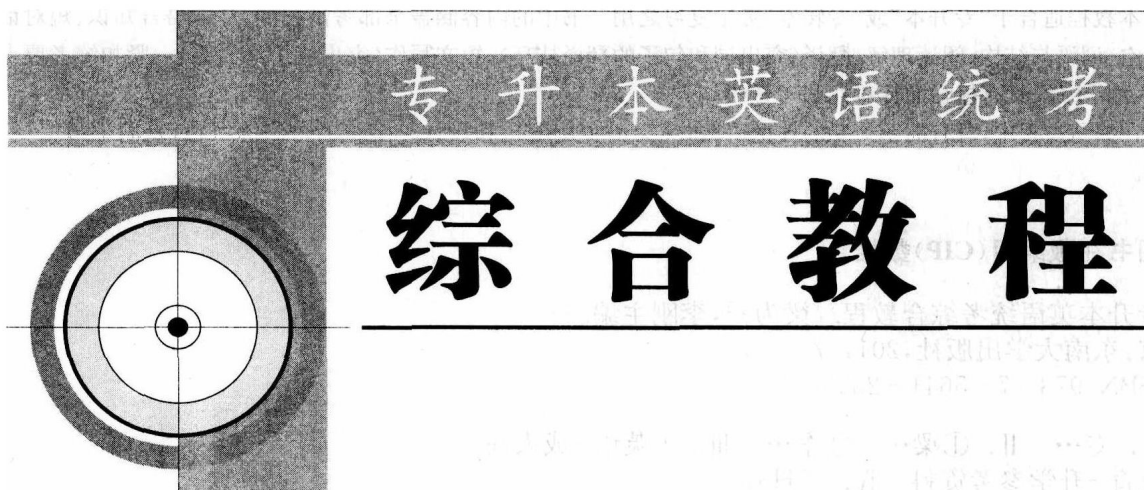
专升本

ENGLISH

英语统考
综合教程



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专升本英语统考

综合教程

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东南大学出版社
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内容提要

本教程适合于“专升本”或“专转本”考生复习之用。书中的内容涵盖全部考试题型:基础语言知识、短对话、完形填空、词语与结构、阅读理解、翻译(突出词和句子的翻译技巧)、短文写作(突出应用文为主)。紧扣统考要点,把握“大纲”要领,具有极强的针对性和指导性。

在编写过程中,既有简明扼要的理论讲解,又突出实例解析和设计一定量的自测练习题,以满足考生复习的需要。

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Preface

前言

本书是根据专科英语教学大纲的要求以及专升本/专转本的统考要求编写的。为了编写好此教材,编写组不仅选调了具有丰富教学经验的本科院校的专家、教授,而且还选调了专科学校的教学经验丰富的资深教师共同编写。本教程严格依照专升本/专转本考试大纲的考核范畴和内容、题型、题量和难度系数编写。

本书有下列几方面的特色:

1. 专家们科学的预测,统考指导性和针对性强。

具体体现是:紧扣“大纲”,预测方向准确。专家们参考了多年来各方面的试题,科学地预测了命题走向、试题的难易度,并做了试题分析、解答技巧等,有利于考生把握学习方向,有针对性地复习迎考。

2. 本书选材新颖,涵盖体裁范围广,包括:科普知识、文学、文化知识、日常生活知识、社会常识等。难易度适中,与统考题相吻合。

3. 书中的内容系统全面,并具有模仿性。

对于书中的每一种题型都设计了两道实例题,并对答案进行了详细讲解,有利于启发和指导学 生解题思考,举一反三。还设计了 20 道自测题,供学生学习和自测。

4. 突出书本中的基础知识。此类考试内容大部分都是立足基础知识,与大专教材内容的难度相吻合。根据这个要求,编者把握好各题型的基础知识,使之成为本书的核心内容。

本书由东南大学外国语学院教授、浙江越秀外国语学院特聘教授梁为祥,淮安信息职业技术学院李刚副教授担任主编。南京化工职业技术学院、无锡科技职业学院、淮安信息职业技术学院、浙江绍兴文理学院、上海应用技术学院等英语专家也参加了编写工作。本书的出版得到了东南大学出版社史建农编辑的大力支持。

本书很适合专升本/专转本考生学习之用,并会有很大的帮助。如发现书中不妥之处,欢迎指正。

本书编者

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第一章 语法重点

一、数词

应注意的数词

- 1) ten, hundred, thousand, million, billion 等基数词转化成名词的时候与介词“of”连用,表示确定的数目,可用复数形式。

如:I saw thousands of people taking part in labor.

- 2) a decade, a score, a dozen 分别表示“十”“二十”“十二”,其复数形式可表示“几十”,后跟名词,与“of”搭配使用。

如:a decade of years (十年)

decades of schools (几十所学校)

a dozen of pencils (一打铅笔)

dozens of students (几十位学生)

a score of pens (二十支钢笔)

scores of books (几十本书)

- 3) 序数词前常用冠词“the”,但下列情况下可不用。

(1) 表示“又一”时,不用定冠词。

(2) 其前面有形容词性物主代词或名词时可不用。

(3) 放在月份后表示日期时,可不用,如:May 20th。

二、分数、小数、百分数

1. 分数

- 1) 分子用基数词,分母用序数词;分子大于1时,分母序数词要加“s”。

如:1/4 a (one) fourth; 3/4 three fourths

- 2) 分数前,有整数时,读时用 and 连接。

如:3 2/3 three and two thirds; 2 3/8 two and three eighths

- 3) 如果分数值大于1,后面的名词用复数。

如:1 $\frac{3}{5}$ 英寸 one and three fifths inches

2. 小数

- 1) 用基数词表示,小数点读作 point, 零读作 zero / naught。

如:0.3 读作:zero / naught point three

- 2) 小数与名词连用时,整数是零时,名词用单数,其他情况为复数。

如:0.33 米:naught / zero point three three metre

1.42 米:one point four two metres

3. 百分数

由基数词加 percent / per cent (缩写 p. c) 表示。

如:25% : twenty-five percent (25p. c)

三、时间表达法

1. 世纪 the + 序数词 + century。

如:在公元十世纪 in the tenth century

在公元二十一世纪 in the 21st century

2. 年代 the + 基数词 + 整十的复数。

如:20 世纪 80 年代 the eighties of the twentieth century (1980's)

3. 年份、月份、日期 年份用基数词,月份首字母大写,日期用“the + 序数词”表示。

如:在 2010 in 2010, 在五月 in May, 10 月 24 日 on October 24th

4. 时刻

1) 时刻前用介词 at, 几点几分用 past, 分钟超过 30 分用介词 to, “半”用 half 表示。

如:在 9:10 at ten past nine

在 4:30 at half past four

在 5:45 at a quarter to six

2) 也可用 24 小时表达。

如:在 7:20 (at) twenty past seventeen

(at) seventeen twenty

四、形容词的比较级和最高级

1. 比较级和最高级的构成,如:good→better(比较级)→best(最高级)

2. 形容词的比较级

1) 表示“较高程度”的比较。如:

Mary hoped to find a better job. 玛丽希望找到一份更好的工作。(与“现在”的工作相比)

Be more careful next time. 下次更小心一点。(与“这次”相比)

Her husband is older than she. 她丈夫比她年纪大。(表示“明指”)

2) 表示“较低程度”的比较(即 less + than)。如:

He is less strong than I. 他身体没有我强壮。

This dictionary is less expensive than that one. 这本字典没有那本贵。

3) 其他“比较”结构。如:

She is as tall as I (am). 她同我一样高。(同级比较)

This house is not as big as that one. 这房子没那房子大。(不同程度比较)

Things are getting better and better. 情况越来越好。(表示双重“递增”的比较)

The colder the weather is, the worse I feel. 天气越冷,我觉得越不舒服。(表示“成比例”的比较)

Houses are a little more expensive this year. 今年房子贵了一点。(表示“强调”的比较)

3. 形容词的最高级

1) 一般用于两者以上的比较,其结构是“the + 最高级 + 名词修饰语”。如:

This is the most interesting film that I've ever seen. 这是我看到的最有趣的电影。

2) 在非正式场合,亦可用于两者之间的比较。如:

This is the widest of the two roads. 这是两条路中最宽的一条。

3) 也可以单独使用,后面可以不用修饰语表示范围。如:

This is the most important thing. 这是最重要的事情。

4) 最高级前用不定冠词(a),或不用,表示“很”“非常”。如:

John is a most strong man. 约翰是一个很强壮的男子汉。

He is most kind to his friends. 他对他的朋友非常好。

5) 和介词“at”构成短语。如:

at (the) most, at least, at the earliest 等。

五、副词的比较级与最高级

1. 比较级和最高级的构成(略)

2. 用法

1) We should speak less and do more. 我们应该少说多做。(单独使用)

2) He does much better than his companion. 他比他的伙伴做得出色。(-er / more than 结构)

3) The harder you study, the better you will learn. 你越努力学习,就会学得越好。(the more... the more)

4) I can stay here as long as I want. 我在这儿想待多久,就待多久。(as + 原级 + as)

5) She can't sing so (as) well as Mary. 她的歌没有玛丽唱得好。(not so / as + 原级 + as)

6) It rained more and more heavily. 雨下得越来越大。(比较级 + and + 比较级)

7) Of these lessons, he likes English most. 在这些课程中,他最喜欢英语。(of these lessons 表示比较范围)

8) Now young people are the least conservative. 现在年轻人最不保守。(单独使用)

六、动词的完成时

1. 现在完成时

1) 过去发生的动作或情况(状态)已结束或延续下去。如:

So far, no living beings have been found on Venus. 迄今为止,金星上未发现任何生物。

He has been ill for a month. 他病了一个月。

I have lived here since childhood. 我从小就住在这里。

2) 强调某一段时间的经验或经历。如:

A few of students have learnt the new words by heart. 学生中的一些人记住了这些生词。

His father has been a teacher for more than 30 years. 他的父亲从教 30 多年。

I have been to Peking. 我去过北京。

3) 着眼过去的动作对现在所产生的结果和影响。如:

Today the temperature has increased by 6℃ in Nanjing. 今天南京的温度上升了 6℃。(影响)

What have you said to make them so angry? 你说了些什么使他们很生气?(结果)

2. 过去完成时

1) 某个动作或状态在过去某时之前已经完成或结束(即过去的过去)。如:

The train had left when I got to the station. 我到达车站时,火车已经开了。

I suddenly remembered I hadn't locked the door. 我突然想起没有锁门。

2) 叙述故事时,回忆已经发生的事情。如:

The whole voyage from England back to England covered 29,640 miles. It had taken him nine months, of which the sailing time was 226 days. He had done what he wanted to do. 从英国出发又回到英国的整个行程为 29 640 英里。这花去他九个月的时间,其中航行时间为 226 天,他做了他想做的事。

- 3) 表示动作发生的先后关系,发生前的动作用过去完成时。如:

When I woke up, he had left here. 我醒来时,他已经离开这里了。

As soon as he had done it, he knew it was a mistake. 他一做完这事,就认识到做错了。

七、被动语态

1. 一般时态的被动语态

- 1) He was criticized just now. (一般过去式)
- 2) This house will be built next month. (一般将来式)
- 3) She is praised by his leader. (一般现在式)

2. 完成式被动语态

- 1) A lot of flowers have been planted in the garden.
- 2) The novel has been translated into two languages.
- 3) If his father should have known this, he will have been criticized. 如果他父亲知道此事,他一定会挨批评的。

3. 应注意的几个问题

- 1) 助动词 + be + done。如:

The point couldn't be overemphasized. 这一点无论怎么强调都不过分。

Rent has to (= should) be paid in advance. 房租须预交。

- 2) 形式上主动,含义里被动。如:

The milk smells sour. 牛奶味道有点酸。

The apples taste delicious. 苹果的味道很好。

The kind of cloth washes well. 这布很经洗。

The work is doing well. 工作干得很出色。

The room needs painting. 房间需要油漆。

3) 被动语态与系表结构区别

被动语态:着眼于表示动作,其主语是动作的对象;系表结构:说明主语的性质、特征和状态。如:

The cup on the desk was broken by me. 桌子上的杯子是我打破的。(被动语态——动作)

The library of our college is closed now. 我们学院的图书馆现在关门了。(系表结构——状态)

4) 几种特殊的被动语态形式

- (1) 形容词 worth 后接动名词表示被动意义。如:

The novel is worth reading. 这本小说值得一读。

His proposal is worth adopting. 他的建议值得采纳。

- (2) 在“have sth. to do”和“give / lend sb. / sth. to do”句型中,动词不定式用主动表示被动意义。如:

We have nothing to worry about. 我们没有什么可担心了。

Tom gave Jack a big apple to eat. 汤姆给杰克一个大苹果吃。

- 5) 在“There is sth. to do”句型中,常用不定式主动,表示被动意义。如:

There isn't anything left to eat. 没有什么可吃的东西了。

There are ten minutes to end this class. 这节课还有十分钟结束。

6) 在“This / That is sth. to do”句型中,不定式主动形式表示被动意义。如:

This is the book to read. 这就是那本要读的书。

That is the very important work to do today. 那是今天要做的很重要的工作。

八、虚拟语气

1. 在非真实条件句中的使用(见下表)

情况	条件从句	结果从句
与 现 在 事 实 相反	If I (we, you, they, he...) + 动词过去式(be 是 were)	I (we) should He would + 动词原形 You / They would
与 过 去 事 实 相反	If I (we, you, they, he...) + had + 过去分词	I (we) should + have done He You would + have done They
与 将 来 事 实 相反	If I (we, you, they, he...) + should + 动词原形	I (we) should + 动词原形 He You would + 动词原形 They

如: If I were you, I should go. (与现在事实相反)

He would have come if he had not had so much to do. (与过去事实相反)

If it should rain tomorrow, what would you do? (与将来可能相反的情况)

2. 虚拟语气的其他用法

1) wish 后面的从句中,使用虚拟语气。如:

I wish I knew him. (表示“现在”的愿望)

I wish I had known the answer before. (表示“过去”的愿望)

I wish I could speak English fluently. (表示“将来”的愿望)

2) 在表示命令、建议、要求等动词,如 ask, require, demand, desire, propose, suggest, order, command, persist, insist 等后面的宾语从句中,使用虚拟语气,用“should + 动词原形”(should 常常省略)。如:

I suggested that all students (should) be present at the meeting.

He desires that you (should) meet him at the station.

She insists that I (should) be present at the seminar.

We propose that the machine (should) be repaired.

3) 虚拟语气表示愿望、建议、命令或委婉之意,用在(逻辑)主语从句中。如:

It is quite natural that he (should) think so.

It is strange that we (should) meet again here.

It is highly important that we (should) combine theory with practice.

It is desired that visitors (should) not touch the exhibits.

4) 虚拟语气在状语从句中

(1) 用在由“as if”或“as though”引导的方式状语中。如:

It looks as though it might snow.

They talked as if they had been bosom friends.

(2) 用在由“lest”和“for fear (that)”状语从句中。如:

They spoke in whispers lest they (should) be heard.

She studied very hard for fear (that) she (should) fail in the exam.

5) 在建议、命令、计划等有关含义的名词用在表语从句或同位语从句中,谓动词用虚拟语气。如:

My suggestion is that we (should) have a get-together with our teachers. (后面是表语从句)

We all seconded her motion that the meeting should be adjourned. 她建议休会,我们都附议。(后面是同位语从句)

6) 在“It is (high / about) time that...”等特定从句中,用“虚拟语气”。如:

It is about time that we summed up our experience. (该……的时候)

I think it is high time that she made up her mind. (该……的时候)

7) 用 should / would / could / might + 动词原形,表示说话委婉,客气,也可表示“祝愿,惊讶,遗憾”等。如:

I don't think he would be so rude. (委婉说出看法)

Would you mind opening the window? (客气地提出要求)

I'd just as soon she came here earlier. (表示愿望)

Could you come to have a light meal (便饭) with us? (表示邀请)

May you be happy! (表示祝愿)

If only we might meet again. (表示愿望)

九、非谓动词

(一) 不定式

1. 动词不定式的构成:由 to(不定式符号) + 动词原形构成。

2. 用法:

1) 作主语。如:

To master a foreign language well is not easy.

To do a good job in review and preview is very necessary.

2) 作表语。如:

My plan is to finish this work.

His wish is to become a professor.

3) 作宾语。如:

More and more people like to watch football matches.

I don't expect you to do it that way.

4) 作定语。如:

He is very busy because he always has a lot of things to attend to.

With your help, there is nothing to worry about.

5) 作状语。如:

She is very glad to play with you.

We work harder in order to fulfill the plan ahead of time.

To be fair, he has already done what he can.

6) 时态。如:

He saw her go upstairs. (一般式, saw 后 to 省略)

He seems to be working out a plan. (进行式)

I am sorry to have kept you waiting for a long time. (完成式)

He is said to have been writing books. (完成进行式)

7) 语态。如:

I rejoice to see you here. (主动式)

It's a great honor for me to be invited to your party. (一般被动式)

The new technique is reported to have been further improved. (完成被动式)

8) 少数动词后面带的不定式的有特定含义。如: remember, forget, go on, stop 等。如:

I remember to write a letter to him. 我记得要给他写信。

Don't forget to take a pen with you. 别忘了带钢笔。

He welcomed us and then went on to say something about our in-service training. 他先是欢迎我们, 然后谈了一些关于我们在职培训的事情。

Now stop to talk, please! 请停下来, 说说话吧!

(二) 动名词

1. 构成(略)

2. 用法:

1) 作主语。如:

Keeping early hours is a very good habit. 早睡早起是非常好的习惯。

Seeing is believing. 百闻不如一见。

2) 作表语。如:

His favourite sport is skating.

What interests her most is reading.

3) 作宾语。如:

He has finished writing his books.

She is fond of singing.

4) 作定语, 不是动作的发出者, 只表示与后面的名词有某种关系。如:

Our teacher uses a very good teaching method.

His elder brother works in a printing house.

3. 时态。如:

They are all interested in collecting stamps.

She didn't mention her having helped the old.

4. 语态。如:

He came here without being asked. (一般被动式)

We were told of the girl's having been highly praised for her hard work. (完成式被动式)

(三) 分词: 动词分词有现在分词和过去分词

1. 构成(略)

2. 用法:

1) 作定语。如:

He is a promising man.

He is reading a very interesting detective story.

We need more qualified teachers.

He likes to drink cold boiled water.

2) 作状语。如:

Seeing nobody at home, he left a note.

Given good health, she can do it better.

3) 作宾语。如:

I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.

You should try to make yourself understood.

Weather permitting, we'll have an outing tomorrow. (分词独立结构)

Not having finished it in time, he was criticized. (现在分词完成式)

十、倒装句

1. 全倒装的句子

1) 以 there, here, on, then, down, in, out 等副词引导的句子, 动词是 be, go, come 等。如:

Here comes the train!

Out rushed the children.

In came a woman of about thirty.

2) 直接引语的全部 / 部分在句首。如:

"How much do you want for that?" asked the shopper.

2. 部分倒装的句子

1) 疑问句倒装。如:

Where are you going now?

What do you do in the office?

2) 由 so, nor, neither 引起的句子倒装。如:

After that they never saw her again, so did we.

He did not do his homework yesterday, neither did I.

3) "only + 副词 / 介词短语 / 从句……" 引起倒装。如:

Only then did I realize I was wrong.

Only in the way can we get success.

4) 含有否定意义的词或词组在句首要倒装, 如: little, never, not only, not until, hardly, by no means, no more, no sooner, at no time... 等。如:

Hardly did I think it possible.

No sooner had I gone out than he came to see me.

Not until I began to work did I realize how much time I had wasted.



十一、主从复合句

1. 名词性从句

1) 主语从句。如:

What you did is beyond reproach.

That her father is a hero is known to all. 或 It is known to all that her father is a hero.

2) 表语从句。如:

That is not what I meant.

That's why I was late for the meeting.

3) 宾语从句。如:

Who can guarantee that she'll keep her word?

I was surprised at what she said.

4) 同位语从句。如:

There is no doubt that he will succeed.

I have no idea that you come so early.

5) 同位语从句与宾语从句的区别:

同位语从句通常有下列名词作先行词: fact, idea, news, promise, hope, order, belief, conclusion, evidence, suggestion, problem, report, decision 等, 它们说明的是“什么内容”, 而定语从句的先行词说明的是“什么样的性质、特征、情况”等, 同时其关系代词(或副词)在句中充当成分, 而同位语从句中的关联词不充当任何成分。如:

I told him the news that our team won the game. (同位语从句)

I told him the news which / that surprised him very much. (定语从句)

2. 状语从句

状语从句常用 when, as, as soon as, after till, until, if, where, before, while, since, how, so that 等词引导。如:

I'll do it now before I forget it. (时间状语从句)

Where there is a will, there is a way. (地点状语从句)

If I were you, I'd go shopping with him. (条件状语从句)

He spoke in simple English so that every one present could understand him. (目的状语从句)

The teacher worked very hard, so that he got a good result. (结果状语从句)

I did it as you asked. (方式状语从句)

It is much better than I expected. (比较状语从句)

As he was not well, she had to go without him. (原因状语从句)

She is unhappy though she is very rich. (让步状语从句)

3. 定语从句

1) 关系代词引导定语从句, 常用的关系代词有: who, whom, whose, which, that, as 等。如:

He is the man who (that) lives next door. (关系代词作主语)

This is the photo which / that shows my office. (关系代词作主语)

Is there anyone here whose name is Jack? (关系代词作定语)

The e-mail which I received just now is from a friend of mine. (关系代词作宾语)

2) 关系副词引导的定语从句, 关系副词可用“介词 + which”结构来代替, 常见的情况如



下表:

关系副词	替代的介词结构	充当从句中的成分
when	at which, during which, in which, on which...	时间状语
where	at which, in which	地点状语
why	for which	原因状语

关系副词引导定语从句,并在从句中充当成分。如:

I'll never forget the day when (= on which) I entered the university. (充当时间状语)

The school where (= in which) he works is close to a factory. (充当地点状语)

I don't know the reason why (= for which) he was absent from class. (充当原因状语)

3) 限定性定语从句与非限定性定语从句的区别:

限定性定语从句与主句的意思紧密,补充与说明主句,使其表意完整;非限定性定语从句与限定性从句的情况相反,去之,主句的意思仍然完整。如:

She wants to buy the house which is a little cheaper. (限定性定语从句)

This is a very good book, which I haven't read. (非限定性定语从句)

十二、直接引语和间接引语

1. 直接引语前的谓语动词如果是一般现在时或一般将来时,改成间接引语时,去引号,再将引语改为由 that 引导的宾语从句,其人称、数、格要作相应的调整,但时态不变。如:

(1) He says, "I turned off the light." → He says that he turned off the light.

(2) She will say, "I have finished my homework." → She will say that she has finished her homework.

2. 直接引语前的谓语动词,如果是一般过去时,将引语改为从句时,注意以下两点:

1) 一般现在时→一般过去时;现在进行时→过去进行时;现在完成时→过去完成时。如:

She said, "I need your help."

→ She said that she needed your help.

John said, "I am beginning to sleep better."

→ John said that he was beginning to sleep better.

Jack said, "I have repaired the machine."

→ Jack said that he had repaired the machine.

She said to me, "I saw the film."

→ She told me that she had seen the film.

He said, "I had planted the trees before supper."

→ He said that he had planted the trees before supper. (过去完成时不变)

2) 时间状语和地点状语的变化。如:

now→ then, yesterday→the day before, today→that day, tomorrow→next day, this week (month...)→that week (month...), last week (month...)→the week (month...) before, next week (month...)→the next week (month...) or the following week (month...), ago→before, here→there, this place→that place, these places→those places, come→go, bring→take.

3. 直接引语如果是疑问句:如果是一般疑问句、选择疑问句和反意疑问句,变间接引语时,不用



that 而是用 whether 或 if 来连接;特殊疑问句的疑问词则变成了连接词,并将疑问句的语序改为陈述句的语序,其他变化同上。如:

He said, "Do you work in Nanjing?"

→He asked me if I worked in Nanjing.

She asked me, "You have already done the experiment, haven't you?"

→She asked (me) whether I had already done the experiment.

He asked, "Do you speak English or French?"

→He asked me whether I spoke English or French.

He asked, "Who are you?"

→He asked me who I was.

十三、主谓一致性

英语中的主语、谓语在数、人称和性别等方面须保持一致,这一基本点大家都知道,如:
(1) 语法上一致性:主语、谓语在数上一致;(2) 意义上一致性:谓语的数取决于主语表达的概念,而不是形式;(3) 近邻词一致性:谓语的数要与其靠近的名、代词保持一致。请看下面值得注意的问题。

1. 国名、人名、书名、组织机构以及引号中的词可能在形式上为复数,而谓语用单数。如:

The United States is a plural country.

"You" is a pronoun.

2. "one and a half + 复数名词"作主语时,谓语用单数。如:

One and a half days is all I can spend.

3. "more than one + 单数名词"作主语时,谓语用单数。如:

More than one question was put forward.

4. "……加 / 减 / 乘 / 除……等于……"结构表示整体概念,谓语用单数。如:

Three and three is six.

5. "many a + 单数名词"作主语时,谓语用单数。如:

Many a teacher has been spending the holiday.

6. "a + 单数名词 or two"作主语时,谓语用单数,但"one or two + 复数名词"作主语时,谓语用复数。如:

A day or two is passed.

One or two books were lost.

7. 用 and 连接的名词作主语指两个人或物时,谓语用复数,指一个人或物时,谓语用单数。如:

The professor and the writer are in the office.

The professor and writer is in the office.

8. 由 or, either...or, neither...or, not only...but also 等连词连接的并列主语,谓语的数与靠近的主语一致。如:

Neither you nor I am an English teacher.

Are either you or she going to town?

9. 主语后由 as much as, rather than, more than, no less than, as well as, along with, in addition to, with, together with, except 等词引导时,谓语的数取决于主语的数。如:

No one except two girls was late for class.

