

Grammar Test 英语专项训练系列

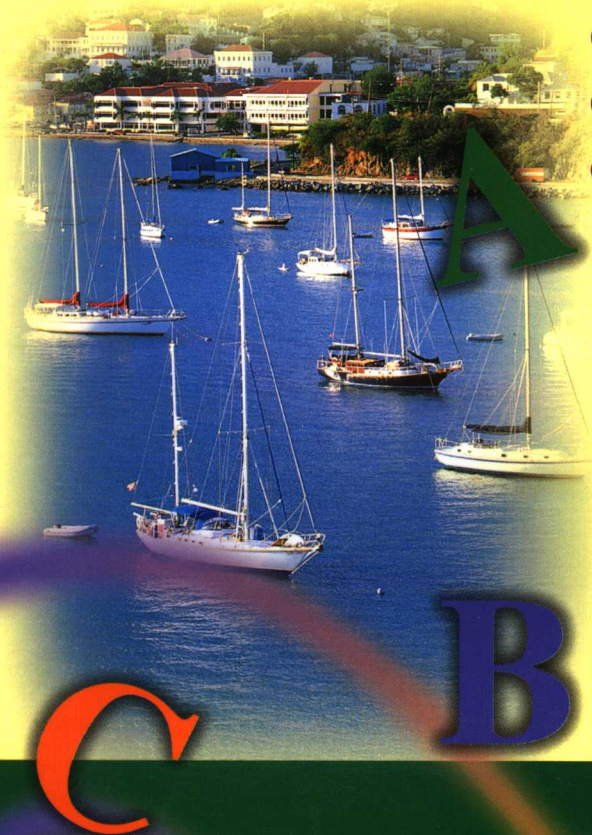
# 英语语法

## 专项训练

(第三版)

- 高考强化训练
- 2400道模拟题
- 重点语法提要

邹家元 叶秀牧 编著



复旦大学出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

本书遵循中学英语教学大纲及其考纲要求,针对目前上海和全国高考英语试卷中语法试题的题型特点,以及经常考查的知识要点编写而成。

全书编有 2 400 道仿真模拟练习题,按 20 个语法单元所分布的要点、难点进行讲解。每个单元由 15 道典型选择题、试题选例和语法知识要点组成,另外还配备了 21 辑各 100 题的综合练习。书末附有参考答案。

本书素材均为编者数十年高中英语教学与辅导之积累,因而具有很强的针对性和实用性,是一本值得一读的高考和各类英语应试参考书。

# 前 言

英语语法选择题是历年高考中的重要项目。它涉及英语语法各方面的知识,并检验学生掌握的熟练程度。语法对阅读、听说、写作等能力的提高至关重要,因此一向受到广大师生的高度重视,为了迎考,考生们不惜投入大量精力和时间进行训练。有鉴于此,作者精心编写了这本语法专项训练,以飨读者。

本书遵循中学英语教学大纲及考纲要求,针对目前上海及全国英语高考卷中语法选择题的题型特点,以及经常考查的知识要点编写而成。编者以指导学生复习迎考的经验,编纂成练习适量、讲解精当、符合学生需要且能为学生排忧解难的训练册。全书按 20 个语法章节分别传授英语语法专项知识,着重要点、难点讲解,后面附 21 辑各 100 题的综合训练。全书总共有 2 400 道仿真模拟练习题,内容针对性更强、涵盖面更广、典型性更加突出。编者相信,学生只要认真做通这些题目、记住要领,考试中所遇困难将迎刃而解,有助于夺取该项目的高分。

依据先实践后理论的原则,全书分成 20 个单元(unit),每一单元由三个部分组成:15 道针对本语法章节的典型选择题、试题选例、语法知识要点讲解。并配备作为强化训练的 21 辑各 100 题的综合练习。习题答案附于书后。学生通过做大量选择题,核对答案,并钻研知识要点,定能融会贯通、吸收提高。本次修订的第三版对知识要点作了增补,对部分练习题作了更换,因此更具指导性。

由于作者水平有限,疏漏谬误在所难免,望不吝指正。

编 者

2006 年 6 月

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# Unit 1

1. \_\_\_\_\_ came that our team had won the championship.  
A. Word                      B. Words                      C. The words                      D. A word
2. The photos portray women from all \_\_\_\_\_ of life, including performers and career women.  
A. walks                      B. walk                      C. walking                      D. walkings
3. The man who has \_\_\_\_\_ is fit for this job.  
A. brain                      B. the brain                      C. a brain                      D. brains
4. We have installed \_\_\_\_\_ to improve the efficiency of our research work.  
A. an equipment                      B. a piece of instrument  
C. a new piece of equipment                      D. a piece of new instrument
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ is just around the corner, and you won't miss it.  
A. bicycle's shop                      B. bicycle shop                      C. bicycles shop                      D. bicycles' shop
6. Many \_\_\_\_\_ in this bank speak English quite well.  
A. lady clerks                      B. ladies clerks                      C. women clerks                      D. both A and C
7. They were not \_\_\_\_\_ enough to admit their mistakes.  
A. men                      B. people                      C. man                      D. gentleman
8. No matter what difficulties may come \_\_\_\_\_, we must never give up.  
A. the way                      B. the path                      C. our way                      D. our paths
9. As far as the \_\_\_\_\_ could see all was \_\_\_\_\_ and green \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. eyes ... flowers ... field                      B. eye ... flowers ... fields  
C. eye ... flower ... field                      D. eyes ... flowers ... fields
10. Bob seems to have too \_\_\_\_\_ and too \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. many mouths ... few ears                      B. big mouth ... small ear  
C. much mouth ... little ear                      D. little mouth ... big ear
11. This is where \_\_\_\_\_ of the Amazon flow out into the sea.  
A. the waters                      B. the water                      C. waters                      D. water
12. The farmers suffered great losses from the bad crops, yet they didn't lose \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. heart                      B. the hearts                      C. their hearts                      D. the heart
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ are questioning the two \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. polices ... thieves                      B. policemen ... thieves  
C. police ... thieves                      D. policeman ... thieves
14. The electrician checked all electrical equipment to prevent any possible \_\_\_\_\_ failure.  
A. power                      B. light                      C. energy                      D. electricity



15. These trees were \_\_\_\_\_ planted, and those were hand planted.

- A. mechanics            B. machinery            C. mechanic            D. machine

## 语法(1): 名词

试题选例: (5) The \_\_\_\_\_ is just around the corner, and you won't miss it.

A. bicycle's shop    B. bicycle shop    C. bicycles shop    D. bicycles' shop    答案 B。名词作定语,不用所有格,也无复数变化,直接修饰后面的名词。即 bicycle 修饰 shop。

知识要点: 1. 用名词作定语,直接修饰另一名词的现象并不少见,如 post office, lunch time, shoe factory, flower shop 等。

2. 阿拉伯数字、英语字母、同一英语词的多次等,用结尾加 's 表示,如 two x's, three A's, too many but's, in his 50's, 3 do's and 3 don'ts (三要三不要) [但无 don't's 形式], Mind your p's and q's. (注意规矩。)[please's 和 excuse me's 的缩略], 1990's [1990s 的书写法虽不符合传统,但目前较流行]。

3. 以 man 和 woman 结尾的复合词,一般通过词尾变化成 men 和 women,来构成复数。但少数词例外,复数通过词尾加 s 构成;如 Germans, Romans 等。

4. 有些不可数名词在某种情况下可成为可数,如 hair (毛,发) 不可数, The man has grey hair now. (那个人现在头发已灰白。) 但要表示个别的一根或多根毛发,则为可数, There are a few white hairs on his head. (他头上有几根白发。)

5. work (工作), 它的合成词 homework (作业), housework (家务) 等,都为不可数。但 work 表示作品时,则为可数,如 a work (works) of art (一件(多件)艺术品)。works (工厂,工程设施) 为单复数同形,如 one (two) steel works (一(两)家钢铁厂)。

6. money (钱) 为总称,不可数。同理, change (零钱,找头) 不可数。另外,作“器材,设备”解的 equipment 为不可数名词,而 instrument 为可数名词。

7. 以 s 结尾的 means (方法,手段), 单复数同形,需加以判断,如 all means 为复数, every means 为单数。series (系列,系列之一), species (物种) 等名词也如此。

8. 有些名词的单数或复数有特殊意义。单数举例: word (诺言,消息), eye (注意,见解), mouth (大声说话,空话) 等;复数举例: waters (水域), brains (智慧), nerves (紧张,胆怯), futures (期货) 等。

9. 个别名词,后面常跟 enough, 转化为形容词,如 He is friend (友好的) enough to give me timely help. 和 You are man (男子汉气概的) enough to face the difficulties.

10. 名词也可转化为表示方式手段的副词,跟后面的动词搭配,如 hand make, machine plant, computer control, bottle feed (用瓶喂) 等。

## Unit 2

- His daughter is always shy in \_\_\_\_\_ and she never dares to make a speech to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the public ... the public                      B. public ... the public  
C. the public ... public                              D. public ... public
- I am at least \_\_\_\_\_ age \_\_\_\_\_ Robert if I am not older than he.  
A. the same ... as                                      B. in the same ... as  
C. as same ... as                                      D. same ... with
- Where's \_\_\_\_\_ nearest bookstore?  
— There's one at \_\_\_\_\_ end of the street.  
A. the ... an                      B. a ... the                      C. the ... the                      D. a ... an
- My mother is usually on \_\_\_\_\_ duty in her office every \_\_\_\_\_ few days.  
A. the ... a                      B. / ... a                      C. a ... the                      D. / ... /
- Most of \_\_\_\_\_ boys in our class are interested in \_\_\_\_\_ biology.  
A. / ... /                      B. the ... /                      C. / ... the                      D. the ... the
- The doctor told me to stay \_\_\_\_\_ for at least three days because of my illness.  
A. in my bed                      B. in bed                      C. in the bed                      D. in a bed
- This math exercise is \_\_\_\_\_ most difficult exercise, but it isn't \_\_\_\_\_ most difficult one to work on this time.  
A. a ... the                      B. the ... the                      C. the ... a                      D. a ... a
- The student who receives \_\_\_\_\_ highest score will be awarded \_\_\_\_\_ scholarship.  
A. / ... /                      B. / ... the                      C. the ... a                      D. the ... /
- The furniture on \_\_\_\_\_ display is on sale for \_\_\_\_\_ half price.  
A. / ... /                      B. / ... the                      C. the ... /                      D. the ... the
- What \_\_\_\_\_ did you do last night?  
A. on earth                      B. in world                      C. on the earth                      D. on the world
- Paper money was in \_\_\_\_\_ use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in \_\_\_\_\_ thirteenth century.  
A. the ... /                      B. the ... the                      C. / ... the                      D. / ... /
- We saw \_\_\_\_\_ one-act play in our school's auditorium.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. /                      D. long
- Africa and Asia are separated by \_\_\_\_\_ Suez Canal.  
A. a                      B. /                      C. the                      D. one
- On \_\_\_\_\_ Children's Day, all \_\_\_\_\_ parks in the city were crowded with children.

- A. / ... the            B. / ... /            C. the ... the            D. the ... /
15. A thief is a danger to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. society            B. the society            C. societies            D. a society

## 语法(2): 冠词

**试题选例:** (11) Paper money was in \_\_\_\_\_ use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in \_\_\_\_\_ thirteenth century. A. the ... / B. the ... the C. / ... the D. / ... / 答案 C。第一空格不填冠词,因为 (be) in use 为习语;第二空格填定冠词 the,因为后面是序数词 thirteenth。

**知识要点:** 1. 表示“第几次”,传统用定冠词 the,如 try the second time(试第二次),但目前流行用不定冠词 a(n),如 try a second time。序数词 third, fourth 等同理。可理解为第一(二、三、四)次后的又一次。

2. 含有 Day 的节日名称前,习惯上已不加 the,如 Christmas (Day), May Day, Children's Day, National Day 等。

3. space(太空)不加冠词;the universe(宇宙)需加定冠词。space(空间)一般为不可数,也不加冠词。但指具体的空地、场地、距离时,可以为可数和加冠词,如 He couldn't find a parking space. / The space of the room is insufficient. / Leave two spaces after a full stop. (句号后空两格。)

4. 习语加或不加冠词需记牢,如 all of a sudden(突然地), at a time(每一次地), in a word(简言之)等加不定冠词;in the morning, in the end, in the distance(在远处), in the fields(在田野)等加定冠词;at noon, under way(在进行中), in hospital(住医院)等不加冠词。

5. 一般 the 限定全体,如 three of us(我们中的三人)[我们不止三人], the three of us(我们三人)[我们仅有三人],但 all three of us(我们三人)[我们仅有三人,但用了 all 强调则不能加 the]。

6. society(社会)一般不加冠词,除非特别有所指,如 a socialist society 和 the new(或 old) society。

7. 在表示单位的名词前,用定冠词具有 every, each 或 per 的含义,如 Gasoline is sold by the gallon. (汽油按加仑出售。)

8. turn(或 get)解释“变成”作连系动词时,后面作表语的名词不加冠词,如 He turned writer in his thirties. 但名词前若有形容词修饰,则需加冠词,如 He turned a good fellow at last.

## Unit 3

- Mr. Alcott, headmaster of the school, refused to accept \_\_\_\_\_ of the three suggestions made by the Students' Union.  
A. either                      B. neither                      C. any                      D. none
- I've read English for twenty minutes. I want to read \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.  
A. a few more                      B. more a few                      C. a little more                      D. more a little
- Mr. Zhang gave the textbooks to all the pupils except \_\_\_\_\_ who had already taken them.  
A. the ones                      B. ones                      C. some                      D. the others
- We can do it better than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. him and her                      B. he and she                      C. his and hers                      D. he and her
- He considered \_\_\_\_\_ right to go together with us.  
A. that                      B. him                      C. it                      D. himself
- Do you speak Japanese or Russian?  
— I don't speak \_\_\_\_\_. That is to say I speak neither of the two languages.  
A. both                      B. either                      C. all                      D. none
- \_\_\_\_\_. I like some of them.  
A. Either book is good                      B. Both of the books are not good  
C. Not all the books are good                      D. None of the books is good
- There is very \_\_\_\_\_ hope that our team will win the game.  
A. little                      B. a little                      C. small                      D. few
- \_\_\_\_\_ cannot be denied that Mary is the most diligent student in her class.  
A. It                      B. That                      C. There                      D. This
- One should always be careful of \_\_\_\_\_ health.  
A. his                      B. her                      C. their                      D. one's
- \_\_\_\_\_ of the two brothers is satisfied with the result.  
A. Both                      B. Either                      C. Every                      D. None
- I have already spent one week at the summer camp, and I will stay for \_\_\_\_\_ weeks.  
A. else two                      B. other two                      C. more two                      D. another two
- His answer to this maths problem seems to be the same as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. yourself                      B. yours                      C. you                      D. your
- Are the new rules working?  
— Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ books are stolen.

- A. Few                      B. More                      C. Some                      D. None
15. I can't believe that the teacher blamed \_\_\_\_\_ students for the failure of the experiment.  
A. we                      B. our                      C. us                      D. both B and C

### 语法(3): 代词

**试题选例:** (14) Are the new rules working? — Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ books are stolen. A. Few  
B. More C. Some D. None 答案 A。根据上下文意思,选择 Few(很少,几乎没有),即新规则是有效的,图书很少失窃。排除 D,因为 None 不能作定语修饰 books,换 No 才可以。

**知识要点:** 1. by oneself(独自地),如 Julie made the experiment by herself; for oneself(亲自地),如 If you don't believe me, you can go and see it for yourself; of oneself(自动地),如 The door won't close of itself; to oneself(独有地),如 I have the bedroom to myself.

2. 在某些习惯结构(惯用法)中, it 的意义很含糊,但却不能少,如 The train won't leave for another ten minutes, so I think we can make it(赶上). / The swimmer made it to the other bank(抵达彼岸) despite the waves.

3. that 或 this, 在美式英语中常用作副词,代替 so, 如 I know only that much. (我只知道如此多。)/ He can't walk this far. (他不能走得那么远。)

4. many 的比较级的强调式为 many more, 而不是 much more, 此为惯用法, 如 I have many friends, but he has many more (friends) than I.

5. few 和 little 的一些短语搭配有特殊意义, 必须记清, 如 quite a few(相当多), quite a little(相当多), a good few(相当多), not a few(不少, 许多), not a little(不少, 许多), no little(许多)等。因此, I'm not a little (no little) tired. (我非常疲倦。)和 I'm not a bit tired. (我一点也不疲倦。)大有区别。

6. one 作“某(类之)一”解, 而 that 作“那(具体的)一(个)”解, 在具体上下文中有区别, 如 A desk made of steel is stronger than one made of wood. / There are two desks here. The desk made of steel is stronger than that made of wood.

7. 注意在表示全部否定时, not ... either 和 neither ... 意义相同, 如 He didn't read either of the novels. 等于 He read neither of the novels. 均作“他两部小说都没有看过”解。

8. 表达“另外(几个)”的英语为 another (...) 或 (...) more, 如 I want to have another two books. / I want to have two more books. (我再要两本书。)

9. 后面有 of ... 修饰时, every one 须分开写, none 须合写, 如 Every one of the students attended the lecture. [不能用 Everyone 或 Everybody] / None of them is fond of music. [不能用 No one]。

10. some 用来修饰可数名词单数时, 意同 a certain, 作“某一”解, 如 The professor is expecting some student(等待某个学生) in his office.

11. 当回答“How many (much) + 具体事物”的问题时, 用 none 来表示“一个(什么)都没有”, 如 How many books are there in the desk? — None. (There are none.); 当回答“Who (What)”的问题时, 用 nobody (nothing) 来表示“没有任何人(东西)”, 如 Who is in the classroom? — Nobody. (No one.) / What is in the desk? — Nothing.

## Unit 4

- It cost me five *yuan* to buy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. two dozen egg  
B. two dozen of egg  
C. two dozen eggs  
D. two dozens of eggs
- Where did the great poet live when he stayed in Paris.  
— He lived in a \_\_\_\_\_ old house.  
A. three hundreds years  
B. three hundred years  
C. three-hundred-year  
D. three hundreds year
- There is someone on \_\_\_\_\_ who wants to speak with the manager.  
A. 2 line  
B. 2nd line  
C. line 2  
D. the line 2
- Ten plus four or ten \_\_\_\_\_ make fourteen.  
A. with four  
B. adding four  
C. and four  
D. added four
- It was not rare in \_\_\_\_\_ that people in \_\_\_\_\_ fifties are going to university for further education.  
A. 90s ... the  
B. the 90s ... /  
C. 90s ... their  
D. the 90s ... their
- Will it rain tomorrow?  
— Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ it will.  
A. Ten to one  
B. One to ten  
C. Ten of one  
D. One of ten
- The stadium was packed with \_\_\_\_\_ of spectators who came to watch the game.  
A. hundreds of thousands  
B. hundred thousands  
C. thousands upon thousands  
D. both A and C
- The child knows that \_\_\_\_\_ is equal to four.  
A. two two  
B. twice two  
C. two twice  
D. twice twice
- I have an appointment on \_\_\_\_\_ of June at three o'clock.  
A. fifth  
B. the five  
C. the fifth  
D. five
- We didn't arrive at the theatre until \_\_\_\_\_ finished.  
A. the first act  
B. act one  
C. act first  
D. both A and B
- I have been told \_\_\_\_\_ not to turn on the light with wet hands.  
A. hundreds of times  
B. many hundreds times  
C. hundred of times  
D. a hundred time
- I would have paid \_\_\_\_\_ for my car, if the salesman had insisted.  
A. as twice much  
B. twice as many

- C. twice as much D. two times
13. \_\_\_\_\_ took part in the celebration held at the end of the year.  
A. Three thousands people B. Three thousands of people  
C. The three thousand of people D. Three thousand people
14. Judging by his appearance, he's somewhere \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in 40 years old B. in his forties  
C. in forty years D. in his forty
15. The test being tough, only \_\_\_\_\_ of the students have passed it.  
A. two third B. two-thirds C. second-three D. second-thirds

## 语法(4): 数词

试题选例: (5) It was not rare in \_\_\_\_\_ that people in \_\_\_\_\_ fifties are going to university for further education. A. 90s ... the B. the 90s ... / C. 90s ... their D. the 90s ... their 答案 D。“20 世纪 90 年代”用 the 90s(也用 the 90's)表示;“几十岁开外”用 in one's ... (数字复数)表示。

知识要点: 1. 含有序列的名称,可用基数词或序数词两种表达法。基数词放在名词后,冠词加序数词放在名词前。如 Lesson One, the First Lesson; Room 30, the 30th Room 等。

2. 分数的表达法为:分子用基数词,分母用序数词;分子数为 2 以上,分母数加词尾 s 表示复数。用英文书写的分数,中间有连字号“-”,但也可省去。如 one-third (1/3), two-thirds(2/3)等。英语中,1/2 习惯用 a (one) half,1/4 习惯用 a (one) quarter。

3. 表示“一个半”,用 one and a half 或 one ... and a half,如 one and a half months / one month and a half[注意名词(month 等)的单复数]。表示“一两”用 a ... or two[注意用 a 而不用 one]或 one or two,如 a day or two / one or two days[注意名词(day 等)的单复数]。

4. 数词 hundred(百), thousand(千), million(百万)等,前面有限定的数字,如 one, two 等作定语修饰后面的名词时,本身不能有复数形式,如 three thousand students。但当这类数词作代词,后面跟 of ... 时,习惯仍用单数,如 three thousand of students。若要表达笼统的(前面有 several 等修饰)或泛泛的(成百、成千等)数量概念时,这类数词用复数,如 several thousands of students(几千学生), thousands of students(成千学生)等。

5. 与 hundred 相仿,数词 dozen(一打,十二)和 score(二十),作定语修饰名词时,没有复数形式,如 two dozen pencils, two score pencils 等。当它们作代词而后面跟 of ... 时,习惯仍用单数,如 two dozen of pencils, two score of pencils。[但也有用复数的,如 two dozens of pencils, two scores of pencils。]表示笼统或泛泛的数量概念时,用复数,如 some dozens of pencils(几十支铅笔), scores of pencils(七八十支铅笔/许多铅笔/大量铅笔)。

## Unit 5

1. The turtle's backbone and breastbone \_\_\_\_\_ on the outside of its body.  
A. is being                      B. have been                      C. are                      D. is
2. Everyone who takes the examination will receive \_\_\_\_\_ score report in six weeks.  
A. their                      B. its                      C. his                      D. hers
3. When a person needs to take his medicine, \_\_\_\_\_ the directions first.  
A. each will have to read                      B. one must read  
C. you have to read                      D. he has to read
4. Neither you nor he \_\_\_\_\_ in good health at that time.  
A. is                      B. was                      C. are                      D. were
5. Either the teacher or the students \_\_\_\_\_ your books.  
A. has                      B. have                      C. needs                      D. wants
6. He is one of the students who \_\_\_\_\_ hard in the class.  
A. studies                      B. is studying                      C. study                      D. has studied
7. Every possible means \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent the air pollution, but the sky is still not clear.  
A. is used                      B. are used                      C. has been used                      D. have been used
8. Shall we meet at his brother's which \_\_\_\_\_ on the other side of the street?  
A. stand                      B. is                      C. are                      D. are located
9. Ellen is the only one of those who have graduated who \_\_\_\_\_ out of work.  
A. are                      B. have been                      C. is                      D. were
10. The most experienced \_\_\_\_\_ elected to the leading post.  
A. are                      B. has been                      C. were                      D. have been
11. The farmer is not going to sell his cattle which \_\_\_\_\_ still lean.  
A. are                      B. has been                      C. is                      D. has remained
12. New machinery \_\_\_\_\_ introduced in the factory to enhance production.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. are being                      D. have been
13. Red deer \_\_\_\_\_ for about 12 to 20 years.  
A. lives                      B. is able to live                      C. are living                      D. live
14. Electronics \_\_\_\_\_ the basis of all telecommunications systems.  
A. have been                      B. is                      C. are                      D. make
15. \_\_\_\_\_ of every size \_\_\_\_\_ upon others which are smaller.  
A. Fishes ... prey                      B. Fish ... prey  
C. Fish ... preys                      D. Fishes ... preys



## 语法(5): 主谓一致

**试题选例:** (7) Every possible means \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent the air pollution, but the sky is still not clear. A. is used B. are used C. has been used D. have been used 答案 C。根据 Every ... means (每一……手段), 判断主语为单数, 故动词用单数; 但需强调经验和结果, 选 C 而排除 A。

**知识要点:** 1. 跟 and 不一样, as well as, together with, along with (和……一起), rather than (而不是), including 等, 加上名词或代词出现在主语后时, 不影响主语的单复数, 如 Peter as well as Tom dislikes studying. [ 不同于 Peter and Tom dislike studying. ] / Bob, rather than his elder brothers, was able to solve the problem.

2. 当主语由并列成分构成时, 动词的单复数与最靠近的主语成分取得一致, 如 There is a pen and some books on the desk. [ There are some books and a pen on the desk. ] / Either you or he is to blame. [ Either he or you are to blame. ]

3. 表示时间、距离、重量、金额等的主语为复数时, 动词(一般为 be)用单数, 如 Ninety minutes is the time limit for the examination. [ 但 Ninety minutes have passed now. ]

4. 由 and 连接的表示职业(职务)名称的词作主语时, 若指同一个人(合用冠词)为单数, 若分别指两个人(分用冠词)则为复数, 动词的单复数据此决定, 如 The singer and dancer is quite popular. / The singer and the dancer are quite popular.

5. 由 every ... and every ..., each ... and each ..., no ... and no ... 构成的并列主语, 动词一般用单数, 如 Every man and every woman enjoys free medical care in this country. / No teacher and no student is allowed to leave before school is over.

6. 由 many a 修饰单数可数名词作主语, 意义为复数, 形式属单数, 动词用单数, 如 Many a man wishes for such a chance. [ 等于 Many men wish for such a chance. ]

7. 包含成对意思的名称, 呈现复数形式, 如 trousers/pants (裤子) [ 由两条裤腿组成 ], 动词用复数。为了表明件数, 可借助数量单位 pair。这时动词的单复数视 pair 的单复数而定。如 The trousers were bought last week. / This pair of trousers was bought last week. / Two pairs of trousers were bought last week.

8. 表示配对(使用)的物品(事物), 视为总称, 如 bread and butter (面包和牛油), needle and thread (针线), cause and effect (因果), a knife and fork (刀叉) 等, 它们作主语时, 动词用单数, 如 A knife and fork is on the table.

9. 由表示“几分之几”、“百分之几”、“其余”等成分作主语时, 其所代表内容的名词的单复数决定动词的单复数。如 One-third (Two-thirds) of her time is spent in writing. / One percent (Twenty percent) of the professors are from abroad. / The rest of the money is in the bank. ( The rest of the books are unsold. )

10. 在英语中, population (人口, 全体人) 一般为总称, 作主语时为单数概念, 动词也需用单数, 如 What is the population of Europe? ( 欧洲人口多少? ) / The population of the earth is increasing fast. 但如果用“几分之几”等加以修饰时, population 具有复数概念(相当于 people), 作主语时, 动词用复数, 如 One-fifth of the population here support the new policy. [ 动词