实用英语应用能力指导教程

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Part 1

语法讲解与演练

第一节　主谓一致

一、语法讲解

主谓一致是指主语与谓语动词之间在数上的协调一致。主谓一致必须根据不同的情况,具体分析表达形式和表达的实际意义来决定谓语动词的单复数。主谓一致的最基本原则是:主语是单数时谓语就用单数形式,主语是复数时谓语就用复数形式。然而特别需要注意的是:主语的单复数情况不只是通过外在形式来判断的(外在形式只是在一定程度上的数的显示,有一定的帮助作用),更主要的是取决于它的概念或意义。

1. 语法一致原则:主语为单数形式,谓语动词用单数形式;主语为复数形式,谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

Jane and Mary look healthy and strong.

The number of mistakes was surprising.

2. 概念一致:

1) 主语形式虽为单数,但意义为复数,谓语动词用复数。

例如:

The crowd were running for their lives.

单数形式表示复数意义的词有 people,police,cattle,militia 等。

2) 主语形式为复数而意义上却是单数,谓语动词用单数。例如:

The news was very exciting.

形复意单的单词有 news,works(工厂) 和一些以 ics 结尾的学科名称,如 physics,politics,mathematics 等。

3. 就近原则:即谓语动词的单、复数形式取决于最靠近它的词语。如用连词 or,either... or,neither... nor,not only... but also 等连接的并列主语,如果一个是单数,一个是复数,谓语动词则与靠近它的主语相一致。例如:

Either your students or Mr. Wang knows this.

4. 应注意的几个问题:

A) 名词作主语

1) 某些集体名词(如 family,team 等) 作主语时,如果作为一个整体看待,谓语动词用单数形式;如果就其中一个个成员而言,谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

The whole family are watching TV.

His family is going to have a long journey.

这类名词有: audience, class, club, committee, company, crew, crowd, enemy, government,group,party,public,team,etc.

名词 population 一词的使用情况跟上述类似。例如::

The population in China is very large,and eighty percent of the population in China are farmers.

"a group(crowd) of + 复数名词"等短语之后的谓语动词也同样可用单数或复数,前者强调整体,后者强调各个部分。

2) 某些集体名词(如 people,police,cattle,militia 等) 只当复数看待,谓语动词必须用复数。例如:

The police are searching for him.

3) 单、复数同形的名词作主语时,谓语动词应根据意义决定单、复数。例如:

A sheep is over there.

Some sheep are over there.

4) 名词所有格之后的名词被省略的情况一般只指商店、工场、住宅等,作主语时,动词一般用单数。例如:

My Uncle's is not far from here.

The doctor's is on the side of the street.

常见的省略名词有: the baker's,the barber's,the carpenter's,the Zhang's,etc,表示店铺的名词一般作集体名词看待,但用作主语时,谓语动词往往用复数。例如:

Richardson's have a lot of leather goods to sell.

5) 当名词词组中心词为表示度量、距离、金额、时间、书名等复数名词时,往往可以根据意义一致的原则,把这些复数名词看作一个整体,谓语用单数形式。例如:

Five minutes is enough to do this exercise.

The Selected Poems of Li Bai was published long ago.

Three years has passed.

6) 不定代词 each,every,no 所修饰的名词即使以 and 或逗号连接成多个并列主

语,谓语动词仍用单数形式。例如:

Each boy and each girl wants to serve the people in the future.

7) 如果主语有 more than one... 或 many a... 构成,尽管从意义上看是复数内容,但它的谓语动词仍用单数形式。例如:

Many a ship has been damaged in the storm.

More than one student has seen the film,

在 "more + 复数名词 + than one" 结构之后,谓语词一般用复数形式。例如:

More members than one are against your plan.

8) 一些由两个部分构成的名词表示衣物或工具作主语时,谓语通常用复数形式,如 scissors,chopsticks,compasses,shoes,trousers,clothes,glasses 等。但如果主语由 "a kind of,a pair of,a series of 等加名词" 构成时,谓语动词一般用单数形式。例如:

A pair of shoes was on the desk.

9) this kind of book = a book of this kind(这种书) ,其谓语用单数; 短语 this kind of men = men of this kind = these kinds of men(口语) (这一类人) ,但 this kind of men 的谓语用单数, men of this kind 和 these kinds of men 的谓语用复数。all kinds of 后跟复数名词,谓语用复数形式。例如:

Men of this kind are dangerous.

This kind of men is dangerous.

10) 复数形式的单、复数同形名词作主语时,按意义一致的原则,作单数意义时,谓语用单数; 反之,谓语用复数。这类名词有 means(方法) ,works(工厂) ,species(种类) ,Chinese,Japanese 等。例如:

The (This) glass works was set up in 1970.

(这家玻璃厂建于1970 年。)

The(These) glass works are near the railway station.

(这些玻璃厂在火车站附近。)

当它们前面有 a,such a,this,that 修饰时,谓语用单数; 有 all,such,these,those 修饰时,谓语用复数。但 means,no means,the means 等词前没有以上修饰词时,可作单数,也可用作复数。

注: work 作"工作"解时是不可数名词,作"著作"解时是可数名词,有单复数之分。

11) 如果名词词组中心词是 all,most; half,rest,part 等词语,表示的是复数意义,

谓语动词用复数形式;反之用单数。例如:

All of the water is gone。

All of my classmates work hard.

12) 在主谓倒装的句子中,谓语动词的数应与其后的主语一致。如:

Between the two windows hangs a picture.

B) 由连接词连接的名词作主语

13) 用 and 或 both...and 连接并列主语,谓语动词通常用复数形式。例如:

Walking and riding are good exercises.

Plastics and rubber never rot.

但是,并列主语如果指的是同一个人、同一事物或同一概念,谓语动词用单数形式,这时,and 后面的名词没有冠词。例如:

A knife and fork is on the table.

Going to bed early and getting up early is a good habit.

The girl's teacher and friend is a young doctor.

Truth and honesty is the best policy。

14) 当主语后面跟有 as well as,as much as,no less than, along with,with, like, rather than,together with,but,except,besides,including,in addition to 等引导的词组时,其谓语动词的单、复数按主语的单、复数而定。例如:

The room with its furniture was rented.

The teacher as well as the students was excited.

15) 以 or,either...,neither...nor,not only...but also 等连接的名词(代词)作主语,谓语动词的单复数应根据就近一致的原则。例如:

Neither you nor I nor anybody else knows anything about it

Either you or he is to go.

Tom or his brothers are waiting in the room.

C) 代词作主语

16) 名词型物主代词后的动词,既可以用单数,也可以用复数,这取决于它所代替的是单数还是复数。例如:

Ours(Our Party) is a great party.

our shoes are black,mine (= my shoes) are brown.

17) such,the same 起指示代词作用时,应根据其所指的内容来决定单、复数。例如:

Such are his words.

Such is our plan.

18) 关系代词 who,that,which 等在定语从句中作主语时,其谓语动词的数应与句中先行词的数一致。例如:

Some of the energy that is used by man comes from the sun.

Those who want to please you are your co – workers.

19) 疑问代词 who,what, which 作主语时,谓语动词可根据说话人所要表达的意思决定单复数。例如:

What produce(s) heat?

Which is (are) your book(s) ?

Who live next door? It is Zhang and Liu.

Who lives next door? It is Xiao Liu.

20) 不定代词 any,either,neither,none,all some,more 等作主语时,有以下两种情况:

①单独用作主语时,视其在文中的意义,动词可用单数或复数形式。例如:

All are present. let's begin the meeting.

Now all has been changed.

either,neither 单独作主语时,谓语通常用单数。

②后接 of 时,若 of 的宾语为不可数名词,动词当然用单数形式;若 of 的宾语为复数名词或代词,动词可以是单数,也可以是复数;在正式文体中,单数形式的动词更常用。例如:

None of them has(have) seen the film.

Do(es) any of you know his address?

D) 分数、量词作主语

21) 某数词单纯表示数字作主语时,其谓语动词通常用单数形式,但是当基数词表示的不是数值而是数量时,谓语动词可用复数形式。例如:

The billion is a large number.

Twelve were boys.

英语中算术式作主语时,若是减法或除法算术式,谓语通常用单数形式; 若是加法和乘法,谓语动词有时也可用复数形式。例如:

Three times five is/are fifteen.

Two and (plus) two is/are four.

Twelve divided by four is three.

Three taken from eight leaves five.

在提问加、减、乘、除得数时,如用 how much,谓语动词多用单数形式; 如用 how many,谓语动词多用复数形式。例如:

How many are two times five?

How much is eight divided by two?

22) "分数或百分数 + of + 名词"构成短语,以及由"some,a lot of,lots of,plenty of,a(large) quantity of,the rest of,a heap of,heaps of + 名词"构成短语时,其名词可以是可数名词或不可数名词。作主语时,采取就近一致的原则,其谓语动词要与短语中 of 后面的名词的数保持一致,这是因为短语中 of 后面的名词是中心词,而名词前面的量词是修饰语。例如:

A quantity of blouses were on sale.

A large quantity of beer was sold.

Plenty of English books are on the shelf.

Lots of damage was caused by fire.

Three – fifths of the workers here are women.

About three – fourths of the earth's surface is covered with water.

23) A(great) number of,many,a few 修饰可数复数名词,

其短语作主语时,谓语动词用复数;a little,much,a great deal of,a large amount of 修饰不可数名词,其短语作主语时,谓语动词用单数。例如:

A large amount of(A great deal of) damage was done in a very short time.

A great deal of trouble lies before us.

A number of students have gone to the countryside to help with the autumn harvest.

24) (large) quantities of 修饰可数复数名词或不可数名词其短语作主语时,谓语动词一般用复数。例如:

Quantities of food (nuts) were on the table.

Large amounts of money were spent on the bridge.

25) The number + 可数复数名词,the amount of + 不可数名词,the quantity of + 可数复数名词或不可数名词构成的短语,作主语时,谓语动词用单数,例如:

The amount of money is great.

The quantity of heat in the office has not been increased.

The quantity of books in the library is amazing.

The number of students in our school is increasing.

26) 表示数量的 one and a half 后,名词要用复数形式。但是其短语作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。例如:

One and a half bananas is left on the table.

27) half of,(a) part of 修饰可数名词单数及不可数名词时,谓语动词用单数; 修饰可数名词复数时,谓语动词用复数。

E) 名词化的形容词作主语

28) 如果主语由 "the + 形容词或过去分词"结构充当时。谓语通常用复数。这类词有; the brave,the poor,the rich,the blind,the young,the old, the sick,the dead,the deaf and dumb,the oppressed,the injured, the wounded, the unemployed 等; 但也有少数的过去分词与定冠词连用时指个别,则用单数。例如:

The departed(死者) was a well – known engineer.

The blind study in special schools.

这类形容词或分词如果要表示个体时,就要与名词 man,person 或表示人的单数连用。如: all old man,a rich person,the(a) wounded soldier

F) 从句作主语

29) 由 what 引导的主语从句,谓语动词通常用单数; 所指的具体内容若是复数意义,谓语动词一般用复数形式。例如:

What we need are doctors.

What we need is more time.

30) 在复数名词引导的从句结构中,关系代词的先行词是靠近它的复数名词,因此,从句中的动词应该是复数形式。例如:

This is one of the most interesting questions that have been asked.

但是,当之前有单数名词修饰时,关系代词的先行词是该单数名词而不是靠近它

的复数名词,因此从句的动词应是单数形式。例如; she was the only one of the girls who was late for the meeting.

二、专项练习题

1. Either Jane or Steven _____ watching TV now.

　　A. were　　　　B. is　　　　　C. was　　　　D. are

2. Two days _____ enough for me to finish the work, I need a third day.

　　A. isn't　　　　B. is　　　　　C. aren't　　　　D. are

3. —How many lessons do you usually have a day?

　　—Six lessons a day. And each of them _____ 45 minutes.

　　A. last　　　　B. lasts　　　　C. have　　　　D. are

4. Neither Li Ping nor I _____ a basketball player.

　　A. am　　　　B. is　　　　　C. be　　　　　D. are

5. There _____ many new words in lesson one, It is very easy.

　　A. is　　　　　B. aren't　　　C. isn't　　　　D. are

6. The number of the students in our school _____ 1200.

　　A. is　　　　　B. are　　　　C. has　　　　　D. have

7. Maths _____ my favorite subject.

　　A. be　　　　　B. is　　　　　C. am　　　　　D. are

8. The boy with the two dogs _____ when the earthquake rocked the city.

　　A. were sleeping　　B. is sleeping　　C. was sleeping　　D. are sleeping

9. Every one except Tom and John _____ there when the meeting began.

　　A. are　　　　B. is　　　　　C. were　　　　D. was

10. That place is not interesting at all, _____ of us wants to go there.

　　A. Neither　　B. Both　　　C. All　　　　D. Some

11. Nobody but Jane _____ the secret.

　　A. know　　　B. knows　　　C. have know　　　D. is

12. —What's on the plate? some eggs and cakes on it?

　　—There _____ some eggs and cakes on it.

　　A. is　　　　　B. are　　　　C. was　　　　　D. were

13. This pair of glasses _____ mine.

A. are   B. be   C. is   D. will be

14. Both Lily and Lucy _____ to the party yesterday.

     A. invited   B. was invited   C. had invited   D. were invited

15. —Two months _____ quite a long time.

     —Yes，I'm afraid that he will miss lots of his lessons.

     A. is   B. are   C. was   D. were

16. In the city the old _____.

     A. take good care of   B. are taken good care of

     C. is taken good care of   D. are been taken good care of

17. His family _____ all very kind and friendly，His family _____ a happy one.

     A. are，is   B. is，is   C. are，are   D. is，are

18. The singer and the dancer _____ come to Beijing.

     A. has   B. have   C. are   D. is

19. The children in this class each _____ new school bag.

     A. have   B. has   C. has got   D. are having

20. All but one _____ here just now.

     A. is   B. was   C. has been   D. were

21. If Bob's wife won't agree to go on holiday in winter，_____.

     A. neither he will   B. neither won't he

     C. neither will he   D. he won't neither

22. I haven't finished my homework yet. _____

     A. So has he   B. Neither he has

     C. He has too   D. He hasn't either

23. "I'm going to visit the Lu Gou Bridge tomorrow." "____ ."

     A. I am so   B. So am I   C. So go I   D. So I go

24. You as well as he ____ to blame(责备) for the accident(交通事故).

     A. are   B. is   C. have   D. has

25. Neither my wife nor I myself ____ able to teach my daughter to sing English songs.

     A. has been   B. is   B. is   D. am

第二节　虚拟语气

英语中有是三种语气(mood) : 陈述语气、祈使句、虚拟语气。

陈述语气用来陈述事实; 祈使语气用来表达请求、命令; 虚拟语气表示对过去或现在某种与事实相反或难以实现的情况的假设,或表达说话者的主观愿望(往往实现的可能性较小或根本不可能实现) 、建议、命令、劝告、要求。

一、语法讲解

1. 虚拟语气在非真实条件句中的应用:

1) 条件句有真实条件句和非真实条件句两种: 真实条件句中的假设是可能发生或实现的,用陈述语气。非真实条件句中的假设则是与事实相反或难以实现的假设,或只是说话者纯粹的主观愿望,这种条件句就是非真实条件句,用虚拟语气。

	从句	主句
与现实的事实相反	did(一般过去时)	would do
与过去的事实相反	have done 过去完成时	would have done
将来不大可能发生	Should(或 were to) do	would do

If I were you, I wouldn't return the call. (注: be 的虚拟形式多用 were)

如果我是你的话,我不会回这个电话的。

If you had spoken clearly, you would have been understood.

如果你当时讲得清楚的话,别人肯定会理解你的。

She loves teaching. If she were to be given a second life to live, she would choose teaching as her career again.

她热爱教育。如果能有来生,她将还会选择教育职业。

2) 有时,主句和从句动作涉及的时间不一致时就要根据各自涉及的不同时段分别对待,这种句子被称作错综虚拟或混合虚拟。例如从句表示过去,主句表示现在。

He would be studying at the university now if he had passed the entrance examination.

如果当时他也通过了入学考试,那他这时就该在大学学习了。

If you hadn't stayed up late last night, you wouldn't be so sleepy.

("stay up"是过去的事情,而"be so sleepy"是现在的状况。)

If we hadn't been working hard in the past few years, things wouldn't be going so smoothly. 如果过去几年我们没有作艰苦努力,现在一切不会这样顺利。

3) 虚拟语气与含蓄条件句: 虚拟语气句子中的条件不都是以 if 条件句来表达,有时也可用介词/介词短语或转折连词来很含蓄地表示,这样的条件就是含蓄条件; 能这样用的词或短语有 but for(如果不是) ,without, otherwise, or(否则) ,in the absence of 等.

But for the rain we should have had a pleasant journey.

如果没有这场雨的话,我们的旅行一定很快乐。

Without teachers' help, he wouldn't have made such a great progress in his study.

没有老师们的帮助,他不会在学习上有那么大进步。

His friends helped him a lot. Or he wouldn't have been able to finish his college.

他的朋友给了他很大的帮助,要不然的话他不会有能力完成大学学业。

An old lady took the little girl home. She would have otherwise frozen to death in the snowy night.

一位年长的女士把那个小女孩带回了家。否则,那个小女孩就会在雪夜中冻死。

Without/In the absence of action, there would be no reaction.

没有作用力,也就没有反作用力。

I would have bought a beautiful gift for her birthday, yet I have no money.

我本想个她买件漂亮的生日礼物,可是我没有钱。

Except for the children, she would have left her husband.

要不是为了孩子,她早就离开她的丈夫了。

But for she saw it, she would not have believed it!

要不是亲眼所见,她决不会相信此事的。

We could have done better under more favorable conditions.

在良好的环境中,我们会做得更好。

4) 非真实条件从句中的 if 有时可省略,这时从句中的主语与谓语部分要倒装。

Had I a lot of money, I would buy this house.

我要是有很多钱,我就买这座房子。

Were she not ill, she would help a great deal.

她现在要是没得病,她会很有帮助的。

Should he come early, tell him to wait for me.

如果他能早来,告诉他等我。

Had she not put on the safety belt before the accident happened, she would have been seriously injured.

要不是她在此之前系上了安全带,她就会在这场车祸中受到严重的伤害。

特别提示:

条件从句中,were 用于各种人称。在不规范的实际使用中主语为第一、第三人称单数时也有用 was 的,但在 if I were you 和 as it were 等习惯用语中都只用 were.

条件从句分为两种: 真实条件句与非真实条件句(虚拟条件句)。如果假设的情况是有可能发生的,就是真实条件句,不能用虚拟形式。比较:

If weather permits tomorrow, we'll go picnicking.

I would certainly go if I had time. (实际上我本没有时间)

在带有条件句的虚拟句中,would 可适用于各种人称,但主语是第一人称时,也有用 should 的时候(尤其表示"应该……"时)。如果主句表示某种可能性,也可根据需要用 could 或 might 替代 would。但建议初学者尽量不要这样用。

We could have done better if we had been given more favorable conditions.

2. **虚拟语气使用在动词 wish 后的宾语从句中:**

Wish 引导的宾语从句往往是表达纯粹的主观愿望或与事实相违的希望,所以多用虚拟形式。其构成规则与 if 条件句的完全相同: 如果表达的是与现在(或当时)的事实相反的主观愿望,就用 were 或 V - ed,(一般过去时) 来表达;如果表达的是与过去(或以前)的事实相反的主观愿望,就用 had + V - ed(过去完成时) 来表达;如果表达的是与将来事实相反或纯粹的主观愿望,就用 would + V 来表达。

I wish I were as strong as you. 我要是像你一样强壮多好。

I wish I remembered his address.

我要是记得他的地址就好了。

I wish I hadn't made that mistake.

我要是没有犯那个错误就好了。

I wish he wouldn't come tomorrow.

我真希望他明天不来(其实他已定好了要来)