

实用 PRACTICAL

大学英语写作

COLLEGE ENGLISH WRITING

雷卿 林俐 主编



中国地质大学出版社

WRITING

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

实用大学英语写作/雷卿, 林俐等编著. —武汉: 中国地质大学出版社, 2006. 1

ISBN 7-5625-2077-1

- I. 实…
- II. ①雷…②林…
- III. 英语-写作-大学教材
- IV. H31

实用大学英语写作

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责任编辑: 周建巍

责任校对: 吴应霞

出版发行: 中国地质大学出版社 (武汉市洪山区鲁磨路 388 号)

邮政编码: 430074

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经 销: 全国新华书店

<http://www.cugp.cn>

开本: 787 毫米×1092 毫米 1/16

字数: 250 千字 印张: 11.25

版次: 2006 年 1 月第 1 版

印次: 2006 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印刷: 宜昌金海彩印有限责任公司

印数: 1—4 300 册

ISBN 7-5625-2077-1/H·111

定价: 16.80 元

如有印装质量问题请与印刷厂联系调换

前 言

本书在编写过程中参考了国内外最新有关资料，不仅选材广泛，内容新颖，而且所有编写人员都在国内从事大学英语教学多年和在国外短期进修学习过，在大学英语四、六级考试辅导教学，尤其在写作教学方面有丰富的经验。本书的目的在于帮助国内的大学学生掌握必备的写作技巧，把握四、六级考试作文命题脉络，有针对性地进行训练，在短时间内提高英语写作的能力。希望这本教材能为大学英语写作教学带来一定帮助。

该书最大的特点是实用性强，信息量大。针对不同类型作文，提出不同的应试策略，提供学生模拟训练方法，实例充分。同时它还阐述了写作的基本方法，实例规范，叙述详尽。

全书分为五大部分，从词、句、段、篇等系统地、循序渐进地给学生提供了详细的讲解，在各章、节后均附有同步练习，并配有经典范文，涵盖目前英语写作常考的所有题型和大部分常考热点。书中的大量范例可供学生模仿训练和自我检测学习效果。书末还附有谚语集锦，可为学生的作文增光添彩。

由于编者水平有限，书中定有不足之处，敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

2005 年 11 月

实用大学英语写作

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第一章 词汇选择

词汇是最小的语言单位。英语词汇浩如烟海，仅《牛津英语词典》就收录了四十多万个词，而人们平常只使用了其中极少的一部分。因此，学习用英语写作的初学者应先学会使用最有用也是最常用的词来描述事物和表达思想。有时初学者会误用一些词，但所用之词往往并不全错，只是不恰当，不准确，不地道，或不生动有趣。因此，在英语写作过程中，准确而巧妙地用词是构成优秀作文的基石。

1. 用词精确

用词精确包括下面几点要求：词义要精确；指物称事要具体；避免陈词滥调；排除汉语干扰。

此外，还要注意用词的经济和得体。

1.1. 词义精确

一个词除了其词典中的外延意义还有内涵意义。同义词，相同的往往仅是它们的外延意义，而其他意义几乎都不相同，因此，取舍更要谨慎。

比如 skinny 和 perspiration

(1) The model was skinny and fashionable.

(2) As I covered the boats with marshgrass, the perspiration I had worked up evaporated in the wind, making the cold morning air seem even colder.

例 (1) 中的 skinny 在修辞上含有贬义，与 fashionable 不协调，因此应改为 slender；例 (2) 中的 perspiration 暗示一种朝气蓬勃的锻炼场面，相对例句中干活的情景，过于轻松了些，因此与场景不符，应改为 sweat。所以，从选词精确的角度来考虑，可将上面两句改为：

(1) The model was slender and fashionable.

(2) As I covered the boats with marshgrass, the sweat I had worked up evaporated in the wind, making the cold morning air seem even colder.

1.2. 指物称事要具体

英文写作中指物、称事要力争具体，力戒抽象、笼统，以免言之无物。因此，应尽量避免使用像 thing, area, aspect, factor 以及 individual 这类既乏味又不精确的名词。如下面两例：

(1) A career in transportation management offers many things.

(2) Try pairing a trainee with an individual with technical experience.

可改为：

(1) A career in transportation management offers many rewards.

(2) Try pairing a trainee with an experienced technician.

1.3. 陈词滥调应慎用

如果一个表达式不能给人一种耳目一新的感觉,那么,这个表达式也就无修辞效果可言。由于过度使用而失去应有修辞效果的表达式就是修辞学上常称的陈词滥调 (cliché)。

如果当年的拓荒者对其同伴讲 He had slept like a log. 这无疑会令同伴们耳目一新,并产生无与伦比的修辞效果。但如果今天人们仍拿 sleep like a log 来比喻睡得很香,也就失去了新义,不可能产生较好的修辞效果。下列这些表达式在英美人看来已经是不合时宜,因此,中国学生在写作时也应尽量少用:

as cool as a cucumber, beat around the bush, as blind as a bat, as busy as a bee/as busy as a beaver, crystal clear, as dead as a doornail, out of the frying pan into the fire, as light as a feather, like a bull in a china shop, playing with fire, as nutty as a fruitcake, selling like hotcakes, starting out at the bottom of the ladder, water over the dam, as white as a sheet etc.

1.4. 汉语干扰要排除

在精确用词这一问题上,中国学生受母语影响,经常把英汉意义与中文俗语等相似之处全等同起来,而不知道二者只是部分交叉而非重叠。但就用词精确而言,因母语影响容易在下列三个方面犯错误:误解英语词义,勉强拼凑,词不达意。

误解英语词义主要是由于把握不住英语单词的真实意义,靠已知词的汉语意义,进行简单的语义类推而导致的。请看下面的例句:

- (1) If not maltreated, grammar could be interesting.
- (2) I can communicate both orally and literally.
- (3) We have a large population to rear.

例(1)以为 treat 既然是“处理”,那么“处理得不好”就可用 maltreat; 例(2)以为 literal 是“文字的”(如 a literal error),那么“用文字(交流)”或“书面(交流)”就应该是 literally; 例(3)以为“养鸡”、“养牛”可以用 to rear poultry, to rear cattle,那么,“养许多人”就可用 to rear a large population。这些都是犯了简单的语义类推的错误。可将它们改为:

- (1) If not mishandled, grammar could be interesting.
- (2) I can communicate both orally and by writing.
- (3) We have a large population to feed.

一串英语单词的含义,并不等于其中各单词意义的总和,不能勉强拼凑,否则会产生中式英语。请看下面的例句。

- (1) I started to study English literature with the barrier of the language.
- (2) The more he sees, the less he knows he understands.
- (3) This necessity will compel me to raise the Chinese level.

例(1)中作者的本意是“我开始学英国文学,有语言障碍”。因此,如将 with the barrier 改为 under the handicap,那就好懂多了。例(2)中作者的本意是“他看得越多,就越知道自己懂得少”。因此,把 knows 改为 feels 就“英语”得多了。例(3)使用 to raise the Chinese level 来表达“提高中文水平”是中式英语,改为 to improve my Chinese 就地道了。

汉语中有些口头语、成语和比喻,写作时是不能硬译成英语的,否则会词不达意。请看

以下例句：

(1) Our problems cannot be solved by practising close-doorism.

(2) At that time they believed in the blood system theory.

(3) The students learned some grammatical terms and applied them like ointment.

例(1)把“实行关门主义”直接译成 practising close-doorism 不合乎英语的表达，可改为 adopting the close-door policy. 例(2)用 the blood system theory 表示“血统论”更是汉语味十足，使人不知所云，可改为 the fallacy that family backgrounds determine everything. 例(3)把汉语的“像万金油那样使用”表述为 applied them like ointment，使英文“汉语化”，因此，这个汉语比喻可用英文表述为 applied them indiscriminately.

2. 用词得体

贴近主题，感染读者，体现个人风格是用词得体的基本要求。在写作时要做到用词得体，应注意下列几个问题。

2.1. 远离行话

行话是指某一社会集团或职业集团所使用的一套术语和词语，但这些术语和词语并不为该语言社团中的全体成员所使用和理解。因此，在英语作文中能使用简单英文表达的思想，决不要使用读者可能不熟悉的行话来表述。下列这组词语都有行话的色彩，均可使用各自后面括号内的简单表达来代替。

ameliorate/ (improve)

indicator/ (sign)

components/ (parts)

parameters/ (boundaries)

commence/ (begin)

optimum/ (best, most favorable)

exit/ (leave)

prior to/ (before)

facilitate/ (help)

utilize/ (use)

下面是两个充斥着行话的例子：

(1) All employees functioning in the capacity of work-study students are required to give evidence of current enrollment.

(2) Mayor Summers will commence his term of office by ameliorating living conditions in economically deprived zones.

这两个句子不仅冗长，而且难读。可改为：

(1) All work - study students must prove that they are currently enrolled.

(2) Mayor Summers will begin his term office by improving living conditions in poor neighborhoods.

2.2. 力戒语言矫揉造作

为了显示自己思想深邃、语言秀美，有些作者总是喜欢使用大的、华丽的词藻。这种行为容易给人一种矫揉造作的感觉。这必然导致行文冗长，从而影响语义表达。如下例：

When our progenitors reach their sliver-haired and golden years, we frequently ensepulcher them in homes for senescent beings as if they were already among the deceased.

可改为：

When our parents become ill, we frequently bury them in old-age homes as if they were

already dead.

2.3. 少用俚语、方言等非标准英语

俚语、方言虽然能在一定场合发挥某种修辞效果，但它们毕竟不是大众化语言，并非人人都能理解俚语、方言这类非标准语言，因此，在日常写作中应尽量少用。请看下面这两个例句：

(1) If we don' t begin studying for the final, a whole semester' s work is going down the tubes.

(2) Let' s talk with the bark off.

例(1)使用了俚语 go down the tube，例(2)使用了美国南部方言，因此，两例理解起来均有困难。可改为：

(1) If we don' t begin studying for the final, a whole semester' s work will be wasted.

(2) Let' s speak frankly.

2.4. 随体择词

英语写作有正式文体和非正式文体的区别。随体择词是指写作过程中要根据不同文体而区别用词。正式文体（如宣言、报告、规则、章程、正式商业书信、学术论文等）是在正式场合公开使用的语言形式，措词比较严谨、庄重，应避免使用非正式的、口语化的词语。下面求职信句中的用词就不太合适：

I' d like to get that receptionist' s job you' ve got in the paper.

可改为：

I would like to apply for the receptionist' s position listed in the Evening Star.

非正式文体指用于非正式场合的私人信函、非正式商业信札、大众杂志上的文章及个人谈话录等具有浓厚口语色彩的文体。针对这类文体，若使用比较正式的词语或表达方式也是不合适的。请看下面这段话：

Once a pitcher for the Cincinnati Reds, Bob shared with me the secrets of his trade. His lesson commenced with his famous curve ball, implemented by tucking the little finger behind the ball instead of holding it straight out. Next he elucidated the mysteries of the sucker pitch, a slow ball coming behind a fast wind up.

例中 commenced, implemented 及 elucidated 三个词太正式，与该文体不符。可改为：

Once a pitcher for the Cincinnati Reds, Bob shared with me the secrets of his trade. His lesson began with his famous curve ball, which he threw by tucking the little finger behind the ball instead of holding it straight out. Next he revealed the mysteries of the sucker pitch, a slow ball coming behind a fast wind up.

3. 用词经济

在英文写作中只有做到用词经济，才能真正实现言简意赅的修辞效果。句子的长短不是其简明与否的标准，长句不一定就累赘，短句也未必就简洁。英文造句要做到用词经济，须从下面几个基本方面着手。

3.1. 排除赘言

赘言缘于同一意思的重复表述，像 cooperate together, close proximately, basic essen-

tials 及 true fact 这些表达式存在着明显的重复表述问题，当属典型的赘言。请看下面这两个例句：

(1) Black slaves were called or stereotyped as lazy even though they were the main labor force of the South.

(2) Joel was determined in his mind to lose weight.

例 (1) 中 called 和 stereotyped 属重复表述；例 (2) 中既然已经有了 determined，那么 in his mind 就成了多余。可改为：

(1) Black slaves were stereotyped as lazy even though they were the main labor force of the South.

(2) Joel was determined to lose weight.

3. 2. 避免不必要的重复

英语写作中，重复虽然在所难免，有时甚至还可起到强调作用，但不必要的重复往往会影响句子的简洁，导致句子笨拙。从用词经济的角度考虑，应避免句子中不必要的重复。如下面两个例句：

(1) Our fifth patient, in room six, is a mentally ill patient.

(2) The best teachers help each student to become a better student both academically and emotionally.

例 (1) 中重复使用 patient 没有必要；例 (2) 重复使用 student 也没有必要。可改为：

(1) Our fifth patient, in room six, is mentally ill.

(2) The best teachers help each student to grow both academically and emotionally.

3. 3. 消除空洞膨胀的短语

空洞短语指去掉后丝毫不会影响句子意义的短语。像 in my opinion, I think that, it seems that, 及 one must admit that 均属于典型的膨胀式短语，应尽量避免使用。见以下例句：

(1) In my opinion, our current policy in Central America is misguided on several counts.

(2) It seems that Lonesome Dove is one of Larry Mcmurtry' s most ambitious novels.
可改为：

(1) Our current policy in Central America is misguided on several counts.

(2) Lonesome Dove is one of Larry Mcmurtry' s most ambitious novels.

下面这些膨胀性短语均可由各自后面括号内的简明式代替：

along the lines of/ (like)

as a matter of fact/ (in fact)

at all times/ (always)

at the present time/ (now, currently)

at this point in time/ (now, currently)

because of the fact that/ (because)

by means of/ (by)

by virtue of the fact that/ (because)

due to the fact that/ (because)

for the purpose of/ (for)

for the reason that/ (because)

have the ability to/ (be able to)

in light of the fact that/ (because)

in the nature of/ (like)

in order to/ (to)

in spite of the fact that/ (although, though)

in the event that/ (if)

in the final analysis/ (finally)

in the neighborhood of/ (about)

until such time as/ (until)

3.4. 简化句子结构

(1) 英文写作中在有些情况下宁用复句，不用单句：即人们常指的短句 (choppy sentence)。短句指用两个或两个以上的句子来表达一个简单的意思。对那些尚不能直接用英语驾驭复杂思想的写作者来说，不妨先把自己的思想用短句一一表述出来，然后遵照上述原则，依次将短句连接成复句。

We give Jess a vest.

The vest is for her birthday.

The vest is stylish.

The vest is made of silk.

这是四个过短句，可以试着将其连接成一个复句：

For her birthday we give Jess a vest which is stylish and made of silk.

(2) 英文写作中在有些情况下宁用单句，不用复句：即宁用一个词语，不用一个短语。此单句指在复句基础上锤炼而成的，包含丰富内容的简单句。如上面复句仍不太精炼，可再简化成一个单句：

For her birthday we give Jess a stylish vest made of silk.

但这个单句内仍有一个短语可再进行锤炼，因此，这个句子最后可简化。

We give Jess a stylish silk vest for her birthday.

第二章 句子表达

一篇成功之作不仅要选词准确，而且还需具备正确无误的英语句子。英语句型及句子结构变化多样，如何能快速、准确地造句，来传达自己的思想呢？学习用英语写作的初学者最好从英语句子的基本类型开始。英语句子一般总有一定的框架，通常以谓语动词为中心，以主谓结构为主干，来传达主要信息。对于次要信息，则借助动词不定式、分词、介词、从句等传达。句子大多由五种基本要素，即主语、谓语、宾语、状语及补语构成。根据这五种基本要素的组合规则，可把英文句子概括为以下七个基本句型。这七类基本句型中的任何一个成分都为其整体结构所必需，缺少哪个成分都会造成句子的破裂。

(1) 主—动 (SV) 型

例：John smiled.

It rains.

(2) 主—动—宾 (SVO) 型

例：He wants a pen.

I have a brother.

(3) 主—动—宾—宾 (SVOO) 型

例：She bought her son a toy.

Mary sent her mother a telegram.

(4) 主—动—宾—补 (SVOC) 型

例：We elected him our monitor.

They make me happy.

(5) 主—动—补 (SVC) 型

例：My father is a worker.

I am strong.

He looks young.

(6) 主—动—状 (SVA) 型

例：She lives in Shanghai.

I am in the classroom.

(7) 主—动—宾—状 (SVOA) 型

例：Brown put his book on the desk.

She bought some presents for her children.

句子是表达完整意思的基本语言单位。一篇文章是由一群语义相关的句子组成的。好的句子不仅用词准确、合乎语法，还必须结构严谨，逻辑性强，能有效、生动、准确地表达思想。那么，什么样的句子才是好的句子呢？一般来说，好的句子有正确性、完整性和连贯性等几个特点。

1. 句子的正确性

一个正确的句子应该具有正确的结构，词语使用正确，无拼写、标点符号错误等。在大学英语写作中，应特别注意下列几种语法问题：

1.1. 主、谓必备

从以上的句子基本类型可以知道，英文的句子有主语，也有谓语动词。换句话说，英文句子一般情况下需有一个主语和一个谓语。我们称这一规则叫主、谓必备，如果违反了这一规则，就会造出无效的破碎句 (ineffective fragmentary sentence)。而汉语则不同。汉语的句子可以没有主语，也可以没有谓语动词。例如：

(1) 下雨了。

(2) 西瓜一斤两毛。

虽然例 (1) 没有主语，例 (2) 没有动词，但它们都是地道的汉语句。这种情况如若出现在英文句子里，就不行了。由于受汉语这一用法的影响，在我国学生的英语作文中往往会出现以大写字母开头，以句号（或问号、感叹号）结尾的一系列词，或缺少主语，或缺少谓语动词，或者既缺主语又缺谓语，或者虽有主语和谓语成分，但由于有关系代词 (who, which, that 等) 或从属连词 (although, because, if, when) 的存在，使这个主谓结构变成了另一更大结构的一部分。我们称这种貌似句子的一系列词叫破碎句 (fragmentary sentence)。

破碎句如果独立于上下文之外时，略具英文常识的人都能将其识别。比如，我们一眼就能看出 On the old wooden stool in the corner of my grandmother's kitchen. 是一个破碎句。但如果将其放到 On that morning, I sat in my usual spot. On the old wooden stool in the corner of my grandmother's kitchen. 中，人们就未必能够一眼看出它来。

因此，要避免写出破碎句，首先要知道什么是常见的破碎句。

1.1.1. 从句型破碎句

由引导词 after, although, as, as if, because, before, even though, how, if, in order that, rather than, since, so that, than, that, though, unless, until, when, where, whether, which, while, who, whom, whose, why 等引导的从句虽具备主、谓语成分，但其引导词已决定了它的从属性。它虽能在独立的句子里做形容词、副词或名词使用，但其本身不具备独立性。因此，一旦将其独立于句子之外，便会造成破碎句，我们称这类破碎句为从句型破碎句。处理这类破碎句的常规方法是将其归并入邻近的独立句。请看下列例句：

误：Jane will address the problem of limited on-campus parking. If she is elected special student adviser.

正：Jane will address the problem of limited on-campus parking if she is elected special student adviser.

误：He spent his life preaching social justice. Which was a startling concept in his day.

正：He spent his life preaching social justice, which was a startling concept in his day.

误：Although we seldom get to see wildlife in the city. At the zoo we can still find some of our favourites.

正：Although we seldom get to see wildlife in the city, at the zoo we can still find some

of our favourites.

如果某一个破碎句不便并入与其相邻的句子时，可将限定其从属性的引导词去掉，使其成为一个新的独立句子。请看下例：

误：Violence has produced a great deal of apprehension among teachers at Dean Junior High. So that self-preservation, in fact, has become their primary aim.

正：Violence has produced a great deal of apprehension among teachers at Dean Junior High. Self-preservation, in fact, has become their primary aim.

1. 1. 2. 短语型破碎句

短语在独立的句子中只能充当形容词、副词、名词或动词使用，它们不能独立于句子之外。英语作文中，容易成为破碎句的短语有：介词短语、动词短语及同位语短语等。处理这类破碎句的便捷办法是将它们并入邻近的独立句。请看下面的例句：

误：The next afternoon we came to the waterfall. The most beautiful sight on our journey. (同位语充当句子。)

正：The next afternoon we came to the waterfall, the most beautiful sight on our journey.

误：He walked over to the library. And took out the history book he needed. (动词破碎句)

正：He walked over to the library and took out the history book he needed.

误：After I arrived in Chicago by bus. I checked into a room. (介词短语破碎句)

正：After I arrived in Chicago by bus, I checked into a room.

如果短语型破碎句不便并入邻近的句子，可考虑为其加上所缺的主语或谓语动词，使其独立成句。请看下列例句：

误：I thought she was dressed for a masquerade. But soon changed my mind.

正：I thought she was dressed for a masquerade. But I soon changed my mind.

除了上述从句型及短语型破碎句外，其他诸如罗列、举例等现象也容易导致破碎句。这种情况同样可采用兼并或另立句子的办法来处理。请看下面的例句：

误：It has been said that there are only three indigenous American art forms. Musical comedy, jazz, and soap opera.

正：It has been said that there are only three indigenous American art forms: musical comedy, jazz and soap opera.

误：If Eric doesn't get his way, he goes into a fit of rage. For example, lying on the floor screaming or opening the cabinet doors and then slamming them shut.

正：If Eric doesn't get his way, he goes into a fit of rage. For example, he lies on the floor screaming or opens the cabinet doors and then slams them shut.

以上讨论的均为无效破碎句。有时出于强调、简答、过渡、感叹及广告等目的，偶尔也会将破碎句当成一种修辞手段来使用，俗称有效破碎句 (effective fragmentary sentence)。请看下列例句：

(1) Following the dramatic Americanization of their children, even my parents grew more publicly confident. Especially my mother.

(2) Are these new drugstores 100 percent reliable? Not in the opinion of most experts.

(3) And now the opposing arguments.

(4) Not again!

(5) Fewer calories. Imported taste.

例(1)中的 Especially my mother 是强调;例(2)是简答;例(3)是一种过渡手段;例(4)是感慨;例(5)是广告辞。

即使破碎句可以偶尔用在日常写作中,为了保险起见,英语学习者最好尽量使用完整句。

1.2 主、谓一致

正确的英文句子不仅有主语和谓语,而且还要使句子的主语和谓语搭配一致。如在一般现在时中,动词必须在人称(第一、第二和第三人称)和数上(单数和复数)与主语保持一致。当主语为第三人称单数时,谓语动词的词尾必须加上现在时标志“s”。这一规则叫主、谓一致。

英文句子的主语要由名词、代词或其他相当于名词的成分充当,其中名词有单、复数之分,代词不仅有数的区分,还有人称上的差别。主语的人称和数的范畴对谓语动词的过去式牵制力不大,仅在动词 be 上有反映,但对谓语动词的现在式有具体约束,即前面所说的当主语是单数名词或第三人称单数代词(he, she, it)时,谓语动词的词尾要加“s”。由于汉语没有这种形态变化,我国学生对英语的这一规则不太习惯,即使在英语达到相当水平后,仍会在这个规则上出错。由于主语名词的复数形式多由“s”标识,而动词现在时的第三人称单数形式也用“s”标识,两个“s”虽然性质不同,但其出现的环境却成互补关系,所以为了方便写作者记忆,管它叫“s 互补分布”或“s 互相帮助”。这实际上是要求写作者造好句子后,检查一下主语上有无“s”,主语上如果没有“s”,就得请动词后面的“s”给予帮助。可简单表示为(取典型的名词复数形式“s”作代表):

a) N (+s) + V (-s) (即:名词后如有 S,动词后就不加 S);反之则:

b) N (-s) + V (+s) (即:名词后如无 S,动词后就要加 S)。

例如:(1) The girls run slowly.

(2) The girl runs slowly.

在主、谓一致这条规则上,中国学生容易从两个方面出错:首先是受汉语影响,容易忽略“s”互补分布,在该加“s”时忘记在相应的动词后面加“s”;其次是对哪个名词是主语没有把握,从而在应该加“s”时没有加,在不该加“s”时却加了。第一类错误比较容易避免,只要我们牢记“s”互补分布就行。第二类错误则较复杂,因为问题不是出在对规则本身的不理解或不遵守,而是出在对主语的判断上。所以下面就主语名词数的模糊认识而导致的种种错误进行分析。

· 当做主语的名词短语内还包含有其他修饰性成分,尤其是介词短语时,谓语动词应该在人称和数上与之保持一致的是名词短语的中心词,而不是名词短语内的其他名词。

请看下面例句:

(1) The tulips in the pot on the balcony need watering.

(2) High levels of air pollution causes damage to the respiratory tract.

(3) A good set of golf clubs cost about eight hundred dollars.

例(1)正确。尽管在动词与名词短语中心词之间还有单数名词 pot 及 balcony 存在,但动词 need 仍与中心词 tulips 保持了数的一致。例(2)错。谓语动词 causes 受 pollution

干扰而未与名词短语中心词 levels 保持一致，应为 cause。例（3）错。虽然谓语动词 cost 与复数名词 clubs 的距离最近，但它应与名词短语的中心词（主语）set 保持数上的一致，应为 costs。

• 由 as well as, in addition to, accompanied by, together with 及 along with 等引导的短语成分不改变原主语的数，即原主语名词为单数时，即使加上这类介词短语，主语仍为单数，反之亦然。

下例因未遵守这一规则而犯了主谓不一致的错误：

The governor, as well as his press secretary, were shot.

这里主语 governor 为单数名词，短语 as well as his press secretary 并未改变原主语的数，因此，应把动词 were 改为 was。

• 由连词 and 连接的并列名词作主语时作复数看待，其谓语动词要用复数形式。

如 John and his sister were questioned by the police.

下面这个句子就犯了主谓不一致的错误：

Jill' s natural ability and her desire to help others has led to a career in the ministry.

应将 has 改为 have。

• 当 and 连接的两个名词构成的是一个整体或者两个名词指称同一个人或同一件事时，仍需将这两个并列名词按单数处理。

请看下面例句：

(1) Strawberries and cream was a last-minute addition to the menu.

(2) Sue' s friend and adviser was surprised by her decision.

• 当一个并列名词短语前有 each 或 every 出现时，不管连接词 and 连接多少个项目，该名词短语仍要按单数对待。

下面两例是错句：

(1) Each tree, shrub, and vine need to be sprayed.

(2) Every car, truck, and van are required to pass inspection.

应将例（1）的 need 改为 needs；例（2）的 are 改为 is。

• 当 each 出现在由 and 连接的并列名词的后面时，这个并列名词短语要作复数对待。例如：

Alan and Mary each have different ideas.

• 连词 or 或复合连词 either...or, neither...nor 连接的是两个单数名词时，谓语动词要用单数形式；连接的是两个复数名词时，其谓语动词要用复数形式；连接的是一个复数名词和一个单数名词时，其谓语动词在数上应与距该动词最近的名词保持一致。

请看下列例句：

(1) A driver' s license or credit card is required.

(2) A driver' s license or two credit cards are required.

(3) Neither the gambler nor Jack was really bitter about his bad luck.

(4) Neither the instructor nor her students were able to find the classroom.

(5) Neither the detectives nor the insurance agents have expressed any doubts about the innocence of the brother and the sister.

(6) Either the parents or the son has agreed to cooperate with the police.