

English

高考

GRAMMAR

英语语法



王维荣 简介

王维荣，全国名校成都外国语学校英语教研组长，中学高级教师，成都市高中英语中心组成员，成都市零诊、一诊、二诊、三诊的命题和主审教师，成都市继续教育骨干教师。毕业于四川外语学院，大学本科，文学学士。自2000年以来教授过三位成都市高考状元，数位全省的高考文科英语第一名。另外，指导过多名学生在全国中学生英语能力竞赛中获得全国的一、二、三等奖。已出版《高考英语听力模拟试题》、《英语目标检测》（1，2，3册）和《天府密卷》等。

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王维荣 著

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封面设计	彭小柯
技术设计	戴雨虹
责任校对	叶 勇
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这是一名从教16年、硕果累累的英语教师的课堂讲义。

王维荣老师骄人的教学成果,是用他的学生们的高考分数来展示的:成都市从2000年以来的三位高考状元,全省的高考文理科英语第一名,均超过140分,高者达148分;班平均分为130分,等等。也许我们不应该倡导分数至上,但数字让教师的教学水准显得更加无懈可击。

积十年之功,辟成功之路。翔实的讲解、切实的训练,为广大读者提供了高考英语成功路上的自助指南,将更多的读者引入王维荣老师的课堂。

本书具备以下的特点:

首先,不强调偏、难、怪,而着力选择学生最容易混淆,最容易出错的知识点和考点。

其次,充分发挥课堂的系统性、直观性功能,将语法知识进行系统化的总结和讲解,把一些平时回避或者说不清楚的问题说得透彻清楚,使学生不仅能够记忆并运用各语法知识,更能形成一定的语法思维逻辑,灵活的掌握和理解语法,而不至于死记硬背。

再次,把老师在课堂上反复做的提示、提醒归纳为每一章开头的“温馨提示”和一些知识点后面的“注意”,让学生读来备感亲切、言犹在耳。

最后,为了让学生得到课内外充分的练习,本书不仅收集整理了多年以来的精品题,还挑选了历年高考的精华题,并详尽列举和分析解题技巧,使学到的语法知识活起来。

当然,这本英语语法的课堂讲义无法比肩于经典性的“张道真语法”、“章振邦语法”等。但针对高考而言,如果能够让广大的英语学习者体验成功教学的课堂,为学好英语提供一点借鉴,那么我们的目的也就达到了。

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名词与主谓一致

【温馨提示】

1. 分清可数名词和不可数名词。
2. 牢记不规则名词的复数变化。
3. 记住名词所有格的两种构成方式。
4. 注意主谓一致的一些特殊的句型结构。
5. 千万别忘记可数名词的单数前面一定要有冠词、代词或数词。



一、名词的种类

① 专有名词

表示人名、地名、国名和机构名等的名词叫专有名词。专有名词的第一个字母要大写。例如：
David Johnson, New York, China, Chengdu Foreign Languages School.

② 普通名词

表示某一类人、某一类事物、某种物质或抽象概念的名称的名词。

(1) 个体名词：表示单个的人或事物。例如：pen, pencil, teacher, manager.

(2) 集体名词：表示由若干个个体组成的一个整体。例如：family, class, team.

(3) 物质名词：表示无法分为个体的物质。例如：water, air, steel, wheat, meat.

(4) 抽象名词：表示抽象概念的词。例如：truth, health, importance, friendship.

注意

- ◆ 一般来讲，个体名词、集体名词是可数名词，有单复数之分。物质名词和抽象名词是不可数名词，没有单复数变化，当它作主语时谓语要用单数。

二、名词的数

可数名词的复数的构成方式。



1 规则变化

(1) 直接加-s。

pot—pots building—buildings school—schools

(2) 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的名词, 在后面加-es。

actress—actresses fox—foxes inch—inches dish—dishes

例外: stomach 后面只加-s. stomach—stomachs

(3) 以辅音字母+y 结尾的单词变复数时要变 y 为 i, 再加-es。以元音字母+y 结尾的单词在变复数时只加-s。

country—countries baby—babies worry—worries

boy—boys play—plays

(4) 以辅音字母+o 结尾的单词, 在变复数时要加-es, 但如果是元音字母+o 结尾的只加-s。

hero—heroes potato—potatoes echo—echoes(回声)

zoo—zoos radio—radios bamboo—bamboos(竹子)

例外: photo, piano, kilo 后面只加-s. one photo—two photos five kilos of meat

注意

◆ zero, volcano(火山), mango(芒果)后面既可以加-es, 又可以加-s。

one zero—five zeros/zeroes one mango—ten mangoes/mangos

◆ 只能说 dos and don'ts。

(5) 以 f 或者 fe 结尾的单词在变复数时, 要将 f, fe 变为 v, 再加-es。

wife—wives thief—thieves knife—knives life—lives(生命)

wolf—wolves shelf—shelves himself—themselves

例外: roof(屋顶), safe(保险柜), cliff(悬崖), chief(首领)等只加-s。

They have repaired all the roofs.

注意

◆ scarf(围巾), handkerchief(手绢)既可以直接加-s, 又可以变 f 为 v 再加-es。

one handkerchief—four handkerchiefs/handkerchieves

2 不规则变化

单数	复数	单数	复数
man	men	goose	geese 鹅
woman	women	mouse	mice 耗子
child	children	louse	lice 虱子
foot	feet	ox	oxen 牛
tooth	teeth	crisis	crises 危机



3 单复数同形的词

单数	复数	单数	复数
sheep	sheep 绵羊	species	species 种类
deer	deer 鹿	works	works 工厂
aircraft	aircraft 飞机, 航空器	fish	fish 鱼
means	means 方法		

注意

- ❖ fish 表示种类时, 它的复数是 fishes. head 作量词“头”讲时, 其单复数同形。
There are lots of fish in that river. 河里有许多鱼。
There are different fishes in that river. 河里有各种不同的鱼。
I can only see lots of heads. 我只能看见许多头。
She has a farm with twenty head of cattle. 她有一个农场, 养了 20 头牛。

4 英语中本身表示单位的词是可数名词, 但用汉语拼音拼写的单词不能加-s 或-es

one pound—two pounds one yuan—seven yuan

5 “国民”的复数

(1) 以 -ese, -ss 结尾的表示国民的词单复数同形。

a Chinese—100 Chinese a Swiss—50 Swiss

(2) 以 -man, -woman 结尾的词, 按照 man 和 woman 变复数的方式进行。

a Frenchman—two Frenchmen an Irishwoman—three Irishwomen

(3) 其余在后面加-s。

one American—six Americans one Greek—nine Greeks

6 复合名词变复数的方法

(1) 以可数名词结尾的词, 直接在后面加-s 或-es。

a doorkeeper—12 doorkeepers a toothbrush—two toothbrushes

(2) 以可数名词+介词短语构成的合成词, 把可数名词变成复数。

a passer-by—two passers-by 过路人

a brother-in-law—two brothers-in-law 姐夫、妹夫等

(3) 以动词+副词或过去分词+副词构成的复合名词, 在最后加-s 或-es。

a grown-up—two grown-ups 成年人 a go-between—two go-betweens 媒婆

7 被 man 和 woman 修饰的名词变复数时, man 和 woman 要和后面的名词一起变成复数

a man teacher—ten men teachers a woman doctor—five women doctors

8 下列词只以复数形式出现

vegetables 蔬菜 trousers 裤子 glasses 眼镜 goods 商品

9 注意下列词的特殊含义

sands 沙滩: They are walking on the sands. 他们在沙滩上漫步。



waters 某一具体水域的水: The waters in the Changjiang River are becoming worse. 长江的水质越来越糟。

remains 剩余物: Because I arrived there too late, I only had the remains of the cake. 因为我到得太晚了, 我只吃了点剩下的蛋糕。

leftovers 残羹剩饭: Please give the leftovers to the pigs. 把剩下的拿来喂猪。

manners 礼貌: It is bad manners to speak with your mouth full. 嘴里含着饭说话很不礼貌。

10 可数名词和不可数名词的相互转换

- (1) fruit 当“水果”讲时是不可数名词, 当水果的种类讲时是可数名词。

The doctor advises her to eat more fruit.

You can see different fruits in Yunnan Province.

- (2) rain, snow 是不可数名词, 但当它们被形容词修饰时, 前面可以加 a。

They need rain badly now.

There was a heavy rain this afternoon.

- (3) life 当“生活”讲时是不可数名词, 当它被形容词修饰时, 前面可以加 a。

Life is very hard in some countries in Africa.

We are leading a happy life.

- (4) time 当“时间”讲时是不可数名词, 当它被形容词修饰时, 前面可以加 a。

You can waste anything, but don't waste time. 你什么都可以浪费, 但别浪费时间。

We had a wonderful time at his party. 在晚会上我们玩得很开心。

- (5) knowledge 当“知识”讲时是不可数名词, 但必须用 a good knowledge of sth.。

Knowledge can change a person's fate. 知识能改变一个人的命运。

He has a good knowledge of Chinese. 他有过硬的中文知识。

- (6) work 当“工作”讲时是不可数名词, 但可用 a work of art 表示“一件艺术品”。

Every day I have too much work to do. 每天我有很多工作要做。

I bought a work of art. 我买了一件艺术品。

- (7) success 和 failure 当“成功”和“失败”讲时是不可数名词, 当“成功的人或成功的事”和“失败的人或失败的事”讲时是可数名词。

Pride goes before failure. 骄者必败。

As a businessman, he is a success; but as a father, he is a failure. 作为生意人他是个成功者, 但作为父亲, 他是个失败者。

- (8) 一些可数名词在表示食物时是不可数名词。

He keeps ten ducks. 他养了十只鸭子。

He doesn't like roasted Beijing duck. 他不喜欢北京烤鸭。

There are lots of chickens in the courtyard. 院子有很多小鸡。

My daughter doesn't like eating chicken. 我的女儿不喜欢吃鸡肉。

- (9) experience 当“经验”讲时是不可数名词, 当“经历”讲时是可数名词。

We did it by our personal experience. 我们根据个人的经验做这项工作。

The trip to the desert last time is an unforgettable experience. 那次沙漠之行是难忘的。



(10) hair 是不可数名词,但可以说 some grey hairs(几根白头发)。

Look! The ground is covered with hair. 看,地上到处都是头发。

My elder brother has already had some grey hairs. 我哥头上已有一些白头发了。

(11) fire 当“火”讲时是不可数名词,当“火灾”讲时是可数名词。

Fire is our friend and enemy. 火既是我们的朋友,又是我们的敌人。

There was a big fire in the city last night. 昨晚城里发生了一场大火。

(12) cloth, clothes 与 clothing 的区别。

① cloth 当“布料”讲时是不可数名词,但指“某具体用途的布”时是可数名词。

A piece of cloth 一块布料 a table cloth 一张桌布 a dishcloth 洗碗布

② clothes 指具体的衣物时是复数,不能用 a clothes,但 a suit of clothes 指“一套衣服”。

Her clothes are of high quality. 她的衣服质量很好。

Yesterday her mother bought herself a suit of clothes. 昨天她妈妈给自己买了一套衣服。

③ clothing 是衣物的总称,不可数名词,常用 an article of clothing(一件衣物)。

Those people lack food and clothing. 那些人缺衣少食。

(13) word 当“单词”讲时是可数名词,当“消息”讲时是不可数名词。

Word came that I was needed at home. 有信儿来说家里需要我。

We have learned more than 4000 words. 我们已经学了 4000 多个单词。

注意

◆ have a word with sb. about sth. 与某人谈论某事

◆ have words with sb. 和某人吵架

(14) comfort 当“舒适、安慰”讲时是不可数名词,当“给某人带来安慰的人或事”讲时是可数名词。

We are living in comfort. 我们过得很舒适。

What she needs now are some words of comfort. 她现在所需要的是几句安慰的话。

Her five-year-old son is a great comfort to her. 她五岁的儿子是她最大的安慰。

(15) honor 当“荣誉、荣幸、光荣”讲时是不可数名词,当“给某人/某事增光的人或事”讲时是可数名词。

Liu Yiting is an honor to our school. 刘亦婷是我们学校的光荣。

We are fighting for the honor of our country. 我们在为我们国家的荣誉而战。

(16) exercise 当“体育运动”讲时是不可数名词,当“练习”、“训练”、“体操”讲时是可数名词。

My doctor advises me to take more exercise. 医生建议我加强锻炼。

Walking is a good form of exercise. 走路是一种很好的运动方式。

She is doing math exercises in the classroom. 她在教室里做数学作业。



三、不可数名词

① 有些不可数名词永远是不可数名词, 前面不能加 a/an

What bad weather we have!

Have fun!

Good luck to you all!

② be of + 抽象名词 = be + 抽象名词的形容词

This book is of great use. = This book is very useful.

This picture is of great value. = This picture is valuable.

He is of no hope. = He is hopeless.

③ 不可数名词的数量表达法

常用表示数量的 of 词组来表示。of 前面名词的单复数根据情况来定。如果 of 后面是可数名词, 名词就要用复数。

a piece of news 一条消息

two cakes of soap 两块肥皂

a box of matches 一匣火柴

two baskets of apples 两篮子苹果

注意

◆ 在 a kind/type/sort of 后面, 可以直接跟可数名词的单数。

I don't like this kind of man. 我不喜欢这种人。

四、名词的所有格

① 意义

名词中表示所有关系的形式叫名词所有格。

② 用's 所有格的构成

(1) 表示有生命的人或动物的名词所有格一般在名词后加's。

Mr. Wang's office the boy's textbook a bird's nest

(2) 以-s 或-es 结尾的复数名词的所有格只在名词后面加“'”。

a girls' game 一项女孩子的运动

the engineers' office 工程师们的办公室

注意

◆ 如果不是以-s 结尾的附属名词, 所有格仍然要用's。

Women's Day Children's Day

(3) 本身就是以-s 结尾的名词, 其所有格形式既可以是's 又可以是“'”。

Mrs. Williams' students

Mrs. Williams's students



(4) 在表示时间和距离的名词后面用's。

today's newspaper 今天的报纸

this week's weather 本周天气

5 hours' ride 五小时的车程

this year's Lantern Festival 今年的元宵节

a stone's throw 一箭之地

(5) 在表示国家、城市、组织等名词的所有格也用's。

China's education 中国的教育

Hong Kong's future 香港的未来

the world's population 世界人口

the UN's decision 联合国的决定

(6) 一样东西为两个人共有时, 则只在最后一个名词上加's。如果不是共有的, 则在每个名词后面加's。

Tom and Sue's father 汤姆和苏的父亲 Tom's and Sue's fathers 汤姆的父亲和苏的父亲

(7) 在表示店铺、某家人的名词所有格后面一般省略它所修饰的名词。

at the tailor's 在裁缝店

at my uncle's 在我舅舅家

(8) 复合名词的所有格的's 加在最后一个词上。

This is my sister-in-law's scarf. 这是我嫂子的围巾。

③ 用 of 构成的所有格

(1) 无生命名词的所有格常用 of 来构成词组, 表示所属关系。

the color of his new bike 他的新自行车的颜色

(2) 即使是有生命的名词, 如果名词较长或名词有定语时, 也用 of 词组来表示。

the works of the writers born in the late 1980s 20 世纪 80 年代后期出生的作家的作品

Do you know the name of the boy talking with our foreign teacher? 你知道和我们外教谈话的那个男孩的名字吗?

(3) 如果名词前面有冠词、数词、不定代词或指示代词时, 只能用 of+所有格形式。

A friend of my father's (= One of my father's friends) hasn't come yet.

This is a rule of theirs. = This is one of their rules.

Two books of my brother's have been stolen.

注意

❖ 不能说 the friend of my father's.

❖ a picture of my mother's = one of my mother's pictures 我妈妈照片中的一张

a picture of my mother 一张有我妈妈的照片

五、名词在句中的作用

① 作主语

The doctors in that hospital are excellent.

② 作宾语

I love the dishes in that restaurant.



③ 作表语

She is an actress.

④ 作同位语

Mr. Garry, headmaster of that school, is to visit us next month.

⑤ 作宾语补足语

We call that boy Jack.

⑥ 作定语

注意:某些常以复数出现的名词要用单数形式作定语。

There is a shoe shop.

I bought some vegetable oil yesterday.

六、主谓一致

① 一个句子的谓语动词必须在人称和数两方面和它的主语保持一致,这是英语语法中必须遵循的一个重要原则

He does cleaning every day.

This is a golden chance.

They are going to build a factory here.

② 不可数名词作主语时谓语用单数

Water is very important to life.

My ink has run out.

③ 不定式、动名词或主语从句作主语时,谓语用单数

To eat is to live. 吃是为了活着。

Getting up early is a good habit. 早起是个好习惯。

What he said at the meeting sounds reasonable. 他在会上所说的听起来很有道理。

注意

- ◆ WH 词+and + WH 词+to do 作主语时,谓语用单数。但 WH 词+to do +and + WH 词+to do 作主语时,谓语用复数。

Where and when to have the meeting hasn't been decided.

Where to have the meeting and when to have the meeting haven't been decided yet.

- ◆ What sb. needs/wants 作主语时,后面谓语的单复数由动词后面的名词的单复数决定。

What I need now is fresh water. 我现在所需要的是水。

What she wants are new clothes. 她所需要的是新衣服。

④ cattle, people 和 police 作主语时,谓语用复数,因为它们是集体名词

The cattle are kept at the foot of the mountain. 牛被关在山脚下。

The police are working hard to protect us. 警察正努力保护我们。

People there never have breakfast. 那儿的人从不吃早饭。

⑤ 全倒装的谓语单复数由主语来决定

Such are my friends, warm-hearted and successful. 这就是我的朋友:热心而成功。



In front of the school stands a tall tree. 学校前面有棵树。

⑥ and 连接两个人或物时, 谓语用复数

You and I are both good at painting.

Bread and butter are sold in the shop. 那家店出售面包和黄油。

注意

◆ 如果是表示同一件事、同一个概念, 即使是用 and 连接, 谓语也用单数。

Bread and butter is a common food in Britain. (指同一食物) 面包和黄油是英国的一道普通食品。

To love and to be loved is the greatest happiness on earth. (指同一概念) 爱与被爱是世上最大的幸福。

War and peace is a constant theme in history. (指同一件事) 战争与和平是历史上永恒的主题。

⑦ the + 名词 + and + the + 名词作主语时, 谓语是复数, 因为它指的是不同的人或事;

the + 名词 + and + 名词作主语时, 谓语是单数, 因为它指的是同一个人或事。

The father and the teacher are standing under the tree.

The father and teacher is standing under the tree.

⑧ the + 形容词作主语时, 如果表示一类人, 谓语用复数; 表示一类事物, 谓语用单数

The blind have very sharp ears. 盲人耳朵非常灵敏。

The new keeps on occurring. 新生事物层出不穷。

⑨ 单复数同形的词作主语时, 谓语的单复数由名词前面的限定词决定

Every means has been tried. 每种方法都试过。

All sheep are eating grass over there. 所有的绵羊都在那里吃草。

⑩ 不定代词 something, anything, nothing, everything, somebody, anybody, nobody, someone, anyone, no one, everyone 等作主语时, 谓语用单数

Everyone has been criticized by the class teacher. 每个人都受到了班主任的批评。

Something must be done to save our earth. 必须采取行动来拯救地球。

⑪ many, few, a few, both 等单独作主语时, 谓语用复数; much, little, a little 等单独作主语时, 谓语用单数

He has two daughters. Both are engineers.

Much has been said about how to study English well.

⑫ all, any, some, half, enough, most 等作主语时, 谓语的单复数应根据后面名词的单复数而定

Half of his money is spent on books.

Half of his students like watching cartoons.

Since all are here, let's begin.

All the bread has been eaten by the mice.

⑬ either of/neither of/none of + 复数, 后面的谓语通常用复数 (在现代英语中可以用复数, 但单数形式更常见)



None of us is perfect. None of us are perfect. Neither of them is a student of mine.

- 14 lots of, a lot of, some of, plenty of, the rest of 等作主语时, 谓语的单复数应根据 of 后面名词的单复数来决定

The rest of the books belong to Class 4. The rest of the book is boring.

- 15 分数词、百分比+of+名词作主语时, 谓语的单复数应根据 of 后面名词的单复数而定
- One third of the students have handed in the homework.

99.99% of the gold has been stolen in that shop.

- 16 a great deal of 和 a large amount of +不可数名词, 作主语时, 谓语用单数
- A great deal of rubbish is produced every day.

- 17 a number of +复数或者 numbers of +复数作主语时, 谓语用复数, 它指的是数量;
the number of +复数, 作主语时, 谓语用单数, 它指的是数目

A large number of students want to study in America. 大量的学生想到美国去学习。

The number of students who want to study in America is over 1000. 想到美国去学习的学生人数是一千多。

- 18 a large quantity of +名词作主语时, 谓语的单复数应根据 of 后面名词的单复数来决定, 但 quantities of +名词作主语时, 后面的谓语只能是复数。两个短语的意思都是“大量的……”

Large quantities of farming land have been wasted. 大量的耕地被浪费了。

A large quantity of farming land has been wasted.

- 19 many a +可数名词的单数, more than one+可数名词的单数和 one and a half+可数名词的复数作主语时, 谓语用单数

Many a student wants to ask for a leave to watch the World Cup. 很多学生都想请假看世界杯。

More than one student cheated in the exam. 不止一个学生考试作弊。

One and a half pears has gone bad. 一个半梨子已经坏了。

- 20 one of +复数或者 the only one of +复数作主语时, 谓语用单数, 但在 one of +复数的定语从句中, 如果引导词在定语从句中作主语, 那么从句的谓语必须用复数, 因为它修饰的是复数。在 the only one of +复数的定语从句中, 如果引导词在定语从句中作主语, 那么从句的谓语必须用单数, 因为从句修饰的是 the only one

He is one of the students who are chosen to study abroad.

He is the only one of the students who is chosen to study abroad.

- 21 学科名词作主语时, 谓语用单数

Physics is too hard for me. Math is a basic subject.

- 22 表示时间、距离、度量衡等的复数名词作主语时, 谓语用单数

One hundred years is a long time. 一百年是一段很长的时间。

One million pounds is a large sum of money. 百万英镑是一大笔钱。

25000 li is a long distance. 二万五千里是一个遥远的距离。

Four kilos of meat costs thirty yuan. 四公斤肉值三十块钱。

- 23 国名、书名、报刊名等作主语时, 谓语用单数

The United States of America is a very powerful country.



New York Times is a large newspaper.

The Selected Poems by Li Bai will be published soon. 《李白诗选》很快就要出版。

24 加、减、乘、除算式作主语时, 谓语常用单数

Five plus four is nine. $5+4=9$

Fifteen minus six is nine. $15-6=9$

Three times three is nine. $3\times 3=9$

Twenty-seven divided by three is nine. $27\div 3=9$

注意

◆ 3 and 6 make(s) 9 中, make 用单数或复数都正确。

25 every + 可数名词的单数 + and + every + 可数名词的单数, each + 可数名词的单数 + and + each + 可数名词的单数, no + 可数名词的单数 + and + no + 可数名词的单数作主语时, 谓语用单数

Every boy and every girl in my class is hard-working.

No sound and no voice is heard.

26 名词/代词 + 介词 (like, but, except, with, without, including, together with, along with, in addition to) 或副词短语 (as much as, as well as, no less than) 或者 not + 名词/代词作主语时, 谓语的单复数由第一个名词/代词的单复数决定

She, not you, works hard at English. 她学习英语很刻苦, 而不是你。

The teacher as well as the students was caught in the rain last night. 老师和同学昨晚都遭淋雨了。

The students as well as the teacher were caught in the rain last night. 同学和老师昨晚都遭淋雨了。

27 either A or B, not only A but also B, neither A nor B, A or B 作主语时, 谓语的单复数由 B 的单复数决定

Neither you nor I am wrong.

Either O'Neal or his friends live beside the sea.

Not only the students but also the teacher wants to go for a picnic.

Tom or his sisters are playing games in the next room.

28 a + 可数名词的单数 + or two 作主语时, 谓语用单数; one + or two + 可数名词的复数作主语时, 谓语用复数

A peach or two has been picked. 摘了一两个桃子。

One or two peaches have been picked. 摘了一两个桃子。

29 集体名词 class, team, family, enemy, group, government 等作主语时, 谓语的单复数由句子的意思或上下文决定。强调一个整体时, 谓语动词用单数; 强调其中的每个成员时, 谓语动词就用复数

My family is big. 我的家庭很大。



My family like reading books. 我家里的每一个人都喜欢看书。

Class One is having Chinese. 一班在上语文课。

Class One are listening attentively. 一班的每个人都在专心地听。

- 30 定语从句中的引导词在从句中作主语时,从句谓语的单复数由所修饰的名词决定
This is the pop singer who is very popular with the teenagers.

Those who only care about their appearance have no future.

- 31 population 当“人口”讲时,单独使用谓语用单数,和分数词一起使用时谓语用复数
What is the population of Canada?

China has a population of more than 1.3 billion.

Over seventy-five percent of the population in that country are suffering from AIDS.

- 32 the+姓的复数表示一家人,作主语时谓语用复数
The Blues like watching American football.

- 33 this kind of dog = a dog of this kind(这种狗),也可以说 this kind of dogs,它们作主语时,谓语用单数,但 different kinds of dogs 或者 dogs of this kind 作主语时谓语用复数

People of this kind never apologize. This kind of people never apologizes.

Snakes of many kinds are found in that area.

练习题

E N G L I S H

- During the past two years the _____ of traffic accidents in that area has decreased.
A.degree B.quality C.number D.amount
- There was a volleyball match yesterday between the _____ and the _____.
A.man teachers; boy students B.men teachers; boys students
C.men teacher; boys student D.men teachers; boy students
- Mr. Johnson used to be a _____ and now is working in a _____.
A.chemical teacher; chemical works B.chemical teacher; chemistry works
C.chemistry teacher; chemical works D.teacher of chemicals; chemistry works
- My brother did not find army life to his _____.
A.like B.favor C.taste D.quality
- Cattle mainly _____ green grass.
A.feed B.feeds C.feed on D.feeds on
- The news that his sick mother was recovering from her illness brought great _____ to him.
A.courage B.message C.comfort D.friendship
- Where can I take the big Thunder Mountain Railroad?
—Go that _____, about 200 yards. It's behind the castle.