



聚焦英语

实用英语

重点难点语法与训练

编著：王湘云

聚天下名师
淬火沥血之巨编
焦四狗字了
释疑解难之鸿篇



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《聚焦英语》总顾问：**薄冰** **翟象俊**

薄冰

北京外国语大学英语系教授，从事英语教学工作 50 余年，尤其专长英语语法的教学与研究，对英汉翻译亦有较深的造诣。现主持《英语世界》、《英语沙龙》和《大学英语》等刊物的咨询专栏，其主要论著如《英语语法手册》、《英语时态详解》、《高级英语语法》、《薄冰英语语法(袖珍本)》等，几十年来，一直是广大英语学习者首选的优质工具书。

翟象俊

1960 年复旦大学外文系本科毕业，1966 年研究生毕业。曾任复旦大学英语部主任兼外文系副主任、教授、硕士生导师，享受国务院特殊津贴。上海市翻译家协会副会长，曾参与《英汉大词典》、《英汉双解英语短语动词词典》的编写。主编《大学英语》(精读)及“九五”国家重点教材《21 世纪大学英语》(共 16 册)；译著有《乱世佳人》、《钱商》和《阿马罗神父的罪恶》及英、美作家海明威、霍桑、贝克等的作品。

前言

《实用英语重点难点语法与训练》是一本针对大学生四、六级考试以及研究生入学考试而编写的,包括重点语法和常用词惯用法两部分。

突出重点难点语法

目前英语界流行的大部分语法书往往面面俱到、内容浩繁,但其中的大部分内容是我国大学生在中学时代就已经掌握的语法知识,而对他们在大学英语学习过程中遇到的疑难问题却一带而过或只进行比较粗略的分析,因而给大学生的感觉往往是“我们需要的书中很少,书中有的我们又不太需要”。而《实用英语重点难点语法与训练》则恰当地解决了这一问题,力图使学生感到“需要的书中大部分都有,不需要的书中很少”,把大学生在语法学习方面遇到的重点问题和疑难问题尽量包括进去并加以详尽而深入地分析,对他们比较熟悉的问题则从简或一带而过,从这种意义上说,这本书是大学生学习的良师益友。

紧扣大纲,重点突出

本书训练严格按照《大学英语四级考试大纲》、《大学英语六级考试大纲》和《硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》对语法的题型、难度和范围的要求编写而成,其题型设置、重点难点的分布和覆盖范围与大纲提供的样题和历年考试真题保持一致,覆盖面广,既考虑到难度适中,又兼顾到重点难点的重现率。需要指出的是,相当一部分训练题都是来自往年四级、六级和考研试题。

解释详尽,举一反三

本书训练题的解析部分的目的是使考生知其然又知其所以然,因此详解部分重点列举同一类语法现象及解

题要略,并给出例句加以说明。

本书在编写过程中得到了于振菊、马丽娟、公丽艳、王君玲、王秀娟、王峰、史存英、史成周、白代恩、孙今朝、朱坤峰、朱彦之、朱磊、吴海云、张之超(以姓氏笔画为序)等同志的不同形式热心的帮助,在此表示感谢。

由于编写时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中难免有不足之处,敬请读者指正:sduwxy@fm365.com。

编 者

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第一章 主谓一致

一、由 **either ... or, neither ... nor** 或 **not only ... but (also)** 连接的两个名词或代词共同作主语时, 谓语动词应与后一个主语的人称和数一致:

Either you or your father is required to answer the letter.

要求你或你的父亲回信。

Neither Russia nor the United States has been able to discover a mutually satisfactory program for gradual disarmament.

俄国和美国双方都没能找到一个能使双方都满意的分阶段裁军方案。

Not only a number of students but also their teacher was asked to attend the party.

许多学生和他们的老师应邀出席了晚会。

二、当主语是单数, 而后面跟有 **accompanied by, along with, as much as, as well as, besides, but, except, in addition to, including, like, no less than, rather than, together with, unlike, with** 等词或短语时, 谓语动词要用单数:

The hostess dressed in her Sunday best together with the guests of honor was seated comfortably in the drawing room.

女主人穿着她最好的礼服, 和贵宾们一起舒适地坐在客厅里。

The little patient accompanied by his parents was sitting at the waiting room.

那位小病人由他父母陪同, 坐在候诊室里。

The mother, rather than her children, is responsible for the accident.
对这个事故负责的应是这位母亲, 而不是她的孩子。

Man, no less than the lower forms of life, is the product of the evolutionary process.

和其他低级生命形式一样, 人是进化过程的结果。

Fuel like coal and oil gives out much heat when burnt.

像煤和石油一样的燃料, 在燃烧时发出许多热量。

George, unlike his brothers, is a top student.

和他的兄弟们不一样, 乔治是一个优等生。



The usage of words, like that of phrases, has to be carefully studied.
和短语的用法一样,词的用法必须仔细研究。

三、如果把作主语的集合名词当作一个整体,谓语动词一般用单数;如果强调其各个成员,谓语动词一般要用复数:

The audience was so large that the spacious hall was filled to the fullest.

观众很多,宽敞的大厅被挤得满满的。

The audience come from various parts of the country.

观众来自这个国家的各个地方。

The committee holds a banquet in the dining hall.

委员会在餐厅举行了一次宴会。

The committee disagree among themselves about the best place for the banquet.

哪里才是举行宴会的最好地方,委员们意见不一。

注:类似的名词还有:army, board, class, company, congregation, council, crew, crowd, family, flock, government, jury, majority, public, team 等。

四、一些集合名词形式上是单数实际上是复数,因此谓语动词则要用复数:

The cattle are grazing in the fields.

牛在田野里吃草。

The militia were called out to guard their town.

民兵被召去保卫他们的城镇。

The police are making inquiries about the murder.

警察正在调查这件谋杀案。

注:类似名词还有:clergy, folk, poultry 等。

五、表示数字、时间、金额、距离、面积、体积等的名词复数作主语时,谓语动词一般要用单数:

Two and two equals four.

2 加 2 等于 4。



Two hours is enough for you to finish the examination paper.

两个小时足够你来完成你的试卷。

Twenty thousand dollars is not a small sum for us.

两万美元钱对我们来说可不是个小数目。

Forty miles is not a long distance.

40 英里并不远。

One hundred and forty pounds was what I used to weigh.

我过去重 140 磅。

注:以下情况,谓语动词则必须用复数:

There are three dollar bills on the table.

桌子上有三张面额为一美元的钞票。

Six identical papers are enough to arouse the teacher's suspicion.

六份完全相同的论文足以引起老师的怀疑。

六、many a 是比较陈旧的说法,后面名词应用单数,谓语动词也应用单数:

Many a man has sacrificed his life for the cause of liberation.

许多人为了解放事业献出了生命。

七、定语从句的谓语动词应和先行词保持一致:

Andy is one of the students who have trouble making up their mind.

安迪是一个优柔寡断的学生。(先行词是 the students)

George is the one (the only one) of the students who is very good at mathematics.

乔治是一位非常擅长数学的学生。(先行词是 the one/the only one)

American women have come a long way on the road towards a role for women which is as responsible as the one assigned to men.

美国妇女在争取妇女跟男人负同样责任的作用中,已经走过了一段漫长的路程。(先行词是 a role)

"Keep cool" is one of the rules that are to be brought home to everybody.

保持冷静是一条大家必须牢记的原则。(先行词是 the rules)

Harry is doing experiments in the laboratory which are important to the studies of certain chemicals.



哈利正在实验室做实验,这些实验对研究某些化学药品很重要。(先行词是 experiments)

注:当定语从句的关联词指代前面整个主句时,谓语动词要用单数:

The sun heats the earth, which makes it possible for plants to grow.

太阳晒热了地球,这才使得植物有可能生长。

He speaks confidently, which has impressed me most.

他说话时充满了自信,这给我留下了深刻的印象。

八、当 and 连接两个主语,但是指的是同一概念时,谓语仍用单数:

A block and tackle is needed to lift the heavy machine.

需要一个滑轮组才能够吊起那么重的机器。

The bread and butter is served as breakfast. 早饭供应奶油面包。

If law and order is not preserved, neither the citizen nor his property is safe.

如果法律和秩序得不到维护,公民的人身和财产就得不到安全。

The wheel and axle is a rotating lever.

轮轴就是转动的杠杆。

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

早起早睡使人健康,使人富裕,使人聪明。

注:类似的短语还有:a cup and saucer (茶杯碟子);brandy and soda (掺苏打
的白兰地);fork and knife (刀叉); soap and water (肥皂水); the ebb and flow
(盛衰,潮涨潮落); the needle and thread (针线); trial and error (反复尝试)等。

九、当 and 连接两个主语,但是指的是同一个人或物时,谓语仍用单数,该结构的特征是, and 后的名词前没有任何冠词:

His lawyer and former university friend, Henry Ford, was with him at his death.

他的律师同时也是他大学时的朋友,亨利·福特,在他死时陪伴着他。

十、“there be + 并列主语”,“here be + 并列主语”和“where be + 并列主语”结构中的谓语形式,既可以与并列主语中的第一个主语的数保持一致,也可以



采用复数形式:

There is (are) a dictionary and some reference books on the table.

桌子上有一本词典和几本参考书。

Here comes (come) Mary and John.

瞧, 玛丽和约翰来了。

Where is (are) your wife and children to stay while you are away?

在你不在的时候, 你妻子和孩子呆在哪里?

十一、在倒装句中, 主语在后, 因此要特别注意谓语的数:

At the bus stop were a policeman and two soldiers on their way to Nanjing.

在汽车站上有一个警察和两位士兵, 他们是到南京去的。

Never before have so many been engaged in producing goods, just for the comfort of man.

从来就没有如此多的人, 为了人类的舒适生活而从事商品生产。

Traditionally there have been two political parties in the United States — the Republicans and the Democrats.

传统上, 在美国有两大政党——共和党和民主党。

Just outside the ruins is a castle surrounded by high walls and stately trees.

在废墟的外面是一座宫殿, 宫殿被高墙和参天大树环绕着。

Immediately after the light rains of early November have dampened the woods comes the time when Melody can be found gathering mushrooms.

11月初的细雨打湿了树林之后, 人们便能看到美勒蒂在采蘑菇。

The atmosphere is as much a part of the earth as are its soil and the water of its lakes, rivers and oceans.

正如地球上的土壤以及湖泊、江河、海洋中的水是地球的组成部分一样, 大气也是地球的一部分。

十二、当单个动名词、不定式或名词性从句作主语时, 谓语动词一般用单数:

Setting fires to public facilities is highly dangerous and punishable by law.

放火焚烧公共设施是非常危险的, 而且要受到法律的制裁。

To see is to believe.



百闻不如一见。

That a healthy young man begs on the streets is considered a shame.

一个健康的年轻人沿街乞讨是可耻的。

注:单个名词性从句作主语时,一般将其后置,用 *it* 作形式主语,因此上句也可这样表达:

It is considered a shame that a healthy young man begs on the streets.

一个健康的年轻人在大街上行乞是很可耻的。

What disappointed her most was his refusal.

最使她失望的是他拒绝了。

注:当单个 *what* 引导的主语从句作主语时,有时主句谓语也要采用复数,在下面的例句中,由于主语从句表达的概念是复数,因此主句谓语动词要使用复数:

What were called radicals were involved in leading the general strike.

所谓的激进分子们参与领导了大罢工。

十三、当 *and* 连接两个或两个以上的动名词、不定式或名词性从句作主语时,谓语动词一般用复数:

Smoking and playing chess have become the only hobbies left for the lonely retired worker.

抽烟和下棋成了这位孤独的退休工人仅有的爱好。

What I saw and what I heard were fairly reflected in the paper.

我的所见所闻,都在我的论文里表达出来了。

十四、“one of + 名词复数”这一结构作主语时,谓语动词要用单数:

One of the things she wrote about was her life on a small farm at the beginning of the century.

她所写的事情之一,就是关于本世纪初她在一个小农场的生活。

Unfortunately, one of the two boys has been bit by the snakes the last time the family camped in the valley.

很不幸,那个家庭上次在山谷野营时,两个男孩之一被蛇咬了。

十五、用 *and* 连接的单数名词作主语时,如前面有 *each, every, many a, no*



等修饰语, 谓语要用单数:

Every man and woman and child in this area is aware of the terrible consequences of the habitual smoking.

这个地区的每一位男女、每一位儿童都知道习惯性抽烟的危害性。

Each book and each pen is found in its place.

每一本书、每一支笔都放得井井有条。

Many a boy and many a girl has seen it.

许多男孩和女孩都见到过这东西。

No teacher and no student is admitted.

禁止师生入内。

十六、一部分形容词或过去分词前面加定冠词, 起名词作用, 作主语时, 谓语动词一般用复数:

In many capitalist countries, the rich become richer and richer, and the poor, poorer and poorer.

在很多资本主义国家里, 富人越来越富, 穷人越来越穷。

There are parts of the country where the unemployed total more than a quarter of the work force.

在这个国家的许多地方, 失业人员占整个国家劳动力的四分之一还多。

注: 下面的这个句子中的 the accused 特指某一个被告, 因此谓语动词以及下文出现的代词都要使用第三人称单数:

The accused is not allowed to have any contact with his family.

不允许那个被告与他的家人保持联系。

十七、“a number of + 可数名词复数”结构表示“很多, 许多”, 该结构作主语时谓语动词要用复数, 然而“the number of + 可数名词复数”结构表示“……的数目或数量”, 谓语动词要用单数:

A number of people were invited to see the program.

很多人应邀观看了这个节目。

A great number of the middle school students have entered college in their early teens.

大批中学生在十几岁时都已经进入了大学学习。



The number of endangered species increases every year as natural habitats disappear.

随着天然栖息地的消失,濒危物种的数量在增加。

In the past five years the number of automobile accidents in New York City has been decreasing.

在过去的五年里,纽约市的车祸发生次数在逐年减少。

The number of people who own cars is increasing every year.

拥有汽车的人数每年都在增加。

十八、用来表示部分数量的名词加“of 短语”作主语时,谓语动词采用什么数要取决于 of 后面的名词:

The great part of what you heard is only rumor.

你所听到的大部分是谣言。

Part of the students are good at English.

部分学生擅长英语。

The rest of his time was spent in traveling, gathering information.

他把剩下的时间都花在旅行上了,目的是为了搜集材料。

Most of the songs are folk songs.

这些诗歌中的大部分是民歌。

十九、“分数或百分数 + 不可数名词(或单数名词)”作主语时,谓语要用单数,“分数或百分数 + 可数名词复数”作主语时,谓语动词要用复数:

Two-fifths of his property was lost.

他失去了五分之二财产。

Forty percent of the work has been done.

百分之四十的工作已经做好了。

More than two-thirds of the workers in this textile mill are girls.

这家纺织厂三分之二以上的工人是女性。

Investigation shows that eighty percent of spelling mistakes are due to students' carelessness.

调查显示,百分之八十的拼写错误是由于学生粗心所导致的。

About 18 percent of Londoners say that the tourists cause them troubles.

大约百分之十八的伦敦人说,旅游者给他们带来了麻烦。



二十、population 作主语时,谓语动词用单数;“百分数或分数 + of population”作主语时,谓语要用复数:

The population of the earth is increasing very fast.

地球上的人口增长很快。

One third of the population in the area are workers.

该地区人口的三分之一是工人。

二十一、一些以-s 结尾的表示学科、疾病、游戏等意义的名词,虽然形式上是复数,但实际上表示单数概念,因而用作主语时,谓语动词要用单数;然而当某些词表示具体东西时,也可作可数名词,此时,谓语动词采用何种数,则要根据上下文来定:

Statistics is now considered as a branch of science.

现在统计学被当作一门科学。

The statistics in that report are not so accurate.

这份报告中的一些数据不精确。

The series focuses in particular on Shakespeare's tragedies.

这个系列特别集中论述了莎士比亚的悲剧。

注:表示学科、疾病、游戏等意义的名词还有: acoustics, arthritis, athletics, billiards, bronchitis, darts, diabetes, economics, electronics, ethics, genetics, linguistics, marbles, mathematics, measles, mechanics, mumps, physics, politics, rickets 等。

二十二、以-s 结尾的专有名词(包括人名、地名、国名、书名、报刊、杂志、机构、组织)通常看作一个整体,谓语动词用单数:

The United States has become the only superpower after the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was disintegrated.

苏联解体后,美国就成了世界惟一的超级大国。

Is Athens the capital of Greece?

雅典是希腊的首都吗?

Great Expectations is one of Charles Dickens' novels.

《远大前程》是查尔斯·狄更斯的一部小说。



The United Nations was founded in 1945.

联合国是 1945 年建立的。

二十三、当表示由相同的两部分组成的物体的名词作主语时，动词通常用复数，除非其前面有表示“一条”、“一副”、“一双”之意的单位词时：

The gloves are worn out, please give me a new pair.

这双手套破了，请给我换双新的。

Where are my compasses?

我的圆规哪儿去了？

There is a pair of scissors on the desk.

桌子上有一把剪刀。

注：这类名词还有：glasses, pants, pliers, scissors, shorts, spectacles, trousers, tweezers 等。

二十四、不定代词 all, any, some 等作主语时，有时表示单数概念，有时表示复数概念，谓语动词的数要根据具体情况而定：

"He has given away a lot of books. Are there any left?"

"Yes. Here are some more."

"他把很多书都送人了，还有剩的吗？"

"是的，还有些。"

"He has drunk enough beer. Is there any left?"

"Yes. Here is some more."

"他喝了不少啤酒，还剩下些没有？"

"是的，还剩下一些。"

All is well that ends well.

结果好的东西就是好的东西。