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高考复习综合提高阶段用书

英语



陕西人民教育出版社

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英语

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前 言

一年一度的高考总是牵动着高三学生和他们的家长以及班主任、课任老师的心。许多学校都是提前上完课程,将“宝”押在最后复习上。但高考复习分三个阶段。一是系统复习阶段,二是综合提高阶段,三是模拟考试(冲刺)阶段。三阶段中,关键是第二阶段。如果第二阶段熟练自如,第三阶段不会有大的问题,高考也就有一定的把握。鉴于此,我们约请西安市部分每年都带高三毕业班的特级教师、高级教师编写了一套《高考复习综合提高阶段用书》。本套书共七册,其特点是:1. 出书时间把握在9月1日开学之前,便于各校高三课任老师、高三学生选用;2. 本套书在各科普遍系统复习一遍的基础上使用,时间约3个月左右(大约16周)。因而即便是10月份、11月份用此书为时并不晚。语文、数学每周计划讲授7课时,练习4课时;物理、化学、政治、历史每周安排讲授5课时,练习3课时;英语每周讲授6课时,练习4课时。3. 每门课按知识块(或单元)编写,每单元分重点难点、考试要求、典型题解答和学生练习题三个层次。练习题以中等学生接受能力为准,同时兼顾高材生,书末附1~4套模拟题,以便与第三阶段衔接。因为各校讲授和复习进度不尽相同,在使用该套书时可灵活、变通。

我们相信,这套书的出版,必将给各校高三课任老师和学生应考带来福音。

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第一编 语 法

第一单元 语 音

重点提示与实例分析

I. 元音字母及元音字母组合在各种音节中的读音规则

1. 元音字母的读音规则

实例分析

1) natural A. nature B. population C. practice D. native ('91 MET)

答案是“C”. 单词 natural, 属重读闭音节的单词, 词中划线字母“a”读/æ/, 选项“A”和“D”都属于重读开音节单词, 其划线字母“a”读/ei/, 选项“B”中划线字母“a”在后缀“tion”前读/ei/, 而选项“C”属于非重读音节中单词, 字母“a”读/æ/与试题相符。

2) dangerous A. Canadian B. January C. balance D. advanced ('92 MET)

答案是“A”. 单词 dangerous 中的划线字母“a”属非重读音节中的字母, 读作/ei/, 选项“B”和“C”属于重读闭音节单词, 其划线字母“a”读作/æ/, 选项“D”中的划线字母“a”虽在重读音节中, 但处于后缀-nce 前, 读作/ɑ:/, 选项“A”中的划线字母“a”处于重读音节中, 读作/ei/与试题相符。

3) library A. language B. material C. operate D. labour ('95 NMET)

答案为“B”, 单词 library 提供的划线字母“a”属于非重读音节中的字母, 读作/ə/, 选项“A”中的划线字母“a”属于非重读音节中的字母读/i/, 选项“C”和“D”中的划线字母“a”都处于重读音节中, 读/ei/, 只有选项“B”中的划线字母在非重读音节中, 读/ə/与试题要求相符。

4) wild A. universe B. children C. satellite D. technical ('89 MET)

答案是“C”. 单词 wild 中的划线字母“i”属重读闭音节的反常读音/ai/, 选项“A”中的划线字母“i”读作/i/, 选项“B”和“D”中的划线字母“i”在单词中都属于重读闭音节, 读作/i/, 而选项“C”中的字母“i”属于重读开音节中, 读作/ai/, 与试题要求完全一致。

5) Italy A. iron B. idiom C. island D. technique ('93 MET)

答案是“B”. 单词 Italy 中的划线字母“I”在该词中读/i/, 而选项“A”和“C”均属重读闭音节中的反常读音/ai/, 选项“D”是重读开音节中的反常读音/i:/, 只有选项 B 中的划线字母与试题的划线字母读音一致。

6) depend A. envelop B. elect C. recent D. develop ('90 MET)

答案是“B”. 单词 depend 中的划线字母“e”属非重读音节中的读音/i/, 选项“A”和“D”中的划线字母均属重读闭音节中的读音/e/, 选项“C”中的划线字母在前缀“re-”中读/i:/, 选项“B”中的划线字母属非重读音节中的开首字母, 其读音与试题要求一致。

7) frequently A. president B. fresh C. fever D. electric ('92 MET)

答案是“C”. 单词 frequently 中的划线字母与选项“C”中的划线字母均属重读音节中的读音/i:/; 选项“A”和“B”均属重读闭音节单词, 其划线字母的读者/e/, 选项“D”中的划线字母属非重读音节中字母读音/i/。

8) month A. government B. common C. along D. monument ('91 MET)

答案是“A”。选项“B”、“C”和“D”中的划线字母都属于重读闭音节单词中的读音/ɒ/。而选项“A”与试题单词 month 中的划线字母“o”，也属于重读闭音节单词中的读音字母，但是它处在字母“v”和“n”前，读作/ʌ/。

9)biology A. concert B. observe C. cover D. above ('93 MET)

答案是“A”。试题 biology 中的划线字母与选项“A”中的划线字母均属重读闭音节中的字母，读作/ɒ/。而选项“B”中的划线字母非重读音节中的读音/ə/，选项“C”和“D”中的划线字母“o”虽在重读音节中，但却在字母“v”前，所以都读作/ʌ/。

10)sugar A. ppil B. wolf C. loose D. gold ('89 MET)

答案是“B”。选项“A”和“D”均属重读闭音节单词，其音节分别是/'pju:pl/、/'gould/。选项“C”中的字母组合读/u:/。试题 sugar 中的划线字母与选项中的划线字母均属重读音节中的读音/u/。

2. 元音字母组合的读音规则

实例分析

11)double A. found B. cough C. country D. thought ('89 MET)

答案是“C”。试题中的划线字母组合在重读音节中分别读/ʌ/、/ɒ/、/au/、/ɔ:/四种音，选项“C”与原题一致。

12)straight A. chalk B. neighbour C. believe D. flight ('90 MET)

答案是“B”。单词 straight 中的划线字母组合读/ei/。选项 A---/ə/; B---/ei/; C---/i:/; D---/ai/。

13)ahead A. cheap B. break C. season D. breath ('91 MET)

答案是“D”。“ea”这个字母组合在试题中分别读/e/; /i:/; /ei/。单词 ahead 与选项“D”相同。

14)salt A. chalk B. calm C. almost D. half ('91 MET)

答案是“C”。这组试题中字母组合“al”分别读/ɔ:/; /ɒ:/; /ɑ:/。选项“C”与单词 salt 读音一致。

15)courage A. Acousin B. count C. youth D. cough ('95 NMET)

答案是“A”。这组试题中的划线字母组合分别读作/ʌ/; /au/; /ju:/; /ɔ/; 单词 courage 的读音与选项“A”相同。

C. 元音字母，元音字母组合混合辨析

实例分析

16)research A. surface B. tear C. surround D. disappear ('92MET)

答案是“A”。这组试题中划线字母组合“ear”; “ur”在选项 A 读/ə:/; 选项 C 读/ə/; 选项 B 读/ɛə/。选项“D”读/iə/，与试题单词 research 中划线字母组合选项“A”读音一致。

17)parent A. spear B. wear C. carry D. patient ('94 NMET)

答案是“B”。单词 parent 中的划线字母与选项“B”的划线字母组合读音相同。

18)shoulder A. louder B. pronounce C. lonely D. Europe ('94 NMET)

答案是“C”。试题中单词 shoulder 的划线字母读/ou/。而选项 A---/ou/; B---/au/; C---/ou/; D---/ə/。

19)mathematics A. recycle B. respect C. message D. package ('94 NMET)

答案是“C”。

20)refer A. research B. fisherman C. disappear D. recorder ('95 NMET)

答案是“A”。

I. 辅音字母与辅音字母组合的读音规则

1. 单个辅音字母的读音规则

实例分析

1) medical A. uncle B. medicine C. tiresome D. society ('88 MET)

答案是“A”，因为选项“B,C,D”中的划线字母都读/s/, 只有选项“A”中的划线字母与试题中的划线字母读音相同。

2) answer A. twenty B. sweet C. wrong D. worthy ('88 MET)

答案是“C”，因为选项“A,B,C”中的划线字母“W”读作/w/, 只有选项“C”中的划线字母与试题中的划线字母都不发音。

3) exact A. expert B. exhibition C. exercise D. exist ('92 MET)

答案是“D”，因为选项“D”中的划线字母 x 与试题中的划线字母的读音相同，而选项“A, B,C”都读作/ks/。

4) trunk A. language B. strange C. thunder D. twentieth ('93 MET)

答案是“A”，因为选项“A”中的划线字母“n”与试题中的划线字母都读作/ŋ/；而选项 B、C、D 中的划线字母都发字母本音。

5) increase A. desert B. design C. wise D. promis ('94 NMET)

答案是“D”，因为选项“D”中的划线字母与试题中的划线字母读音相同；而选项“A、B、C”三个中的划线字母读作/z/。

2. 辅音字母组合的读音规则

一般来说，双写辅音字母只读一个辅音字母的本音，而不同的辅音字母组成一个辅音字母组合的读音规则由其字母组合在单词中的位置决定。

实例分析

6) three A. rather B. nothing C. brother D. neither ('87 MET)

答案是“B”，因为选项“B”中的划线字母“th”与试题中的划线字母读音相同，而选项 A、C、D 中“th”读作/ð/。

7) cough A. daughter B. enough C. fight D. neighbour ('87 MET)

答案是“B”，因为选项“B”与试题中的划线字母“gh”都读作/f/, 而其它选项中都发别的音。

8) although A. through B. breathe C. wealth D. mathematics ('93 MET)

答案是“B”，因为选项“B”与试题中的划线字母都读作/ð/, 而选项 A、C、D 中的划线字母“th”读作/θ/。

9) pleasure A. expression B. musician C. ocean D. conclusion ('95 NMET)

答案是“D”。

II. 词尾的读音规则

1. 动词词尾-ed 的读音规则

在清辅音后(除 t 外)读/t/；在浊辅音或元音后(除 d 外)，读/d/；在 t 或 d 后读/id/。

2. 名词和动词词尾-s 或-es 的读音规则：在清辅音后读/s/；在浊辅音或元音后读/z/；在 /s/, /z/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/ 后读/iz/。

10) watched A. filled B. recognized C. whispered D. practised ('89 MET)

答案是“D”

检测习题

1. learn A. heart B. earth C. nearly D. hear
2. with A. this B. three C. thing D. think
3. reach A. machine B. teacher C. headache D. school
4. cow A. now B. low C. know D. show
5. head A. cheat B. treat C. health D. eager
6. shut A. value B. punish C. produce D. useful
7. oranges A. machines B. requires C. does D. faces
8. learned A. surprised B. stopped C. answered D. excited
9. species A. usually B. society C. bishop D. peace
10. ally A. property B. satisfy C. majority D. steadily
11. mouths A. clothes B. maths C. fifths D. months
12. newspaper A. stomachs B. youths C. houses D. mouths
13. worm A. order B. forehead C. ought D. journey
14. judge A. July B. store C. pulse D. laugh
15. canal A. camel B. grand C. master D. material
16. wrong A. comb B. dozen C. goven D. foreign
17. measure A. many B. parent C. nation D. break
18. violin A. reality B. radio C. diary D. biology
19. strength A. singer B. since C. long D. anxious
20. German A. service B. grammar C. holiday D. doctor
21. town A. house B. touth C. young D. youth
22. author A. smooth B. although C. without D. through
23. suggestion A. question B. dictionary C. action D. lotion
24. bench A. ticket B. cinema C. forest D. set
25. cookie A. bamboo B. roof C. shoot D. understood
26. tenant A. emphasis B. engage C. laten D. refer
27. chemical A. technology B. chest C. church D. cheerful
28. gather A. method B. smooth C. maths D. with
29. son A. gone B. song C. none D. contrary
30. certain A. mountain B. captain C. curtain D. brain
31. fruit A. blood B. route C. building D. minute
32. form A. forget B. worm C. comfort D. worn
33. library A. history B. lively C. liberate D. promise
34. official A. ocean B. percent C. canal D. recent
35. practice A. practise B. expose C. Suez D. Asia
36. Napoleon A. proper B. total C. consider D. bottom
37. divide A. lip B. pride C. stick D. Arctic
38. calm A. fate B. anger C. bravery D. gasp
39. mountain A. portrait B. wait C. trail D. raise
40. bloom A. droop B. wood C. stood D. foot
41. curious A. use B. during C. brush D. pulp
42. tenant A. refer B. latent C. emphasis D. engage

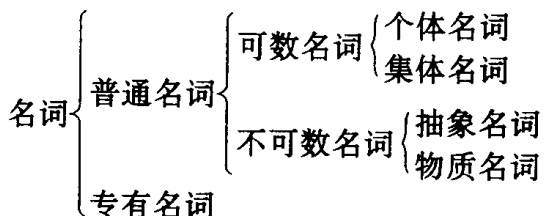
43. serf A. persuade B. gather C. servant D. later
 44. cookie A. shoot B. understood C. roof D. bamboo
 45. bench A. cinema B. ticket C. forest D. set
 46. pigeon A. gravity B. sign C. oxygen D. telegram
 47. diffuse A. schoolhouse B. impress C. pressure D. bellows
 48. laboratory A. shortly B. orderly C. mayor D. historic
 49. quiet A. science B. neither C. patient D. immediate
 50. league A. singer B. tongue C. hunger D. cough
 51. peace A. breast B. theater C. beach D. ocean
 52. salt A. chalk B. calm C. almost D. half
 53. cough A. daughter B. enough C. fight D. neighbour
 54. parent A. spear B. wear C. carry D. patient
 55. exact A. exhibition B. exercise C. expert D. exist
 56. fought A. ought B. drought C. cough D. through
 57. question A. position B. suggestion C. station D. construction
 58. watched A. passed B. wretched C. learned D. visited
 59. honest A. horrible B. husband C. behind D. exhibition
 60. necklace A. place B. palace C. narrow D. banana

第二单元 名词 主谓一致

重点提示与实例分析

I. 名词

1. 名词的分类



2. 可数名词的数

可数名词有单数和复数的区别,单数变为复数时一般情况下在名词后直接加“-s”。

map—maps; place—places; bee—bees

以“ch; s; sh; x; z”结尾的名词在词尾加“-es”。

class—classes; bus—buses; box—boxes;

但: stomach—stomachs

以“辅音字母+y”结尾的名词,变复数时先把“y”变“i”再加“-es” factory—factories;
 family—families; country—countries; city—cities.

但如果名词词尾是以“元音字母+y”结尾时,直接加“-s”。

valley—valleys; boy—boys; key—keys.

以“f”或“fe”结尾的名词,变复数时先把“f”或“fe”变成“v”再加“-es”。

calf—calves leaf—leaves self—selves thief—thieves

相当一部分以“f”或“fe”结尾的名词,变复数时直接加“-s”. belief—beliefs; safe—safes;
 也有两种复数形式:

handkerchief—handkerchiefs 或 handkerchieves

hoof—hoofs 或 hooves.

scarf—scarfs 或 scarves.

以“o”结尾的名词一般情况下在词尾加“-es”.

hero—heroes; Negro—Negroes; tomato—tomatoes; potato—potatoes

以“元音字母+o”结尾的名词则直接加“-s”

bamboo—bamboos; radio—radios; zoo—zoos

以“o”结尾的外来词也直接加“-s”.

piano—pianos; photo—photos; kilo—kilos

有些以“o”结尾的名词有两种复数形式:

zero—zeros 或 zeroes; volcano—volcanos 或 volcanoes.

可数名词的不规则复数形式有如下情况。

由单词中间的元音字母或加其它后缀而成:

foot—feet; man—men; mouse—mice; ox—oxen

单复数形式相同(包括由汉语拼音构成度、量、衡、币等名词);

sheep; deer; Chinese; fish; duck(野鸭); craft; means. works; jin(斤); mu(亩); yuan(元); jiao(角); fen(分)。

变换词尾两个字母而构成的复数形式:

phenomenon—phenomena; crisis—crises; basis—bases.

以“an”或“ian”结尾的名词表示“某国人”,在变复数形式时直接加“-s”.

German—Germans; American—Americans; Asian—Asians

Hungarians; Greek—Greeks; Swede—Swedes; Arab—Arabs

以下例外:

an Englishman—two Englishmen; a Dutchman—two Dutchmen

2) 单、复数相同:

Chinises; Japanese; Swiss

有中心名词的复合名词变复数时,在中心名词后加“-s”.

man-of-war—men-of-war; sister-in-law—sisters-in-law

daughter-in-law—daughters-in-law.

没有中心名词的复合名词变复数时,在最后一个单词后加“-s”.

grown-up—grown-ups; go-between—go-betweens

boy-friend—boy-friends; tooth-pick—tooth-picks.

由 man、woman、gentleman 所构成的复合名词在变复数时,把构成该复合名词的每一个单词都变复数。

man-servant—men-servants; woman-driver—women-drivers

gentleman-boarder—gentlemen-boarders. 但 man-hole—man-holes.

只有复数形式的集体名词:

people; police; cattle; poultry; clergy; militia.

只用作单数的集体名词: equipment; machinery.

当整体看时用作单数,当组成该集体的各个成员看用作复数的集体名词: audience; class; family; team; committee; couple; crew; public; government.

以“-s”结尾的服装名词和由两部分构成的工具名词只有复数形式。如 trousers; shorts; clothes; scissors; pliers; spectacles; pyjamas; drawers. 它们不能直接与具体数词或冠词连用,可以同 many; some; few; any 或数量结构连用: some news(一些消息); a piece of news(一条新

闻); a pair of trousers(一条裤子)

下列以“s”结尾的名词也只有复数形式:

riches; contents; credentials; ashes; sweepings.

专有名词有以下两种复数形式:

1)表示“某姓一家人”或“某姓夫妇俩”使用过程中必须与定冠词结合。

The Smiths(史密斯一家人或史密斯夫妇两人)

The Browns(布朗一家人或布朗夫妇两人)

2)表示若干内容相同的人或物

seven Lis(七个姓李的人); Three Marys(三个名叫玛丽的女孩); two Shanghais(两个上海).

3)不可数名词的数

不可数名词一般情况下没有单复数之分,不能受数词修饰,可以用数量结构,形容词或不定代词修饰。

Father went to his doctor for B about his heart trouble. ('87 MET)

A. an advice B. advice C. advices D. the advices

A piece of advice(一条建议)

Some good advice(一些好建议)

A piece of glass(一块玻璃)

Two pieces of wood(两片木头)

在表示种类、数量的多少或词义转化时,不可数名词就成为可数名词,有单、复数之分。

He gained his D by printing D of famous writers. ('95 NMET)

A. wealth, work B. wealths, works. C. wealths, work D. wealth, works

At midnight, he heard three knocks at the back door. (表示次数,“三次敲门声”)

Tommy will have a talk with me tomorrow. (表示“一次谈话”)

I have a glass and my brother has two glasses. (词义转化,“玻璃杯”)

eg: Don't interrupt me with your buts. (强调用“but”这个字太多)

4. 名词所有格

名词所有格分为“'s”和“of-”两种:

“'s”属格是在不以“s”结尾的名词后加“'s”或在以“s”结尾的名词后加上“'”而构成。使用过程中应注意:

表示并列的名词所共有的东西时,只在最后一个名词后加“'s”。

America and England's problem; Mary and Jack's mother.

Jack John and Tom's books

表示并列词组各自所有的关系时,每个名词后都必须加“'s”。

America's and England's problems; Mary's and Jack's mothers

Jack's John's and Tom's books.

一个名词所有格所修饰的词,如果前面已经提到,就往往可以省略,以免重复。

“I wonder whose bicycle it is.” “It might be my A.” ('85)

A. neighbour's B. dear neighbour C. neighbour D. neighbours

在表示店铺、教堂的词或某人的家时,所有格后的名词常常省略。

I went to a fruiter's to buy some apples.

---Are you going to the tailor's or the barber's?

---I'm going to my sister's.

Where's your brother? “At A”.

('85 MET)

A. Mr Green's B. Greens C. The Mr Greens D. the Greens

“of-”属格的使用范围如下:

被名词所有格修饰的中心名词有后置定语或同位语时。

Mr John is a teacher of a college in China.

We visited the city of New York.

Have you read the articles of the students who were with us at the rally yesterday?

中心名词是表示一类人的名词化的形容词时。

The struggle of the exploited in the capitalist country is developing.

表示无生命事物的部位时。

the back of the bus; the end of the film; the top of the page.

双重所有格的使用范围:

1) 名词所有格所修饰的名词前有一个表示数量的词: 如 a; two; some; any; no; few; little; many; much; a few 等。

a poem of Lu Xun's = one of Lu Xun's poems

some books of mine = some of my books

many students of the teacher's = many of the teacher's students.

2) 名词所有格所修饰的中心名词前带有限定词如 this, that, 有时具有爱憎等, 感情色彩时。

That clever boy of David's This dog of his sister's

3) 当中心名词是 portrait; picture; printing 等词时(指有关人所收藏的肖像、照片等)。

This is a portrait of Mr Blake's (指布莱克先生收藏的所有肖像中的一张)

如果指某人自己的肖像、照片时, 就不用双重所有格。

This is a portrait of Mr Blake.

这是布莱克先生自己的照片。

注意: 复合名词的所有格是在最后一个词后加“s”, son-in-law's picture.

当 today, yesterday, tomorrow 作“现在”“过去”“未来”讲, 及“the day”作“this time/that time”讲时, 采用“of-”属格。

eg: the rockets of today 现代的火箭

the bitter life of yesterday 过去的苦难生活

the science of tomorrow 未来的科学

I. 主谓一致

1. 名词作主语

单数名词作主语或不可数名词作主语, 谓语用单数形式; 复数名词作主语, 谓语用复数形式

On the wall B two large portraits.

(’85统)

A. hangs B. hang C. hanged D. hanging

My hope has been realized now.

The girl is clever enough to study maths well.

equipment, machinery, the number 作主语时, 谓语用单数形式:

The equipment for the factory has been shipped in Dalian.

New machinery has been introduced in the factory.

The number of books has been counted.

population 作主语谓语用单数形式:

A population of 1977 million is quite a feeding and housing problem.

population 前有数词作定语时,就被看作各个组成部分,谓语采用复数形式。

One third of the population here are workers.

以 family; team; class; committee; audience; army; government; public 等词作主语,谓语有两种情况:一是作为整体,谓语用单数形式;一是看作这个集体的各个成员,谓语用复数形式。

My family all love music. (指家里每一个人)

My family is not large. (指整个家庭)

The football team are having baths now. (指球队每个成员)

The football team is playing well. (指球队整体水平)

以 people; police; cattle; militia 作主语,谓语只用复数形式。

The police are searching for the thief.

单复数同形的名词作主语,谓语形态应由其含义而定。

A sheep is over there.

Some sheep are over there.

以“s”结尾的服装、工具、仪器等名词作主语,谓语是复数形式,如果这类名词由数量结构修饰时,其谓语应由量词的单复数决定。

Her clothes are nearly worn out.

His glasses have been broken by his brother.

This pair of glasses belongs to my father.

Two pairs of trousers belong to my sister.

以 physics; politics; mathematics 等学科名词以及 news 作主语,谓语用单数形式。

Politics is one of the subjects that I study now.

Today's news is quite surprising.

但 works 作主语,谓语由其意义决定。

The glass works was rebuilt in 1957.

news 有数量结构修饰,其谓语由量词决定。

The two pieces of news are very excited.

名词所有格之后的名词常被省略,这一类情况指工厂、住宅、教堂等,作主语时,谓语用单数形式;但表示店铺的所有格作主语,谓语用复数形式。

The doctor's is not far away from here.

My uncle's is on the other side of the street.

Richardson's often sell good apples in autumn.

以 means; no means; the means 等词作主语时,谓语由其意义而决定。

表示度量、距离、金额、时间、长度等名词作主语,谓语用单数形式。

One hundred miles was covered in a single night.

Fifty dollars seems too much for this coat.

Three years has passed.

2. 代词作主语

人称代词作主语,谓语动词随主语人数的多少和意义决定单复数。

名词性物主代词作主语,谓语的单复数取决于它所代替名词的单复数。

Your clothes are red and mine (=my clothes) are blue.

His pen is on the desk, and mine (=my pen) is in the box.

关系代词作主语,其谓语形式以其指代的先行词的单、复数形式而定(用于定语从句中)

This is a photo of the power station that B in my hometown.

(’86统)

A. has set up B. has been set up C. was set up D. is set up

He who does not reach the Great Wall is not a true man.

Betty is one of the women who are fit for writing that.

强调句型中,强调主语时,句子保留部分的谓语应以原主语的数而定。

It is I who am going to the party.

Is it you that are going to join the Army next month?

疑问代词作主语,谓语由疑问词所指代的内容决定。

---We haven't heard from Jane for a long time.

---What do you suppose C to her.

('91MET)

A. was happened B. to happen C. has happened D. having happened

---Who live in the room?---It is Zhang Hong and Li Ming.

either; each; neither 作主语,谓语用单数形式,它们所修饰的单数名词作主语时,谓语也用单数形式。

Either of the answers is right.

Each of the dictionaries belongs to me.

When each person comes in, they must show their pass.

None; all; most; half; any; some; the following; the rest 作主语,有两种情况;一是,代替可数名词复数时,谓语用复数形式;二是代替不可数名词或单数名词单数时,谓语用单数形式。

None of money is mine; and none of books are mine, too.

Most of them are young men.

Most of an apple was eaten by rat.

第二种情况是单独作主语,谓语应按其意义而定。

Now all has been changed.

All are present.

this; that 作主语,谓语用单数; those, these 作主语,谓语用复数形式; such; the same 作主语,谓语按其内容而定。

This is mine, and those are theirs.

Such were the facts.

Such is my hope for the future.

3. 数词作主语

数词(包括加、减、乘、除算式)作主语,谓语用单数。

Eight minus three leaves five.

分数或百分数+of+名词构成的短语,以及由 a lot of; a number of; a heap of; plenty of; lots of; heaps of +名词构成的短语作主语,谓语应由“of”后名词的单复数而定。

Three-fourths of the surface of the earth A sea.

('88 MET)

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

在 three-fourths of 后的 the surface 是单数,所以答案为“A”

Only 30 percent of the boys in the class all love football.

Lots of damage was caused by fire.

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

a quantity of 或 amount of +名词,作主语,谓语用单数。

quantities of 或 amounts of +名词,作主语,谓语用复数。

Large quantities of water are needed.

Great amounts of money were spent on the bridge.

There is a large quantity of milk.

4) one and a half + 名词复数构成的短语作主语时, 谓语用单数形式。

One and a half apples is left on the table.

4. 其它形式作主语, 谓语的数。

主语从句, 不定式短语, 动名词作主语, 谓语用单数。

When and where to build the new factory A yet.

('91 MET)

A. is not decided B. are not decided

C. has not decided D. have not decided.

To say something is one thing, to do it is another thing.

Reading English magazines and novels is helpful to your study of English.

What we need is more time.

由 and 连接两个相同的结构作主语, 谓语用复数形式。

What he says and what he does do not agree.

“what”从句作主语时, 谓语的数取决于其表语的数。

名词化的形容词作主语、指人时, 谓语用复数; 指物时, 谓语用单数。

The beautiful gives pleasure to all of us.

The young are usually active.

由 and, both...and 连接的两个部分作主语, 谓语用复数形式。

The bread and the butter are on sale.

The director and the chief engineer are experienced persons.

Hard work and plain living are the fine qualities of the working people.

由 and 连接的并列词组指同一种东西, 或成双成套的东西时, 作主语, 谓语为单数 (这时 “and” 后的名词不要冠词)。

The singer and dancer is to attend our evening.

Bread and butter is their daily food.

Truth and honesty is the best policy.

A cart and horse was seen in the distance.

A knife and fork is on the table.

由 or; either...or; neither...nor; not only...but also; not...but 等连接的并列词组作主语, 谓语的数由靠近谓语的主语决定。

Not only I but also Jane and Mary B tired of having one examination after another.

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

('89MET)

Either you or I am able to attend the lecture.

Neither they nor Mary is going to the party.

由 with; but; except; besides; and not; not less than; rather than; accompanied by; as well as; along with; like; together with; in addition to; as much as 等引导的词组插在主语之后, 不影响主谓搭配, 谓语仍由其主语的单复数而定。

Nobody but Jane B the secret.

('86统)

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

All but one D here just now.

('87MET)

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

A library with five thousand books A to the nation as a gift.

('90MET)

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

Mary as well as two of her friends was invited.