

YINGYU YUF A

# 高中英语语法

刘 原 编著  
单先健 审订

## 总复习



- 检测试题丰富
- 答题解析详尽
- 参考答案准确



安徽科学技术出版社



责任编辑：刘三珊 胥 冰 封面设计：王 艳

# 名师指导 升学无敌

《实用中学英语语法》  
《初中英语语法总复习》  
《高中英语语法总复习》  
《高中英语语法检测》



ISBN 7-5337-2483-6



9 787533 724832 >

ISBN 7-5337-2483-6/G · 564

定价：20.00 元



# 高中英语 语法总复习

刘 原 编著  
单先健 审订



安徽科学技术出版社



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中英语语法总复习/刘原编著. —合肥:安徽科学技术出版社,2002.8

ISBN 7-5337-2483-6

I. 高… II. 刘… III. 英语-语法-高中-升学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 005211 号

\*

安徽科学技术出版社出版  
(合肥市跃进路1号新闻出版大厦)

邮政编码:230063

电话号码:(0551)2825419

新华书店经销 合肥东方红印刷厂印刷

\*

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:21.75 字数:528千

2003年5月第2次印刷

印数:8 000

ISBN 7-5337-2483-6/G·564 定价:20.00元

(本书如有倒装、缺页等问题,请向本社发行科调换)

PDG



# 前 言

中学英语语法教学的目的是使学生通过学习基础语法，更好地进行听、说、读、写等语言实践活动。

我们根据《中学英语教学大纲》规定的教学要求，并参照现行人民教育出版社初、高中英语课本的教学内容，编写了这本《高中英语语法总复习》，供学生自学和高三毕业生总复习使用，也可供教师备课参考。

本书包括《中学英语教学大纲》和初、高中英语课本所涉及的所有语法内容，共19个项目，246道大题。

本书的特点在于精讲多练，通过练习带动复习，归纳总结、融会贯通所学知识，着重培养、提高学生综合运用语言的能力。练习题是按照由易到难、由浅入深，先单项后综合的训练原则来编排的。对基础语法知识及一些容易混淆的概念和习惯用法，在练习题后用“[注]”的方式作了通俗易懂的讲解，以利于学生查阅、理解、记忆以及系统掌握。

此外，还按高考英语总复习要求，编有《高三英语总复习检测题》3套。书末附练习参考答案。

在本书编写过程中，承蒙澳大利亚教育专家 Kevan Porter 热情指导和帮助，特此表示感谢。

本书由刘原编著；单先健主持编写，负责统编审订。

限于编者水平，书中不足之处，恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者



# 目 录

一、名词 .....	1
二、冠词 .....	12
三、代词 .....	22
四、数词 .....	40
五、形容词 .....	52
六、副词 .....	68
七、动词 .....	78
八、非谓语动词 .....	115
九、助动词和情态动词 .....	138
十、被动语态 .....	157
十一、动词虚拟语气 .....	165
十二、介词 .....	176
十三、连词 .....	199
十四、句子的种类 .....	208
十五、简单句 .....	219
十六、并列句 .....	225
十七、复合句 .....	228
十八、直接引语和间接引语 .....	252
十九、特殊句子 .....	260
高三英语总复习检测题 (一) .....	284
高三英语总复习检测题 (二) .....	293
高三英语总复习检测题 (三) .....	302
附: 练习参考答案 .....	312



# 一、名 词

## 1. 找出下列笑话中的可数名词（写出它们的复数形式）以及不可数名词。（人名除外）

- 1) Tom took three exams that day. When he got home, his mother came up and asked, "Tom, my dear, what would you like to drink—tea, coffee, water or milk?" "I think I'll choose C." answered Tom.

可数名词:

不可数名词:



- 2) In the market, a buyer asked a seller, "How much is this cat, please?" "100 dollars." "But you only asked for 20 dollars yesterday!" "Yes, that's true. But this cat ate a bird last night and the bird was worth 80 dollars!"

可数名词:

不可数名词:



- 3) Tom: My little dog is wonderful. Every morning she brings me newspapers.

Bob: That's nothing. Many dogs can do that.

Tom: But all those newspapers are my neighbors'!

可数名词:

不可数名词:





## 2. 写出下列名词的复数形式。

- |                         |               |                      |                  |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1) shoe _____           | orange _____  | lake _____           | text _____       |
| eye _____               | bridge _____  | month _____          | tree _____       |
| 2) bus _____            | fox _____     | glass _____          | wish _____       |
| match _____             | watch _____   | class _____          | brush _____      |
| 3) body _____           | city _____    | enemy _____          | baby _____       |
| family _____            | party _____   | army _____           | country _____    |
| diary _____             | factory _____ | story _____          | dictionary _____ |
| 4) boy _____            | key _____     | holiday _____        | way _____        |
| toy _____               | monkey _____  | valley _____         | day _____        |
| 5) life _____           | leaf _____    | thief _____          | wife _____       |
| loaf _____              | self _____    | shelf _____          | wolf _____       |
| 6) zoo _____            | piano _____   | radio _____          | photo _____      |
| 7) tooth _____          | foot _____    | goose _____          |                  |
| 8) man _____            | woman _____   | fisherman _____      | policeman _____  |
| 9) German _____         | Chinese _____ | Japanese _____       | child _____      |
| roof _____              | chief _____   | sheep _____          | deer _____       |
| 10) man doctor _____    |               | woman driver _____   |                  |
| 11) step-son _____      |               | step-mother _____    |                  |
| step-brother _____      |               | step-daughter _____  |                  |
| 12) sister-in-law _____ |               | parent-in-law _____  |                  |
| son-in-law _____        |               | brother-in-law _____ |                  |

注

## 名词单复数形式:

- 一般地说, 个体名词和集体名词是可数的, 称为可数名词, 有单、复数之分; 物质名词和抽象名词一般是不可数的, 称为不可数名词, 通常只用单数, 但在某些具体情况下, 也可以用复数。
- 可数名词复数形式构成法:
  - 绝大多数名词的复数形式是在名词词尾加-s, 如练习 2 的 1)。
  - 在以 s, sh, ch, x 结尾的名词后加-es, 如练习 2 的 2)。
  - 以辅音字母+y 结尾的名词, 先变 y 为 i, 再加-es, 如练习 2 的 3)。
  - 以元音字母+y 结尾的名词, 在词尾加-s, 如练习 2 的 4)。
  - 以字母 f 或 fe 结尾的名词, 变 f 或 fe 为-ves, 如练习 2 的 5)。
  - 练习 2 的 7)、8)、9)、10)、11)、12) 属于特殊变化, 需要熟记。
- 不可数名词(物质名词和抽象名词), 一般用单数形式, 但有以下情况需要注意:
  - 物质名词在表示不同类别时, 可用复数。如: fruit 水果—fruits 各种水果, tea 茶—teas 各种茶, fish—fishes 各种鱼, steel 钢—steels 各种钢。



- 2) 有些物质名词的单、复数形式有不同意义。如: snow 雪—snows 积雪, water 水—waters 海(湖、河的)水, 海域, 领海, green 绿色—greens 绿色蔬菜, cloth 布—clothes 衣服, glass 玻璃—glasses 眼镜, paper 纸—papers 文件, 论文。
- 3) 有些抽象名词的单、复数形式有不同意义。如: work 工作—works 著作、作品, look 看—looks 外貌, good 好处—goods 货物, time 时间—times 时代。
4. 有些名词, 只有复数形式:
- 1) 表示成对的名词。如: scissors 剪刀, pants 裤子(美), trousers 裤子(英), shorts 短裤。
- 2) 以-ing 结尾的名词。如: belongings 所有物品, doings 行为, findings 调查结果, savings 储蓄, earnings 收入, 等等。
- 3) 其他词。如: arms 武器, forces 部队, fireworks 烟火, ashes 灰烬, riches 财富, thanks 感谢, stairs 楼梯, 等等。
5. 有些名词虽以-s 结尾, 形式上是复数, 但实际上表示单数含义。如: news 新闻, physics 物理学, mathematics 数学, politics 政治, 等等。

### 3. 找出不可数名词, 在横线上打钩, 并将可数名词变成复数形式。

boot	_____	half	_____	mouth	_____	heat	_____
money	_____	cow	_____	Egyptian	_____	dress	_____
tennis	_____	wood	_____	chicken	_____	music	_____
homework	_____	bread	_____	blood	_____	milk	_____
dustman	_____	Englishwoman	_____	news	_____	advice	_____
cotton	_____	knowledge	_____	tear	_____	cloud	_____

### 4. 写出下列名词的单数形式。

knees	_____	heroes	_____	tomatoes	_____	potatoes	_____
knives	_____	universities	_____	apologies	_____	policewomen	_____
pages	_____	programmes	_____	mice	_____	oxen	_____

### 5. 将下列词组译成汉语。

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1) the managers' offices     | 2) three pieces of chalk                     |
| 3) five drops of oil         | 4) two pairs of trousers                     |
| 5) four minutes' drive       | 6) six years' travel                         |
| 7) seven pounds and a half   | 8) a photo of the actor's                    |
| 9) many months of thinking   | 10) the centre of the airport                |
| 11) children's books         | 12) the diary of Lei Feng                    |
| 13) at my aunt's             | 14) the girl's skirt                         |
| 15) a friend of my brother's | 16) the teachers' and students' reading-room |



## 6. 填出表示“量”的名词。

- |                                    |                                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) a _____ of good news (条)        | 2) a _____ of trousers (条)       |
| 3) a _____ of advice (条)           | 4) a _____ of water (杯)          |
| 5) a _____ of coffee (杯)           | 6) a _____ of rice (碗)           |
| 7) a _____ of medicine (种)         | 8) a _____ of oil (滴)            |
| 9) a _____ of football (场)         | 10) a _____ of time (段)          |
| 11) a _____ of cake (种)            | 12) a _____ of wool (团)          |
| 13) a _____ of matches (盒)         | 14) a _____ of glasses (副)       |
| 15) a _____ of gloves (双)          | 16) a _____ of beef (块)          |
| 17) a _____ of chocolate (条)       | 18) a _____ of ink (瓶)           |
| 19) a _____ of apple jam (罐)       | 20) a _____ of tea (壶)           |
| 21) a _____ of paper (张)           | 22) a _____ of meat (点)          |
| 23) a new _____ of car (型号)        | 24) two _____ of fish (盘)        |
| 25) three _____ of rice (袋)        | 26) five _____ of cloth (米)      |
| 27) six _____ of apples (公斤)       | 28) seven _____ of furniture (件) |
| 29) eight _____ of brown bread (个) | 30) several _____ of sugar (磅)   |
| 31) a few _____ of coal (吨)        | 32) a old _____ of clothes (套)   |
| 33) a new _____ of rules (套)       |                                  |

## 7. 用括号内的词的适当形式填空。

At one \_\_\_\_\_ (time), people believed that the earth \_\_\_\_\_ (be) flat. “If you go too far, you’ll fall off the \_\_\_\_\_ (edge) of a big sea, \_\_\_\_\_ (animal) may eat you.” they said. Someone on a ship made maps. On each \_\_\_\_\_ (trip) he made a map by \_\_\_\_\_ (hand). These maps were much better than the old ones. Look at the \_\_\_\_\_ (map) on \_\_\_\_\_ (page) 3. On this map you can see all the \_\_\_\_\_ (place) on \_\_\_\_\_ (earth).

## 8. 将下列词组译成英语。

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1) 一篮玫瑰花       | 2) 两片干面包        |
| 3) 玛丽的坐位       | 4) 今天的报纸        |
| 5) 一满箱桔子       | 6) 一组年轻的女歌手     |
| 7) 三大盘牛肉       | 8) 一大块木头        |
| 9) 八袋红糖        | 10) 两种新型的吉普车    |
| 11) 贝利的一辆小汽车   | 12) 五分钟的赛跑      |
| 13) 珍妮和海伦共住的房间 | 14) 比尔的电脑和汤姆的电脑 |

**注**

## 名词的用法

1. 不可数名词一般只用单数,它不能和 a, an 或数词连用。不可数名词表示数量



时, 用量词。如: a **glass of** tea 一杯茶, two **pieces of** paper 两张纸, three **bowls of** rice 三碗米饭, 等等。

## 2. 名词所有格形式及用法。

### A. 表示人或动物

- 1) 单数名词后加 “’s”。如: **Tom’s** car 汤姆的汽车, my **father’s** study 我父亲的书房, the **monkey’s** food 猴子的食物。
- 2) 以-s 或-es 结尾的复数名词, 只加 “’”。如: the **students’** reading room 学生阅览室, the **workers’** rest-home 工人疗养院, the **masses’** advice 群众意见。
- 3) 结尾不是s的复数名词, 要加 “’s”。如: the **people’s** needs 人民的需要, **women’s** rights 妇女的权利, **children’s** books 儿童读物。
- 4) 一样东西为两人所有, 则只在后一个名词后面加 “’s”。如: **Mary and Mike’s** room 玛丽和迈克的房间 (两人共有)
- 5) 不是两人共有的东西, 则在两个名词之后都加 “’s”。如: **Mary’s and Mike’s** rooms 玛丽和迈克各自的房间。
- 6) 在表示“店铺”、“某人家”、“公共建筑”的名词所有格后面, 一般省略它所修饰的名词。如: the **tailor’s** 裁缝铺, the **barber’s** 理发店, to **Victor’s** = to Victor’s house 到维克托家去, at the **doctor’s** = at the doctor’s office 在医生的诊所, **St. Paul’s** = St. Paul’s Cathedral 圣保罗教堂。
- 7) 有些指时间、距离、重量、价值、国家和城镇等无生命的名词, 也可加 “’s” 表示所有格。如: **tomorrow’s** meeting 明天的 (集) 会, a **pound’s** weight 一磅的重量, **Beijing’s** streets 北京的大街, **China’s** industry 中国的工业。

### B. 表示无生命的东西

表示无生命的名词所有格, 一般与 of 构成词组来表示。如: the gate **of the school** 学校的大门, the cover **of the book** 书的封面, the contents **of the novel** 小说的内容。

- C. 指有生命东西的名词也可以用 of 词组表示所有格。如: the story **of Dr. Norman Bethune** 白求恩的故事 the works **of Marx and Engels** 马克思和恩格斯的著作。

### 3. “of 词组 + 所有格” 的用法

在表示所属物的名词前有冠词 (a)、数词 (two)、指示代词或不定代词 (this, that, these, those, some, a few) 等时, 常用 “of 词组 + 所有格” 的形式来表示所有关系。如:

- 1) a friend **of my father’s** 我父亲的一位朋友
- 2) a picture **of his uncle’s** 他叔叔的一张照片
- 3) two cousins **of his** 他的两个堂兄弟
- 4) this lovely child **of your sister’s** 你姐姐的这个可爱的孩子
- 5) that novel **of her brother’s** 她兄弟的那本小说
- 6) these poems **of Li Bai’s** 李白的这些诗



- 7) those notebooks **of the student's** 学生们的那些笔记本  
 8) some inventions **of Edison's** 爱迪生的一些发明  
 9) a few classmates **of hers** 她的几个同学

### 9. 将下列专有名词译成汉语。

- |                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) the People's Republic of China | 2) the Communist Party of China |
| 3) the United States of America   | 4) the People's Liberation Army |
| 5) Olympic Games                  | 6) Christmas Eve                |
| 7) CAAC                           | 8) BBC                          |
| 9) UK                             | 10) DNA                         |
| 11) UFO                           | 12) UN                          |

### 10. 用适当的名词填空。

- 1) We see things with our \_\_\_\_\_.  
 2) We hear things with our \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3) We smell things with our \_\_\_\_\_.  
 4) And look at her! She's singing in a very high \_\_\_\_\_.

### 11. 下面的画是古希腊的街景，画家出错，画了当时古希腊还没有的八种东西。

a: 写出这八种东西的名称(如有复数形式，请写出); b: 根据提示写出画上当时已有的东西的名词复数。

- a: 1) \_\_\_\_\_ 2) \_\_\_\_\_ 3) \_\_\_\_\_ 4) \_\_\_\_\_ 5) \_\_\_\_\_ 6) \_\_\_\_\_ 7) \_\_\_\_\_ 8) \_\_\_\_\_  
 b: 1) wal \_\_\_\_\_ 2) ho \_\_\_\_\_ 3) dr \_\_\_\_\_ 4) sh \_\_\_\_\_ 5) cl \_\_\_\_\_



### 12. 选择填空。

- 1) The old man thinks that politics \_\_\_\_\_ much easier than English.  
 A. are                      B. is                      C. were                      D. will
- 2) All the \_\_\_\_\_ have three \_\_\_\_\_ each.  
 A. hero; photo            B. heros; photos            C. heroes; photos            D. heroes; photoes
- 3) Our teacher gave us \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. an advice      B. some advice      C. a advice      D. advices
- 4) That kind of jeep \_\_\_\_\_ made in Beijing.  
A. is      B. are      C. were      D. has
- 5) This animal has two \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stomachs      B. stomaches      C. stomach      D. stomach's
- 6) The young man understands \_\_\_\_\_ Russian.  
A. a little      B. a lot      C. few      D. a few
- 7) Rose went to \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday evening.  
A. the house of her father      B. hers father's house  
C. the house's her father      D. her father's house
- 8) As you know there are \_\_\_\_\_ sheep in this area.  
A. a lot      B. lot      C. much      D. many
- 9) It is about \_\_\_\_\_ walk from this house to the nearest bus-stop.  
A. 6 minutes'      B. 6 minute      C. 6 minute's      D. 6 minutes's
- 10) Quickly, everyone! There is \_\_\_\_\_ time left.  
A. a few      B. few      C. a little      D. little
- 11) There \_\_\_\_\_ any milk in the bottle.  
A. hasn't      B. haven't      C. isn't      D. aren't
- 12) Two \_\_\_\_\_ and three \_\_\_\_\_ attended the meeting.  
A. Englishmans; Germen      B. Englishmen; Germen  
C. Englishmen; Germans      D. Englishmans; Germans
- 13) The \_\_\_\_\_ meeting room is near our classroom.  
A. teacher      B. teacher's      C. teachers'      D. teachers
- 14) As you know March 8 is \_\_\_\_\_ Day.  
A. Woman      B. Women      C. Women's      D. Woman's
- 15) She left \_\_\_\_\_ with my son that she would call again tomorrow. She said she would keep \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. words; her words      B. word; her word  
C. word; word      D. the word; her word
- 16) She will come to see \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one of my father's friends      B. one of my father's friend  
C. one of my fathers' friends      D. a friend of my father
- 17) The old woman bought \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. seven boxes of matches      B. seven box of matches  
C. seven boxes of match      D. seven box of match
- 18) The car is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Kate's and Mary's      B. Kate's and Mary  
C. Kate and Mary's      D. Kates and Mary
- 19) She has two \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tooth-brushes      B. tooth-brush      C. teeth-brushes      D. teeth-brush



- 20) \_\_\_\_\_ about the moon \_\_\_\_\_ put into the computers.  
 A. A great number of informations; were  
 B. A lot of information; were  
 C. Much information; was  
 D. A good many informations; was
- 21) \_\_\_\_\_ father is an airman.  
 A. My sister-in-law's  
 B. My sister-in-laws  
 C. My sister-in-law'  
 D. My sister-in-law'es
- 22) That's \_\_\_\_\_ job.  
 A. a actress's      B. an actress's      C. a actress'      D. an actress'
- 23) Jim goes to \_\_\_\_\_ school every day.  
 A. boy's      B. a boy's      C. a boys'      D. a boys's
- 24) Mary has worked at \_\_\_\_\_ college for 20 years.  
 A. lady's      B. a lady's      C. a ladys'      D. a ladies'
- 25) I'll go in \_\_\_\_\_ car and you can go in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Frank's, Alan's      B. Frank, Alan  
 C. Frank', Alan'  
 D. Frank's, Alan
- 26) 7, 000 dollars \_\_\_\_\_ my one \_\_\_\_\_ income.  
 A. are, month'      B. is, month's      C. are, month'es      D. is, month'
- 27) My \_\_\_\_\_ sister is a nurse.  
 A. brother's neighbor  
 B. brother's neighbor's  
 C. brother neighbor's  
 D. brother' neighbor's
- 28) I'll buy \_\_\_\_\_ computer.  
 A. a IBM      B. an IBM'  
 C. a IBM's      D. an IBM
- 29) Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ boy, isn't he?  
 A. an office      B. a office      C. an office's      D. a office's
- 30) Lily and Mary are \_\_\_\_\_, aren't they?  
 A. office girls      B. an office girls  
 C. an office's girl      D. a office girls



### 13. 用括号内的动词的适当形式填空。

- 1) Between the two modern shops \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) the new bank.  
 2) That pair of white trousers \_\_\_\_\_ (be) too short for me.  
 3) The police \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lots of jobs to do.  
 4) Physics \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very difficult for him.  
 5) Neither we nor she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Shanghai every spring.  
 6) Not only the two nurses but also Dr. Li \_\_\_\_\_ (read) Beijing Daily very often.



- 7) No one except Tom and Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (have) twin sisters.  
8) Either the Greens or Mr Black \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the radio every morning.  
9) The Selected Works of Lu Xun \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very interesting for him.  
10) Dean White with some of her students often \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to help the sick old woman.  
11) A great number of short American novels \_\_\_\_\_ (be) quite popular among college students here.  
12) My brother as well as I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) fond of singing English songs.  
13) Lily and her sister's recorder \_\_\_\_\_ (work) well.  
14) Don't you think 5,500 miles \_\_\_\_\_ (be) quite a long distance?  
15) His family \_\_\_\_\_ (be) all fond of classical music.  
16) The goods produced by this factory \_\_\_\_\_ (be) of good quality.  
17) Mary's and her sister's toys \_\_\_\_\_ (be) not expensive at all.  
18) Reading English aloud every morning \_\_\_\_\_ (seem) to be very helpful to the students.  
19) Tim, the French teacher and singer \_\_\_\_\_ (like) his new songs very much.  
20) The study group \_\_\_\_\_ (consist) of seventeen students. Two of them \_\_\_\_\_ (be) quick learners of chemistry. Another two of them \_\_\_\_\_ (be) good at maths. Three of them \_\_\_\_\_ (be) clever at physics. The rest \_\_\_\_\_ (be) keen on English.  
21) All means \_\_\_\_\_ (be) useless now.  
22) Only one means \_\_\_\_\_ (be) still useful now.  
23) My trousers \_\_\_\_\_ (be) older than yours.  
24) A new pair of glasses \_\_\_\_\_ (cost) quite a lot these days.  
25) London \_\_\_\_\_ (be) an old city, I think.

## 注

## 主、谓语一致关系

名词作主语时，主、谓语的一致关系：

1. 在句子中谓语动词必须在人称和数两方面和它的主语一致。这是英语语法必须遵循的一个重要原则。例如：

1) The **pupil is** Tom's brother. 这个学生是汤姆的哥哥。(主、谓语都用单数)

2) The **pupils are having** a class meeting. 学生们在开班会。(主、谓语都用复数)

2. 名词单、复数的变化和应用比较复杂，在名词作主语时，主语和谓语的一致关系主要遵循以下规则。

1) 把集体名词看做整体时，谓语动词用单数；把集体名词看做整体中的组成部分或各成员时，谓语动词用复数。例如：

- (1) { My family **is** a large one. 我家是一个大家庭。(指整体)  
My family **are** all fond of films. 我家的人都喜欢看电影。(指成员)



- (2) **Has** your class **won** the game? — Yes, it has. 你们班赢了比赛吗? 是的, 赢了。  
(指整体)  
Our class **think** Ms Wang is the best teacher in our school.  
我们班认为王老师是我们学校最好的老师。(指成员)

2) 有些指多数人或物的名词(如: people 人民、人们, police 警察, cattle 牛, poultry 家禽), 单数形式具有复数意义, 谓语动词用复数。例如:

- (1) The Chinese people **are** brave and hardworking. 中国人民勤劳而且勇敢。  
(2) Traffic police **are** always very busy. 交通警察是很忙。  
(3) The cattle **are** grazing in the fields. 牛(群)在牧场上吃草。  
(4) There **are** a lot of poultry on the farm. 农场里有很多家禽。

注意: people 作“民族”解时, 有单复数形式。试比较:

- (1) The Chinese people **is** a great people. 中华民族是伟大的民族。(people 为单数。动词谓语与主语一致, 用单数。)  
(2) There **are** many English-speaking peoples in the world. 世界上有许多讲英语的民族。(peoples 为复数。谓语动词与主语一致, 用复数。)

3) 有些名词(如: news, mathematics, physics, 等等)形式上是复数, 实际上是单数。因此, 谓语动词要用单数。例如:

- (1) The news **is** inspiring. 这消息令人鼓舞。  
(2) Physics **is** his strong point. 物理是他的特长。

4) 有些名词只用复数形式(如: scissors, trousers, eyeglasses, scales, goods, 等等), 谓语动词要用复数。例如:

- (1) These scissors **don't cut** well. 这把剪刀不锋利。  
(2) Your trousers **are** too old. 你的裤子太旧了。  
(3) My eyeglasses **are** broken. 我的眼镜碎了。  
(4) The leather goods produced by the factory **are** of good quality. 这个工厂生产的皮革制品质量好。

5) 用 and 连接两个或两个以上的单数名词时, 谓语动词用复数。例如:

- (1) Paper and pens **are** what I need.  
(2) There **are** oranges, apples and bananas on the table. 桌子上有桔子、苹果和香蕉。

注意: 如果 and 连接的两个名词是指同一个人或指同一个概念时, 动词谓语则用单数。例如:

- (1) The poet and writer **has come**. 那位诗人兼作家来了。(指一个人)  
(2) Iron and steel **is** important in industry. 钢铁在工业上十分重要。(指同一概念)

6) 在“there be”句型中, 谓语动词可以和与其最近的主语一致。例如:

- (1) There **is (are)** a platform and many chairs in the meeting room. 会议室里有一个讲台和许多椅子。



(2) There **are** five tractors and a combine in the village. 村子里有五台拖拉机和一台联合收割机。

7) 如果两个名词用 as well as 或 with 连接时, 谓语动词应和第一个名词的人称和数一致。例如:

(1) The girl as well as the boys **has learned** to drive a car. 这个姑娘和男孩子(们)一样, 也学会了开汽车。

(2) An old doctor with two nurses **has come** to see the patient. 一位老大夫带着两个护士来看病人了。

8) 用 either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also 等连接两个或两个以上的名词或代词时, 谓语动词应和最近的一个主语一致。例如:

(1) Either you or Wang Hong **is** right. 不是你对, 就是王洪对。

(2) Neither the children nor the teacher **knows** anything about it. 孩子们和老师都不知道这件事。

(3) Not only my sisters but also my mother **listens** to the English broadcast on the radio every day. 不仅我的姐妹们天天收听英语广播, 而且我母亲也听。