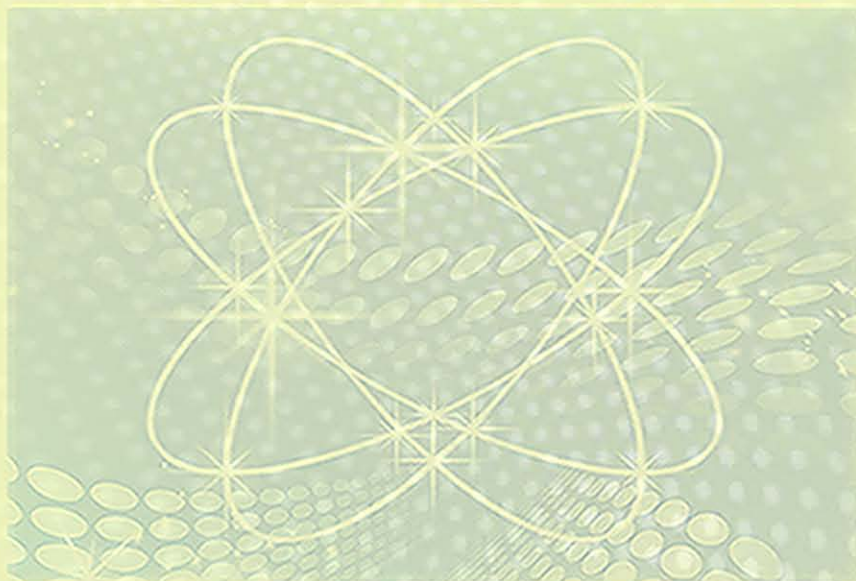


# 高中英语同步辅导手册

必修3 必修4

高倩霖 主编



电子科技大学出版社

# 高中英语

## 同步辅导手册

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必修3、必修4

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## 必修 3

# Module 1 Europe

### 话题拾趣

2014年9月19日,苏格兰公投尘埃落定,苏格兰大多数人选择留在大不列颠版图内。同年2月,英国首相卡梅伦用一段激情四溢的演讲告诫苏格兰人,不要被狭隘的民族主义洗脑,英国需要苏格兰,苏格兰更离不开英国。

Centuries of history hang in the balance, a question mark hangs over the future of our United Kingdom. If people vote “yes” in September, then Scotland will become an independent country. There will be no going back.

As I've made clear, this is a decision that is squarely (明确地) and solely (完全地) for those in Scotland to make. I believe passionately (热诚地) that it is in their interests to stay in the United Kingdom. But my argument today is that while only 4 million people can vote in this referendum (公投), all 63 million of us are profoundly affected. There are 63 million of us who can wake up on September 19 in a different country with a different future ahead of them. We would be deeply diminished (减弱) without Scotland, this matters to all of our futures. And everyone in UK can have a voice in this debate.



The outcome is still up in the air, and we have just 7 months to go, 7 months to do all we can to keep our United Kingdom as one, 7 months to save the most extraordinary country in history. And we must do whatever it takes, so to everyone, in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, everyone like me who cares about the United Kingdom.

I want to say this, you don't have a vote, but you do have a voice. Those voting, they're our friends, they're our neighbors, they're our family, you do have an influence. So get on the phone, get together, email, tweet, speak, let me message ring out. From Manchester to Motherwell, from Pembrokeshire to Perth, from Belfast to Bute, from us to the people of Scotland, let the message be this: we want you to stay! Think of what we've done together, what we can do together, what we stand for together. Team GB, the winning team in the history of the world, let us stick together, for a winning future too.

#### • Questions

1. What would it mean to Britain if “Scotland will become an independent country”?
2. According to the speech by Cameron, what sticks Britain together?

欧盟是欧洲国家政治和经济共同体,除此之外,关于欧盟你还知道多少?


#### European Union

The European Union (EU) is a political and economic union of certain countries in Europe. Since



July 2013 there have been 28 Member States in the European Union. The European Union has grown out of three communities founded after World War II to establish peace and prosperity (繁荣) in Europe.

The fundamental laws of the European Union are set out in the various treaties agreed and ratified (正式通过) by the Member States. A treaty (条约) is ratified when it is formally accepted by the Member State.

Flag	
Motto	“United in diversity”
Anthem	“Ode to Joy”(orchestral)
Capital	Brussels
Largest cities	London and Paris
Official languages	24 languages
Member states	28 states
Area	4,381,376 km <sup>2</sup>
Population	505,665,739 (2013 estimate)
GDP	\$ 16.773 trillion (2014 estimate)
Currency	Euro (EUR; Eurozone)

The most important treaty is the Treaty of Rome, which created the European Economic Community in 1957. Since the Treaty of Rome, the following treaties have been agreed and ratified by all the Member States: the Merger Treaty in 1967, the Single European Act in 1986, the Treaty on European Union (the Maastricht Treaty) in 1992, the Treaty of Amsterdam in 1997, the Treaty of Nice in 2002 and the Treaty of Lisbon in 2009.

The European Union has four main aims;

- To establish European citizenship. This means protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms.
- To ensure freedom, security (安全) and justice. This means co-operation in the field of justice and home affairs.
- To promote (促进) economic and social progress. This involves the single market, the euro, environmental protection and social and regional development.
- To assert (维护) Europe’s role in the world.

• Questions

3. What was the original purpose of the European Union?
4. Among the treaties ratified, which one is the most important for the birth of European Union?



## 课标词汇

名词(*n.*) Greece Italy range landmark gallery symbol architect project birthplace  
civilization agreement head representative region feature France Spain  
动词(*v.*) face sign govern produce  
形容词(*adj.*) Greek Italian situated located ancient geographical French Spanish  
副词(*adv.*) whereabouts  
介词(*prep.*) across opposite

## 重点词汇用法

**1. face v. to be opposite sb./sth. ; to have your face or front pointing towards sb./sth. or in a particular direction** 面对; 面向; 正对

【教材原句】France is Europe's third largest country and **faces** the United Kingdom across the English Channel. (P. 1)

法国是欧洲第三大国家,与英国隔着英吉利海峡遥遥相望。

【词块运用】Like Yao Ming, the grand slam winner Li Na had to **face** the pain of injuries, which led to her retirement from tennis.

和姚明一样,大满贯得主李娜不得不面对伤病的困扰而选择退役。

【词块记忆】

be faced with	面临, 面对
face to face	面对面
make a face	做鬼脸
lose face	丢脸

【词块运用】**Faced with** the increasing unemployment rates, Roosevelt government launched mass construction works to provide jobs for the jobless.

失业率居高不下,罗斯福政府兴建了众多公共工程为失业者提供就业机会。

You'd better have a talk with her **face to face** in order to remove the misunderstandings.  
你最好和她面谈以消除误会。

He **made a face** to hide his embarrassment.  
他做了个鬼脸以掩饰自己的尴尬。

To be rejected in a job interview doesn't mean **losing face**; it's quite natural.  
面试时被拒绝并不是什么丢面子的事,那很自然。

【关键点】face 做“面对”讲时是及物动词; be faced with 短语中 faced 是形容词。

**Faced with/Facing** so much convincing evidence, the suspected had to confess.  
面对这么多强有力的证据,嫌疑犯不得不坦白。

【练一练】The boys, \_\_\_\_\_ with this terrifying figure, stood there, not knowing what to say.  
A. facing                      B. to face                      C. face                      D. faced

**2. across prep. from one side to the other side of sth. ; 横过; 穿过; 在……对面**  
**adv. opposite** 横过; 在对面

【教材原句】France is Europe's third largest country and faces the United Kingdom across the


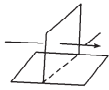



English Channel. (P. 1)

法国是欧洲第三大国家,与英国隔着英吉利海峡遥遥相望。

【词块运用】(2013 四川)“Look, it’s Baldy!” A boy shouted in my direction **across** the playground.  
“看那个光头!”顺着我方向看过去操场对面的那个男生叫道。

【关键点】**across, through, over**

across	强调从某个平面的一边到另一边		
through	指从某个立体空间内穿过		
over	侧重越过某种障碍物等		
形象记忆	 across (the river /street/field)	 through (the glass/a forest)	 over

【练一练】“If the road is busy, don’t walk \_\_\_\_\_.” said the mother.

- A. cross                      B. across                      C. through                      D. over

【词块运用】The Great Wall winds its way from west to east, **across** the deserts, **over** the mountains, **through** the valleys, till at last it reaches the sea.

长城从西向东,穿过沙漠,越过高山,跨过深谷,蜿蜒而行,最后直达海边。



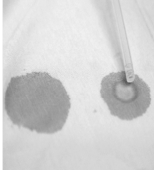
**3. symbol n. a person, an object, an event, etc. that represents a more general quality or situation; a sign, number, letter, etc. that has a fixed meaning, especially in science, mathematics and music 象征;符号,代号,记号**

【教材原句】The most popular place for tourists is the Eiffel Tower, the famous **symbol** of Paris.  
最受游客欢迎的旅游景点是埃菲尔铁塔,它是巴黎著名的象征。

【词块运用】(2014 江苏)She was put under house arrest two years ago but remained a powerful **symbol** in last year’s election.

虽然两年前就已遭软禁,她在去年的选举中仍然为强有力的象征。

【关键点】**symbol, sign, mark**

symbol	指作为象征或表达某种深邃意义的特殊人或物		
sign	指代表具有固定意义的一种简明的符号或标志		
mark	指在其他事物上留下的清晰可见的印痕或先天固有的标志		
形象记忆	 symbol	 sign	 mark

【词块应用】In common with many people, I like white colour as it is the **symbol** of purity. 和许多人一样,我喜欢白色,因为它是纯洁的象征。

(2014 四川)When hunting season opened, we put a **sign** at the end of our driveway asking hunters not to shoot our pet grouse.

捕猎季节到来时,我们在公路旁竖了一个牌子,叫猎人们不要捕杀我们可爱的松鸡。



In the boat, his sword fell into the water. Immediately he made a **mark** on the boat. "This is where my sword fell off." he said.

在船上他的剑不慎掉入了水里。他马上在船舷边刻了一个记号，“这就是我剑掉下去的位置”，他自言自语道。

【练一练】In Chinese culture, the appearance of dragons is a \_\_\_\_\_ of good luck and promising agriculture.

- A. mark                      B. symbol                      C. sign                      D. landmark

**4. sign v. to write your name on a document, letter, etc. to show you have written it, that you agree with what it says, or that it is genuine; to make a request or tell sb. to do sth. by using a sign, especially a hand movement. 签署; 签名; 做手势**

**n. an event, an action, a fact, etc. that shows that sth. exists, is happening or may happen in the future; a piece of paper, wood, or metal that has writing or a picture on it that gives you information, instructions, a warning, etc; a movement or sound that you make to tell sb. sth. 符号; 标志; 招牌; 手势; 征兆**

【教材原句】France and Germany aren't going to **sign** the agreement. (P. 7)

法国和德国不打算签署这个协议。

【词块运用】(2011 辽宁) When I got to the office and showed to the man behind the counter my North Carolina driver's license ready to renew, the man told me that I was under age since I was not yet 21. "Mr. Henry, your husband, will have to **sign** for you." he said.

我赶到办公室并向工作人员说明我在北卡罗莱纳的驾照需要重审时,他告诉我说,由于我还未满 21 岁,“只有你丈夫,亨利先生为你签字了”。

(2012 重庆) In communication, a smile is usually a strong **sign** of a friendly and open attitude.

在人际交往中,微笑是友好和坦诚的表示。

sign in/out 签到/退                      sign up (for sth.) 报名(参加)

【相关拓展】

All visitors must **sign in** upon their arrival.

所有来客均需签到。

The number of the students who **signed up for** the summer camp came up to 120.

【练一练】(2012 浙江) "Just \_\_\_\_\_ here, sir." the deliveryman said as he handed Oscar Reyna a package.

- A. sign                      B. mark                      C. click                      D. press

**5. agreement n. a promise or a contract made with sb; the state of sharing the same opinion or feeling; the fact of sb. approving of sth. and allowing it to happen. 协议; 契约; 同意; 一致**

【教材原句】France and Germany aren't going to sign the **agreement**. (P. 7)

法国和德国不打算签署这个协议。

【归纳拓展】

sign an agreement	签订协议
make/arrive at/come to/reach an agreement with	与……达成协议
in agreement with	同意,与……一致





许多科学家和工程师是根据他们贡献的大小来判断的。

**【归纳拓展】**

keep on good terms with sb.	同某人关系良好
in the long term	从长远看
in the short term	就眼前来说

**【词块运用】**China hopes to **keep on good terms with** her neighboring countries to create a stable and safe environment for the domestic development.

中国希望和周边国家保持良好关系,为国内发展创造稳定安全的环境。

Meeting the standards increases the housing construction cost **in the short term**, but it will pay off **in the long term**.

就眼前来说,满足这些标准会增加建筑成本,但长期来看是会有收益的。

**【练一练】**(2014 福建) It is widely acknowledged that students should be evaluated \_\_\_\_\_ overall quality.

- A. in case of                      B. in spite of                      C. in favor of                      D. in terms of

**【拓展联想】**

in case of 万一,以防	in front of……前面,当着……面
in place of 代替,替换	in charge of 负责,料理
in favor of 赞成,支持	in spite of 不管,尽管

**3. compare v. to examine or judge (one thing) in relation to another thing in order to show the points of similarity or difference 比较;对照**

**【教材原句】**In terms of size and population, how big is the European Union **compared with** China? 就面积和人口来说,与中国相比,欧洲联盟有多大?

**【词块运用】**(2012 全国) Film has a much shorter history, especially when **compared to** such art forms as music and painting.

电影的历史相当短暂,尤其是和音乐、绘画等艺术形式相比较。

**【词块记忆】**

compare A with B	把 A 与 B 进行比较(相互比较)
compare A to B	B 把 A 比作 B
compare with	和……相比;比得上;相比

**【词块运用】****Comparing** the youth to the rising sun at 8 or 9 a. m., Mao Zedong expressed his great hope for the young men.

(2009 重庆) Michael's new house is like a huge palace, **compared with** his old one.

**【关键点】**做状语时,如何选用 comparing 还是 compared? 比较以下两个句子:

**Comparing** the career prospect, **Jack** preferred to be a database analyst.

**Compared** with his previous job, **this one** is more acceptable for Jack

**【总结归纳】**当句子的主语与 compare 为主动关系时,用 comparing with; 当句子的主语与 compare 为被动关系时,用 compared with.

**【练一练】** \_\_\_\_\_ other good students, in my opinion, Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ student.

- A. Compared with; a most satisfied                      B. Compared to; the most satisfied  
C. Comparing to; the most satisfying                      D. Compared with; a most satisfying



#### 4. little by little 一点点地; 逐渐地

【教材原句】Little by little, the number increased during the second half of the twentieth century. 在 20 世纪的下半叶, 成员国逐渐地增多。

【词块运用】Years of hard work without enough rest was ruining his health little by little. 多年的艰辛劳动, 缺少休息, 他的身体一天不如一天。

【联想发散】与 little by little 相似的短语

face to face 面对面	side by side 肩并肩	one by one 一个一个地
day after day 日复一日	back to back 背靠背	hand in hand 手拉手

【练一练】John hadn't been able to quit smoking at once; he had to control his smoking desire

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. more or less      B. by and by      C. little by little      D. now and then

#### 5. belong to 属于; 是……的成员

【教材原句】How many countries belong to it now?

它(欧洲联盟)现在有多少个成员国?

【词块运用】(2013 陕西卷) One study shows that 53% of Americans belong to the lower class, 46% the middle class, and 1% the upper class.

一项研究表明, 53% 的美国人属于低收入阶层, 46% 的中等收入阶层, 只有 1% 的美国人才算得上高收入阶层。

【关键点】belong to 不用于被动语态, 也不用于进行时, 用现在分词作定语。Consist of 和 date back to 在用法上具有同样的要求。例如:

Security Council is an organization belonging to/which belongs to the United Nations.

安理会是联合国的一个组织机构。

The Internet is the biggest source of information in the world, which consists of millions of pages of data.

因特网是世界上最大的信息储存源, 它含有数以百万计的数据。

The Great Wall dates back to the Ming Dynasty. 长城的历史可以追溯到明朝。

【练一练】We have visited the palace which \_\_\_\_\_ to the king.

- A. belong      B. belonging      C. belongs      D. is belonged

【练一练答案】1. C    2. D    3. D    4. C    5. C

### 经典句式

1. 【教材原句】Between France and Spain is another mountain range—the Pyrenees. 法国和西班牙之间是另一座山脉, 即比利牛斯山脉。

【句型提炼】地点状语放于句首+谓语+主语

【句型解析】

(1) 这是一个全部倒装句式。其自然语序是: Another mountain range—the Pyrenees is between France and Spain.

(2) 全部倒装是只将句子中的谓语动词全部置于主语之前。此结构通常只用于一般现在时和一般过去时。常见的结构有:

①表示方式或方位的副词或介词短语, 如: here, there, now, then, up, down, in, away, off, out, on the wall, under the tree 等置于句首, 且主语是名词时。



On her left sat her husband. 她左边坐着她丈夫。

There goes the bell. 铃声响了。

Then came the chairman. 然后主席来了。

Here is your letter. 这是你的信。

Out rushed a policeman. 一个警察冲了出来。

注意:上述全部倒装的句型结构的主语必须是名词,如果主语是人称代词则不能完全倒装。例: Here he comes. 他来了。

② 代词 such 放在句首,且在句中作表语时。例: Such are the facts; no one can deny them. 这些就是事实;没有人可以否认。

③ 为平衡句子结构或使上下文衔接紧密,常将作表语的形容词、副词、分词或介词短语提到句首,引起全部倒装。

Seated in the first line are some advanced workers. 坐在第一排的是一些高级工人。

**【句型运用】**At the meeting place of the Yangtze River and the Jialing River lies Chongqing, one of the ten largest cities in China. 重庆,中国 10 大城市之一,位于长江和嘉陵江的交汇处。

2. **【教材原句】**In the United Kingdom, for example, the head of state is a king or queen. 例如,在英联邦,它的元首是国王或者女王。

**【句型提炼】**for example(用于列举)

**【句型解析】**

(1) for example 作“例如”讲,既可用于举例来证明某种情况,后跟句子,也可用于列举,一般只以同类事物或人中的“一个”为例,作插入语,用逗号隔开,可置于句首、句中或句末。后面可以跟名词、动词或介词短语等。例:

For example, air is invisible. 例如,空气是看不见的。

He, for example, is a good student. 例如,他就是个好学生。

(2) such as 也作为“例如”讲,用来列举同类人或事物中的几个例子。只能在句中使用,后面加名词。一般不与 and so on 连用。对前面的复数名词起列举作用,一般不全部列出。例: He knows four languages, such as Chinese, English, French and German. 是错误的,应改成: He knows four languages, namely, Chinese, English, French and German. 他懂四门语言,即中文、英语、法语和德语。

He knows four languages, such as Chinese and English. 他懂四门语言,例如中文和英文。

**【句型运用】**Some of the European languages come from Latin, such as French, Italian and Spanish. 有些欧洲语言来源于拉丁语,例如,法语、意大利语和西班牙语。

3. **【教材原句】**Athens, the capital of Greece, is known as the birthplace of western civilization. 雅典,希腊的首都,作为西方文明的发源地而闻名于世。

**【句型提炼】**名词+名词(作同位语)+谓语部分

**【句型解析】**两个事物指同一个内容时,就称这两个事物为同位语。Athens 和 the capital of Greece 就是同位语。

**【句型运用】**The woman, the one standing there, is my favourite teacher.

那个女士,就是站在那儿的那个,是我最喜欢的老师。

## 功能用语

常见的方位介词 in/on/to/off/across/between

in 在……范围内

on 挨着(与……比邻)

to 在……边(不接壤)

off 靠近……

across 在……对面

between 在……之间



【比较体会】

Italy is **in** the south of Europe.

Portugal is **to** the west of Spain.

Spain is **on** the southwest of France.

Britain is an island **off** the continental Europe.

France and England face each other **across** the English Channel.

There's a mountain **between** France and Italy.

课文译文

欧洲的大城市

巴黎

巴黎是法国的首都,也是法国最大的城市,坐落在塞纳河畔。它是世界上最美丽的城市之一,每年有八百多万游客前来参观。最受游客欢迎的旅游景点是埃菲尔铁塔,它是巴黎著名的象征。世界上最大的艺术博物馆之一——卢浮宫——也位于巴黎。这个城市也以餐馆、咖啡馆和剧院而闻名。法国约三分之二的艺术家和作家住在巴黎。

巴塞罗那

巴塞罗那是西班牙第二大城市,位于(西班牙的)东北海岸线上,距离首都马德里东部五百千米。巴塞罗那最有名的标志性建筑之一是圣家大教堂,由建筑家安东尼奥·高迪设计。高迪从1882年起从事这项工程直至1926年逝世。至今教堂还没完工。

佛罗伦萨

佛罗伦萨是一座因文艺复兴而闻名的意大利城市,这场艺术运动始于14世纪并且延续了300年。在文艺复兴时期,历史上一些最伟大的画家在佛罗伦萨生活和工作。佛罗伦萨许多最美的画作和雕像都出自于莱奥纳多·达·芬奇和米开朗琪罗这样的艺术大师。佛罗伦萨每年大约有一百万旅游者来访,他们都是来参观艺术馆、教堂和博物馆的。其中乌飞齐美术馆最为著名。

雅典

雅典是希腊的首都,作为西方文明的发祥地而闻名于世。2400年前,它是世界上最强大的城市。一些诸如雅典卫城山上的帕特农神庙那样的建筑都是在这段时期建造的。希腊最为著名的作家就居住在古雅典。他们的作品影响了后世的作家。

语法专题 主谓一致

【教材原句】

1. One of Barcelona's most famous landmarks **is** the Church of Sagrada Familia, which **was** designed by an architect called Antonio Gaudi. (P. 2)
2. The church **hasn't** been finished yet! (P. 2)
3. Many of Florence's most beautiful paintings and sculptures **were** produced by great artists such as Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo. (P. 2)
4. Florence **is** visited each year by about a million tourists who come to see the art galleries, churches and museums. (P. 2)
5. Athens, the capital of Greece, **is** known as the birthplace of western civilization. (P. 2)

【语法要点】主谓一致是指句子的谓语动词与其主语在数上必须保持一致。英语中的主谓一致主要遵循意义一致、就近一致和语法一致三个原则。



### 一、意义一致

1. 由 and 连接的两个单数名词如果它表示一个单一的概念,即指同一人或同一物时,谓语动词用单数。如: bread and butter 黄油面包, knife and fork 刀叉。

The director and actor **is** going to have an interview with the fans.

那位导演兼演员将和影迷举行见面会。

The knife and fork **has** been placed on the table.

刀叉已经在桌子上放好。

2. 有些以-s 结尾的名词和以-ics 结尾的表学科的名词作主语时,谓语动词用单数,如: news, maths, politics, physics, works, means, the United States 等。

The Philippines **is** an ASAN member.

菲律宾是东盟成员国。

It's widely believed that maths **is** the key to physics.

人们普遍认为,学好物理,数学是关键。

3. “the+形容词/分词”表示一类人,如 the rich, the young, the living 等作主语时,谓语动词用复数。

The young, on one hand, often **think** of the old conservative. On the other hand, the old always **consider** the young inexperienced.

一方面,青年人常认为老年人保守;另一方面,老年人总是认为青年人没有经验。

4. family, class, team, government 等集体名词如果强调整体,谓语动词用单数;如果强调个体,谓语动词用复数。

A good team **is** a good family, in which each player is a family member.

一只优秀的队伍就是一个优秀的家庭,队伍中的每一个队员就是家庭的一个成员。

The team **are** busy preparing for the coming game.

队员们正忙着准备即将到来的比赛。

5. 表示时间、距离、金钱、重量等的复数名词作主语时,谓语动词一般用单数形式。

**Does** a thousand dollars cover the expenses of your five-day trip?

这一千美元够你五天行程开支吗?

6. “分数/百分数+of 短语”作主语时,根据 of 后的名词的数确定谓语的单复数形式。

About three quarters of the earth surface **is** covered with water.

地球表面约四分之三被水所覆盖。

90% of the citizens surveyed **say** square dance should be forbidden in the public places.

90%的受调查市民认为公共场所应该禁止广场舞。

7. “all, any, enough, half, more, most, the rest, part, some 等+of 短语”作主语时,谓语动词根据 of 后所接名词的单复数形式而定。

Half of the members **have** chosen to quit.

一半的成员选择了退出。

I have done much of the work, and the rest **is** for you.

事情我已经做得差不多了,其余的就交给你了。

### 验证练习 1

#### 完成句子

① One-third of the area \_\_\_\_\_ (cover) with green trees, about seventy percent of which are planted.

② The number of the guests invited to the party \_\_\_\_\_ (increase) to a score till now.



③Now, two hundred and fifty pounds \_\_\_\_\_ (be) too unreasonable a price for a second-hand car.

④Three years has passed since they met last time, and for them, three years \_\_\_\_\_ (be) really a long time.

### 二、就近一致

1. 由 or, either... or, neither... nor 或 not only... but also... 连接的并列主语, 通常按照就近一致原则, 即谓语动词的单复数形式根据靠近它的主语而定。

Either you or your sister **is** the leading candidate for the job.

你或你姐姐是这份工作的热门人选。

Not only his house but also his two cars **have** been confiscated.

他的房子和两部车都被没收。

2. here, there 引导的句子, 若有并列主语, 谓语也与最近的主语一致。

Here **is** the man and his two kids you expected to see.

这就是你相见的人和他的两个孩子。

### 验证练习 2

#### 完成句子

①Look! Here \_\_\_\_\_ the rest of my classmates. (come)

②Neither my wife nor I myself \_\_\_\_\_ able to teach my daughter to sing English songs. (be)

③Both war and peace \_\_\_\_\_ the constant theme of history. (be)

④You as well as he \_\_\_\_\_ to blame(责备) for the accident. (be)

### 三、语法一致

1. 当主语是由 and, both... and 连接的并列结构时, 谓语动词用复数; 但由 and 连接的并列主语前面分别有 every, each, no 修饰时, 谓语动词用单数形式。

Both China and India **desire** a stable and harmonious neighboring environment.

中印都希望一个稳定安全的周边环境。

Every/Each boy and every/each girl **was** given a dictionary.

每个男孩和女孩都得到一本字典。

2. 主语后面接如 with, along with, together with, as well as, like, rather than, but, except, besides, including, in addition to 等时, 谓语动词与主语保持一致。

China as well as other four countries **is** bidding for the 2022 Winter Olympic Games.

中国和其他四个国家正在申办 2022 年冬奥会。

Modern communication tools, including the Internet, **provide** us with great convenience.

现代交流工具, 包括因特网, 为我们提供了极大的方便。

3. 非谓语动词或从句作主语时, 谓语动词一般用单数形式。

Nowadays getting close to nature **is** people's preference to spend holidays.

现在人们喜欢以走近大自然的方式来度假。

Why he was absent **was** still unknown.

他为什么没来还不清楚。

**【关键点】** 在 what 引导的主语从句中谓语动词单复数形式取决于表语后的名词。

What we lack **is** the related experience. 我们缺乏的是相关经验。

What he expected on Christmas day **were** presents from his parents.

圣诞节他希望得到的是父母的礼物。



4. “many a/more than one+单数名词”作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。

Many a village **has** disappeared in the countryside in Europe.

欧洲农村很多村落已经消失了。

5. none 作主语时,谓语动词可用单数,也可用复数;但代表不可数的东西时总是看做单数,因而谓语动词用单数。

None of them **has/have** ever complained about the hard working conditions.

没有一个人抱怨过工作条件苦。

None of her mother's beauty **has** ever been found in her.

她身上没有一点儿她母亲的美丽影子。

6. trousers, shoes, glasses 等作主语时,谓语动词用复数,但这个词前面若有 a pair of, 谓语动词用单数。

The shoes **are** too big for such a small child.

这双鞋对这么个小孩来说太大了。

This pair of shoes **has** been out of date.

这双鞋子已经过时了。

### 验证练习 3

#### 完成句子

- ① He as well as we often \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema at weekend, while his mother likes to stay at home. (go)
- ② Listening to music, along with reading to relax, \_\_\_\_\_ very important to senior students. (be)
- ③ Many a professor \_\_\_\_\_ forward to visiting Germany now. (look)
- ④ Everyone except Tom and John \_\_\_\_\_ there when the meeting began. (be)

## 应用实战

### 高考再现

1. (2010 全国 II) Barbara is easy to recognize as she's the only of the women who \_\_\_\_\_ evening dress.  
A. wear                      B. wears                      C. has worn                      D. have worn
2. (2010 四川) Such poets as Shakespeare \_\_\_\_\_ widely read, of whose works, however, some \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to understand.  
A. are; are                      B. is; is                      C. are; is                      D. is; are
3. (2011 安徽) The factory used 65 percent of the raw materials, the rest of which \_\_\_\_\_ saved for other purposes.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. was                      D. were
4. (2012 湖南) All the scientific evidence \_\_\_\_\_ that increasing use of chemicals in farming \_\_\_\_\_ damaging our health.  
A. show; are                      B. shows; are                      C. show; is                      D. shows; is
5. (2012 陕西) The basketball coach, as well as his team, \_\_\_\_\_ interviewed shortly after the match for their outstanding performance.  
A. were                      B. was                      C. is                      D. are
6. (2012 陕西) The letters for the boss \_\_\_\_\_ on his desk but he didn't read them until three days later.  
A. were put                      B. was put                      C. put                      D. has put