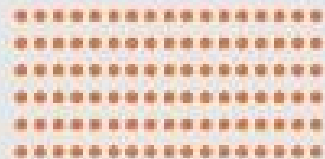




学业提升篇 (第二版)

新素养英语 拓展模块

总主编：刘旺余
主 编：刘春阳



第九节

主谓一致



CONTENT

目录

一、就近原则

二、首主语决定原则

三、单数原则：谓语动词需要用单数

四、复数原则：谓语动词需要用复数

五、宾语决定原则

六、集体名词原则

七、主语名词决定原则



01

就近原则



大连理工大学出版社



一、就近原则



1. 当主语由 either...or, neither...nor, not only...but(also) 或 or 连接时，谓语动词通常和最近的那个主语在数上保持一致。

Either you or he is to do the work.

Not only you but also Tom often comes late to class.

2. there be 句型 (be动词可以是其他的实义动词，如seems, happened, appears等) 后面有并列名词时，谓语动词的单复数形式要采用就近一致原则。

There is a dictionary and many books on the table.

There' re ten chairs and a table in the house.

02

首主语决定原则



大连理工大学出版社



二、首主语决定原则



当两个主语由 as well as, with, along with, together with, including, followed by, like, unlike, except, but, besides, rather than 等连接时，谓语动词的单复数形式由第一个主语决定。

A woman with a baby is coming to the hospital.

The girl, as well as the boys, has learned to drive a car.

03

单数原则：谓语动词需要用单数





三、单数原则：谓语动词需要用单数



1. **many a/more than one** + 主语结构中，即使主语是由 **and** 连接的两个或两个以上的名词或代词，谓语动词也要用单数。

Many a person is for his plan.

More than one girl is against the plan.

Many a man and many a woman was moved by this picture.

2. **either, neither, every, one, no, each, the other, another** 作主语或这些词 + 名词作主语时，即使主语是由 **and** 连接的两个或两个以上的名词或代词，谓语动词也要用单数。

Here are two books. Either of them is worth reading.

Neither of these two dictionaries contains this word.

Everyone is here.

No one is absent.

During the holidays, every train and every plane was crowded.

Every/Each plane and every/each pilot is ready to take off.

No plane and no pilot is ready to take off.



三、单数原则：谓语动词需要用单数



3. **this/that + kind/sort/type/pair... + of + 名词作主语时，谓语动词通常用单数。**

This kind of man annoys me. = This kind of men annoys me.

This kind of apple is very expensive. = This kind of apples is very expensive.

类似的还有：a portion of（一部分），a series of（一系列），a pile of（一堆），a panel of（一个小组委员会）

A series of accidents has happened here.

4. **some/any/no/every + thing/one/body 作主语时，谓语动词用单数。**

5. **不定式，动名词，介词短语，wh- + to do，名词性从句等作主语时，谓语动词用单数。**

To live to eat is not a very good attitude toward life.

To live to eat and to eat to live are very different attitudes toward life.

What he is doing is not clear yet.

What he is doing and whether I know him are two different things.

【注意】如果是由 and 或 both...and... 等表示复数含义的词连接的两个或两个以上的这种类型的词作主语时，谓语动词用复数。Swimming, jogging and cycling are all good forms of sports exercises.



三、单数原则：谓语动词需要用单数



6. **furniture, baggage/luggage, machinery, clothing, jewelry** 等名词作主语时，谓语动词用单数。

The old machinery is out of date.

7. 表示时间、距离、金钱、重量等含义的词作主语时，尽管是复数形式，但是作为整体，谓语动词用单数。当数词作主语时，谓语动词用单数。

Twenty miles is a long way to walk.

Ten years is a long time.

Eight minutes is enough.

Twelve dollars is too dear.

8. 如果由 **and** 连接的一个人、一个物品或一件事作主语，谓语动词用单数。

Bread and milk has been my breakfast for years.

Her lawyer and old friend is going to marry her.

All this effort and sacrifice has come to nothing.

04

复数原则：谓语动词需要用复数





四、复数原则：谓语动词需要用复数



1. **and, both...and...** 连接两个并列主语时，谓语动词用复数。

His opinion and mine are different.

Bob and Peter are deadly rivals.

What she says and what she does are totally different.

2. 复数名词 **glasses, shoes, socks, gloves** 等作主语时，谓语动词用复数。

3. **people, police, cattle** 等词作主语时，谓语动词用复数。

The police are searching for the murderer.

The cattle are grazing in the fields.

05

宾语决定原则



大连理工大学出版社



五、宾语决定原则



what, who, which 等疑问词引导的疑问句中，谓语动词的单复数形式一般由句子的宾语决定。

Which is your book?

Which are your books?

06

集体名词原则



大连理工大学出版社



六、集体名词原则



1. 集体名词如 **family, class, crew** (全体船员或机组人员), **crowd, group, committee, audience, government, public, team, staff, population** 等作主语时, 若将其作为一个整体看待, 后面谓语动词用单数; 若表示集体中的个体成员, 谓语动词则用复数。

My family is a big one.

My family are all music lovers.

Eighty percent of that country's population are peasants.

The population of China is the largest in the world.

2. **the + 形容词**, 表示一类人时, 谓语动词用复数; 表示抽象概念时, 谓语动词用单数。第一种情况比较常见。

The old are well taken care of.

The beautiful is loved by all.

07

主语名词决定原则



大连理工大学出版社



七、主语名词决定原则



1. **any/more/some/half/most/all/none/ 分数 / 百分比 + of + 名词**作主语时，或者其中一些词直接加名词作主语时，谓语动词的数往往与这个名词相一致。如果名词是可数名词单数或不可数名词，谓语动词用单数；如果名词是可数名词复数，谓语动词用复数。

Most of the money was stolen.

Most of the books were stolen.

2. **a/an + 单数名词 + or two** 作主语时，谓语动词用单数；**one or two + 复数名词**作主语时，谓语动词用复数。

3. **news, means, works** 等单复数同形的词作主语时，如果前面由 **each, every, no, either, neither** 等表示单数概念的词修饰，谓语动词用单数；如果前面由 **all, both, some, any** 等表示复数概念的词修饰，谓语动词用复数。

All possible means have been tried.

Every possible means has been tried.



七、主语名词决定原则



4. **a number of** + 名词作主语时，谓语动词用复数；**the number of** + 名词作主语时，谓语动词用单数。

A number of students intend to join the club.

The number of the students intending to join the club is forty.

5. **the rest** + 名词作主语时，如果表示只剩下一个，谓语动词用单数；如果表示剩余两个或两个以上，谓语动词用复数。



THANKS

