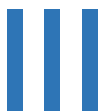
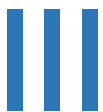


管理类联考英语

主谓一致



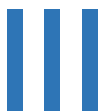
主谓一致指的是句子的谓语动词与其主语在数上必须保持一致，
句子的主语是第三人称单数时，其谓语动词需用单数形式；
主语是复数时，则谓语动词用复数形式。



一、主谓一致的三原则

英语中的主谓一致主要遵循三个原则:语法一致原则、意义一致原则和就近原则。

这三个原则常常发生矛盾, 当发生冲突时, 意义一致原则为优先考虑的原则。

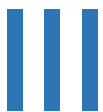


A. 语法一致原则

主语和谓语通常是从语法形式上取得一致, 即主语是单数形式, 谓语动词也采取单数形式; 主语是复数形式, 谓语动词也采取复数形式。

Mir Black is a well-known scientist on AIDS.
布莱克先生是著名的艾滋病科学家。

These books are intended for children under nine years old.
这些书是专门为九岁以下的儿童设计的。



语法一致（主谓的数一致）

Everybody was happy with the decision.

||| B.意义一致原则

所谓意义一致原则是指谓语动词的变化是以主语表达的单、复数概念而定。

Three months has passed since you left.

(three months表示单数概念。)

自你走后已有三个月了。

The professor and writer is invited to many universities to deliver lectures.

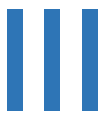
(教授与作家是同一个人, 是单数。)

这位教授兼作家被邀请到很多大学作报告。

The old are very well taken care of in our city.

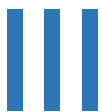
(the old指所有的老年人, 指一类人, 是复数概念。)

老年人在我们城市被照顾得很好。



意义一致（集体名词）

The public has to be served.



C.就近原则

就近原则是指谓语动词的变化是以靠近谓语动词的主语部分而定。

Neither his parents nor he himself is a bank clerk.

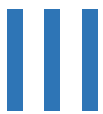
(根据靠近谓语的主语he而定。)

他父母和他本人都不是银行职员。

Not Jack but his parents are to blame for the home accident.

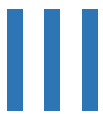
(根据靠近谓语的主语his parents而定。)

不是杰克而是他父母应为这个家庭事故负责。



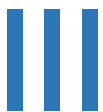
就近一致（就近原则）

Either you or I am responsible for the mistake.



关于 “和”

- 1. He and I like music.**
- 2. He, together with his friends, likes music.**
- 3. He, as well as his friends, likes music.**



用 and 或 both...and 连接并列主语，谓语动词通常用复数形式。

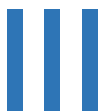
如：

Plastics and rubber never rot.

橡胶和塑料永不腐烂。

Walking and riding are good exercises.

散步和骑车是很好的运动。

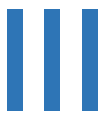


但是，并列主语如果指的是同一个人、同一事物或同一概念时，谓语动词用单数形式，这时and后面的名词没有冠词。

**To love and to be loved is great happiness.
爱与被爱是种幸福。**

**Going to bed early and getting up early is a good habit.
早睡早起是种好习惯。**

**A knife and fork is on the table.
桌子上有副刀叉。**

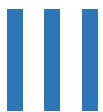


a dancer and singer

Pride and Prejudice

bread and butter

当实际指代的是一个整体的时候



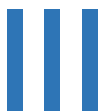
关于 “都是” 、 “都不” 、 “或”

两者中一： either of them - 单数

两者都不： neither of them - 单数

两者都： both...and - 复数

每一个： every - 单数



就近原则：

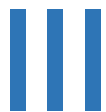
不是而是： not...but...

两者中一： or; either...or

两者都不： neither...nor

两者都： not only...but also

Not only I but also Tom and Mary are fond of watching television.



关于集体名词

无生命集体名词（单数）：

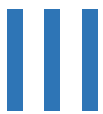
jewelry: 珠宝; foliage: 叶子

machinery: 机器; furniture: 家具

有生命集体名词（整体单数，个体复数）：

the family: 家庭; the audience: 观众

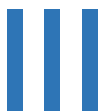
committee: 委员会; government政府



**单复都有: family, class, audience, group,
government, team, crowd, company enemy,
army, staff**

只表示复数的集体名词: cattle folk people police

只有单数的没有生命的baggage equipment luggage

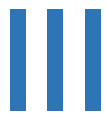


委员会成立五年了。

The committee is five years old.

委员会的成员大多是共和党人。

The committee are mostly Republican politicians.

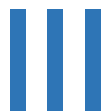


关于 “the”

the + 形容词 = 一类人 (复数)

the + 姓氏 (要加) s = 一家人 (复数)

the + rest = 剩下的... (看名词本身可不可数)

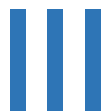


the + 形容词——可泛指表示一类人；

the + 形容词——可具体指单个的人；

the + 形容词——可指抽象意义的事物；

the + 形容词——可指全体国民。



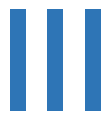
the + 山川河流看形式:

the Alps (复数)

the Russell Falls (复数)

the Nile (单数)

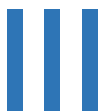
the Himalayas (复数)



关于 “there be” 句型

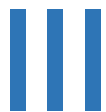
就近原则：

1. **There is a mouse and two cats in my house.**
2. **There are two cats and a mouse in my house.**



**除了there be
还有there live, lie, stand 都是这样子**

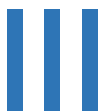
one or two+复数名词 谓语动词用复数



关于数字

时间: three days; twenty years + 单数

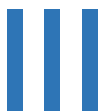
金钱: a hundred dollars + 单数



10 percent of the teachers (复数)

10 percent of the milk (单数)

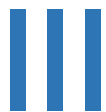
***teacher可数名词, milk不可数名词**



“a number of + 名词复数”，但是 “the number of + 名词”的中心词却是number，试比较：

**A number of students have gone home.
许多学生都回家了。**

**The number of pages in this book is two hundred.
这本书中的页码是二百。**

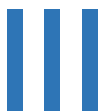


表示数量的one and a half后，名词要用复数形式，但是其短语作主语时，谓语动词用单数形式。

如：

One and a half bananas is left on the table.

桌子上有一个半香蕉。



名词分句做主语

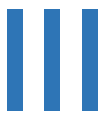
关系代词who, that, which等在定语从句中作主语时, 其谓语动词的数应与句中先行词的数一致。

如:

Those who want to go please put up your hands.
想去的请举手。

Some of the energy that is used by man comes from the sun.

人类使用的一些能源来自太阳。



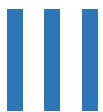
名词分句做主语

What he did and what he said are totally different.

他说的和他做的完全不一样。

What she wanted from him were just promises.

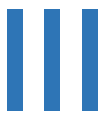
她想从他那边得到的，只是承诺而已。



练习:

Your brother John _____ come to see you. (have)

Your brother and John _____ come to see you. (have)



练习:

Your brother John ___has___ come to see you. (have)

Your brother and John ___have___ come to see you.

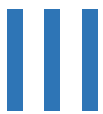
(have)



练习:

Every man and every woman _____ to do something for the country.(have)

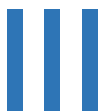
Every man _____ to do something for the country.(have)



练习:

Every man and every woman **has to do something for the country.(have)**

Every man **has to do something for the country.(have)**



练习:

**His children as well as his wife _____ invited to the party.
(be)**

**Not only his children but also his wife _____ invited to
the party.(be)**

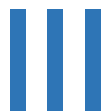


练习:

His children as well as his wife **were invited to the party.**

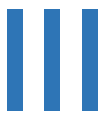
(be)

Not only his children but also his wife **was invited to the party.(be)**

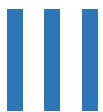


二、单一主语的情况

单一主语指的是由一个中心名词或名词短语构成的主语。其主语与谓语一致情况如下。



A.不定代词作主语

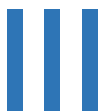


1.不定代词作主语

不定代词either, neither, each, one, the other, another, someone, somebody, something, anyone, anybody, anything, everyone, everybody, everything, nobody, no one, nothing等作主语时, 谓语动词常用单数。

Someone has parked the car in the way.
有人把车停在了路上, 挡住了去路。

No one is actually able to complete the work in such a short time.
在这么短的时间内, 没人能够完成这项工作。



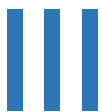
2. neither/either of...作主语

neither/either of + 复数名词或复数形式的代词, 谓语动词可用单数, 也可用复数。

Either of the two stories is/are interesting.
这两个故事都很有趣。

Neither of us has/have received postcards this Christmas.
今年圣诞节我们两人谁也没收到贺卡。

Either of the children is/are eager to go home.
两个孩子都想回家。



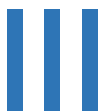
3.the other two (...)等短语作主语

The other two (...), the other three (...), another two (...), both等作主语, 谓语动词用复数。

**I keep only one apple for myself, and the other two are yours.
我只留了一个苹果, 另外两个给你。**

**Five people came to help, but another three were still needed.
已经有五个人来帮忙了, 但我们还需要另外三个。**

**I' m very delighted that both are what we need.
我们很高兴两个都是我们所需要的。**



4.all作主语

all作主语指人时, 谓语动词用复数, 指物时常用单数。

**All are present besides the professor.
所有的人都出席了, 包括那位教授。**

**All is going on very well.
一切顺利。**

5. each修饰的名词作主语

由each修饰的名词作主语, each 位于复数主语后或主语前, 不影响谓语动词的数。

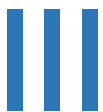
Each student has a walkman which helps them improve their listening.

每个学生都有一个单放机, 这对提高他们的听力大有帮助。

Each of the class has been given a gift.

这个班里的每一个学生都得到了一份礼物。

They each have won a prize. (=They have won a prize each.) 他们每人都得了奖。



6.such作主语

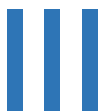
such作主语时谓语动词的单复数形式应根据其意义而定。

Such is Stephen Hawking, who has suffered a great deal but achieved so much.

这就是史蒂芬·霍金, 遭受着巨大痛苦而作出巨大成就的人。

Such are the difficulties that we are now faced with.

这就是我们现在所面临的困难。



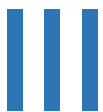
B.集合名词作主语

1.谓语动词只能用复数的情况

有些集体名词, 如people, cattle, police等形式上是单数, 但意义上是复数, 谓语动词需用复数。

**Traffic police are always very busy, especially at busy streets.
交警总是很忙, 特别是在繁忙的街道。**

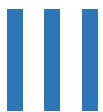
**People read for pleasure during their spare time.
人们在业余时间读书自娱。**



2. 谓语动词单复数皆可的情况

集合名词, 如audience(观众), army, class, crew(船员), company (公司), crowd(人群), enemy, family, group, government(政府), public (公众), population(人口), team(队员)等作主语时, 若作为一个整体看待, 谓语用单数; 若着眼于组成该集体的一个个成员或个体时, 谓语就该用复数。

My families are going on a trip this summer.
我们全家今年夏天要出外旅行。

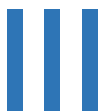


3.表示国家、民族的名词作主语的情况

有些以-sh, -ese, -ch结尾的表示国家、民族的形容词与the连用时表示复数含义, 谓语动词用复数。

**The English like to be with their families at Christmas. 英国人喜欢
在圣诞节与家人团聚。**

**The Chinese are a hard-working people.
中华民族是一个勤劳的民族。**

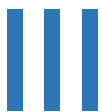


C.以复数形式结尾的特殊名词作主语

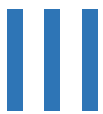
1. 以-ics结尾的学科名称名词作主语

以-ics结尾的表示学科名称的名词作主语时, 谓语用单数。

Mathematics is the science of numbers. (后续内容略)



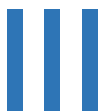
前后代词一致



前后代词一致

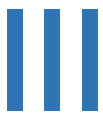
Did you see yourself in the mirror?

你在镜子里有看到你自己吗？



I don' t think they can handle the job on their own.

我认为他们不能自己处理这个工作。



Everybody thinks he is the most suitable person for the job.

每个人都认为自己是最适合这个工作的。



John is going to marry Susan once () gets consent from his parents.

A. it

B. he

C. she

D. they



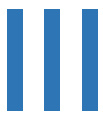
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THANK YOU