第 16 讲 主语和谓语的一致 (1)

主语和谓语一致是指谓语动词必须和做主语的名词或人称代词在人称和数方面保持一致。

谓语须用单数的情况

1) 主语为第三人称单数,和一些习惯用单数或只有单数的名词,如: money(金钱),information(信息), clothing(衣服), equipment(设备), furniture(家俱), luggage 或 baggage(行李)等。

His teacher often **helps** him with his English. 他的老师常帮助他学英语。 All the money on the table **is** his. 桌上所有的钱都是他的。

2) 主语为表示数目的名词。

Four plus five is nine. 四加五等于九。 Five minutes is enough. 五分钟就够了。

Two weeks has passed since the new term began. 开学以来已经 2 个星期过去了。
Twenty miles is a long way to walk. 走二十英里可是很长的一段路程。 (2)

3) 主语为复数形式用作单数意义的名词,如 news(消息),maths(数学),physics(物理),the United States(美国)等。

Sports is good for health. 运动有益于健康。

The news is very exciting. 这消息激动人心。

Maths is difficult for me to learn. 数学对我来说很难学。

4) 主语为某些词组,如 one of, each of, every one of, any one of, none of 等加复数名词或代词。

One of my favorite sports **is** basketball. 我最喜爱的体育运动之一是篮球。

Every one of them **has made** a small present for the party. 他们中每个人都为晚会制作了一样小礼物。

Each of us **has got** an English dictionary. 我们每个人都有一本英语字典。

None of us **has got** a computer. 我们中间没有人有计算机。

(3)

5) 主语为由 some, every, any, no 构成的复合代词,或由 either, neither 作主语。

Somebody **is** waiting for you. 有人在等你。

Is there anything in the box? 盒子里有没有东西?

Neither of us **wants** to go there. 我们俩人都不想去那里。

Neither is good. 两个都不好。

Anyone/anybody here **knows** him. 这儿任何人都认识他。

6) 主语为 either, neither 加上单数可数名词。

Neither book is very interesting. (=Neither of the books is very interesting.) 这两本书哪一本都不是很有趣的。 (4)

7) 主语为 the number of 加复数名词

The number of jobless people grows. 失业人数增多。

注意: a number of 加复数名词作主语时,谓语动词用复数。

A number of books **are** missing from the library. 这家图书馆的许多书丢失了。

8) 主语为不定式、动名词或句子。

To learn a foreign language is not easy. 学习一门外语并不容易。

Getting up early **is** a good habit. 起早是个好习惯。

Who did the work is unknown. 这件工作是谁干的没人知道。

注意: 当 and 连接的是两个不定式、动名词或句子作主语时,谓语通常用复数。

Lying and stealing are immoral. 说谎与偷窃是不道德的。

What he said and what he did were different. 他言行不一致。

谓语熏用复数的情况

1) 主语为 people(人,人们), police(警察), cattle(牛)。

People say that he won't come back. 人们说他不会回来。
The police are looking for the boy. 警察正在找那男孩。

注意: people 泛指人不能加-s,也不能用 a people 来表示"一个人"。但 people 作"民族"解有单复数形式,如: a great people(一个伟大的民族),the English speaking peoples (使用英语的民族);police 的单复数形式分别为: policeman, policemen。 (6)

2) 主语为"定冠词+形容词", 表示一类人, 如 the rich(富人), the poor(穷人), the blind(盲人)等。

The old are being taken good care of. 老人正受到很好地照顾。 The blind need more help. 盲人需要更多的帮助。

注意:"定冠词+姓名复数形式"表示一家人,一般也用复数。

The Smiths are having breakfast。 史密斯一家人在吃早饭。
The Wangs have moved to Suzhou。 王家已经搬到苏州去了。 (7)

3) 主语为由对称的两部分构成的表示物体的名词,如 glasses(眼镜), shoes(鞋), trousers(裤子), stockings(长袜), socks(短袜), gloves(手套), chopsticks(筷子), scissors(剪刀)等。

Your trousers are dirty. 你的裤子脏了。 Where are my glasses? 我的眼镜哪里去了? The scissors aren't sharp. 这把剪刀不锋利。

如果这类名词前用了 a pair of,则要用单数。如 pair 是复数形式,谓语动词也要用复数形式。例如:

There is a pair of new shoes on the floor.

there are two pairs of new shoes on the floor.

there are two pairs of new shoes on the floor.

there are two pairs of new shoes on the floor.

谓语单、复数均可能的情况

1) 主语为团体性集合名词,如 family(家人,家庭),class(班级),group(组),team(队),audience(观众),company(公司),crowd(人群),government(政府),staff(职员),crew(机组人员),club(俱乐部),population(人口数字,人口)等。如果这类名词看作是一个不可分割的整体,其谓语用单数形式。如:

My family is very large. 我的家庭是个大家庭。

The basketball team has played well. 篮球队打得好。

The audience was enormous. 观众人很多。

The government is continuing its struggle against pollution. 政府正继续设法对付污染。

注意: 但如果着重指集体中的各个成员,其谓语动词须用复数形式。如:

My family **are** all tall. 我家里的人个头都很高。

The class are cleaning the classroom. 全班同学正在打扫教室。

The football team are having baths now. 足球队员们在洗澡。

What's the population of your country? 你们国家有多少人口?

Twenty percent of the population here are peasants. 这儿 20%的人是农民。 (9)

2) plenty of, a lot of, lots of, the rest of, half of, most of 等修饰可数名词时,谓语用复数;修饰不可数名词时,谓语用单数。

Half of the money belongs to your brother. 一半的钱属于你兄弟。 Half of the students are from Beijing. 一半学生来自北京。

Most of his time is spent travelling. 他的大部分时间花在旅行上。

Most of the students are from Beijing University. 大多数学生来自北京大学。

3) 分数、百分比修饰可数名词时,谓语用复数;修饰不可数名词时,用单数。

More than 70 percent of the surface of the earth is covered by water. 地球表面百分之七十被水覆盖。

Only 10% of the students in the class have passed the examination. 班上只有 10%的学生通过了考试。

Three fourths of the buildings were destroyed in the war. 四分之三的建筑物毁于战争。

- 4) 主语为单复数同形的名词时,谓语动词的形式应与该名词在句中的单数或复数意义保持一致。常见的名词有: deer(鹿), sheep(羊), means(手段,方法)等。
 - Sheep are eating grass over there. 羊群在那里吃草。 His black sheep was sick. 他的一只黑羊病了。
 - There **is** a big fish on the table. 桌上有一条大鱼。
 There **are** six little fish in the glass. 杯子里有六条小鱼。

注意: many fishes 指很多种鱼,而不是很多条同一种类的鱼。

5) 关系代词在从句中作主语时,其谓语形式一般取决于先行词的单复数形式或意义。

Tom is one of those students who like English. 汤姆是那些喜欢英语的学生中的一个。
Tom is the only one of the boys who drives to school. 汤姆是男孩子中唯一开车上学的学生。

(13)

谓语的单、复形式与就近的云语一致

当用 either…or, neither…nor, not only…but(also),or 连接两个主语时,谓语通常与最邻近的主语在人称和数方面一致。

Neither **he** nor **I** am going to the meeting. 无论他还是我,都不去参加那个会议。(邻近谓语的主语是 I, 所以用 am)

Not only **you** but (also) he has been invited. 被邀请的不仅有你,还有他。

Either **you or he is** wrong. 不是你错了,就是他错了。 John or <mark>his sisters</mark> **are** coming. 约翰或他的姐妹来。

注意: both…and 连接两个主语时,谓语动词必须用复数。 (14)

谓语的单、复数形式与第一个主语一致

当句子的两个主语由 with, along with, together with(一起), as well as 等连接时,谓语的单、复数形式与第一个主语在人称和数上保持一致。

Smith with his parents is having supper. 史密斯和他父母在吃晚饭。

Xiao Li, together with his classmates **is going** to see a film. 小李和他的同学们一起去看电影。

The girl as well as the boys **has learned** to drive a car. 这姑娘和男孩子一样,也学会了 开汽车。 (15)

and 连接两个名词谓语用单数的情况

1) and 连接的两个名词指同一个人。

The poet and writer has come. 那位诗人兼作家来了。

The girl and winner is jumping with joy. 那位获胜的女孩正高兴地跳着。

2) 构成同一概念的物

Bread and butter is a daily food in the west. 抹黄油的面包是西方人每天的食品。
Fish and chips is getting expensive. 炸鱼和炸土豆片贵起来了。

3) and 连接的两个主语前有 each 或 every 作修饰语

Every hour and every minute is important. 每一小时、每一分钟都是宝贵的。
Each boy and each girl was invited. 每个男孩和女孩都被邀请了。

(16)

英语除了要求主语和谓语一致外,还有名词和代词一致、时态一致的要求。我们先讲名词和代词的一致。

名词和代词一致的几种情况

1) 代词指代由 and 连接的两个名词须用复数代词。

Food and water are more expensive than they used to be. 食品和水比以前贵。(they 指

代 food and water)

2) 当句中的单数名词的性不明确时,一般用 he/his/him 作其代词。

Every student must finish <mark>his</mark> homework in class. 每个学生必须在课内完成作业。 Every student must finish **his or her** homework in class.

3) 物主代词与指代的名词要一致。

Tom and Bill are doing their homework. 汤姆和比尔在做功课。(their 指代 Tom and Bill的)

4) 不定代词与指代的名词要一致。

These apples are too small. I want large ones. 这些苹果太小,我要大的。(ones 指代苹果复数)

This story is more interesting than that one. 这个故事比那个故事有趣。(one 指代故事单数)

(17)

时态一致

在宾语从句中,主句若为过去时,从句视具体情况<mark>用相应的过去时态</mark>(过去将来时,一 般过去时,过去完成时,过去进行时等)。

John <mark>said</mark> that he was having lunch when I called him. 约翰说我打电话给他时,他正 在吃午饭。(从句中的动作与主句中的动作同时发生)

He **told** me that he **had seen** the film. 他告诉我他已看过这电影。(从句的动作发生在 主句之前,用过去完成时。)

Mother **said** that she **would take** me to Beijing. 母亲说她将带我去北京。(从句中的动作将发生在主句之后) (18)

注意: 从句如说明的是客观真理和科学事实,不管主句是何种时态,仍用一般现在时。 从句中有具体的过去时间状语,一般仍用一般过去时,不用过去完成时。如:

The teacher **told** us that the earth **moves** around the sun. 老师告诉我们地球绕太阳转。 He **said** that he **met** the man in 1996. 他说他是在 1996 年遇见那个人的。 (19)