Subject-Verb Agreement

主谓一致

11.由not only...but also、not...but、either...or、neither...nor以及or连接的并列主语,谓语动词应与其所最近的主语在人称和数上保持一致。

例如:

Not (only) the teacher but (also) the students are to be invited.

不仅老师,而且学生也将被邀请。

Either you or I am going to attend the meeting. 将去参加会议的不是你,就是我。

▶ both、both of、both…and…等结构作主语时,谓语动词用复数。

例如:

Both (of the answers) (are correct.

两个(答案)都对。

Both Lily and Lucy like dancing.

莉莉和露西都喜欢跳舞。

12.由family、team、group、crowd、people、committee等名词作主语时,应根据其意义确定单数和复数。

如果以集体名词意义出现,则为单数;如果指的是组成成员,则为复数。

例如:

His family is a big one.

他的家庭很大。

His family are all music lovers.

他的家人都是音乐爱好者。

13.少数名词单复数形式相同。 例如:deer、Chinese、sheep、means、series等。 这些名词作主语时,因根据语境确定谓语动词单复数 形式。

例如:

The Chinese is talking with the Japanese.

那位中国人在和那位日本人谈话。

The Chinese are friendly to foreigners.

中国人对外国人友好。

14.当主语为"分数/百分数 + of + 名词"结构时,谓语动词用单数还是复数取决于of后的名词。

例如:

Three-fourths of the surface of the earth is water. 地球表面3/4是水。

About 25 percent of the books are written in English. 这些书大约有25%是用英语写的。

15.当主语为all、more、most、some、any、none等不定代词或half、the rest等名词时,应根据下文或具体场合确定谓语动词的单复数形式。

例如:

All that can be done has been done.

所有能做的事都做了。

All that can come are here.

所有能来的人都来了。

16.当疑问代词what、which、who作主语时,应根据上下文或说话人的意图确定谓语动词的单复数形式。

例如:

What is on the desk?

桌子上有什么?

Which of you are League members?

你们中间谁是团员?

Who is singing and dancing over there?

谁在那里唱歌、跳舞?

17.当 "a number of + 复数名词"作主语时为复数;但 "the number of + 复数名词"作主语时为单数。

例如:

A number of students are playing football.

许多学生正在踢足球。

The number of students in our class is 50.

我们班上的学生人数是50人。

18.由what引导的主语从句的单复数取决于其意义,也可通过后面的表语的数量来确定。

例如:

What the children want are story-books.

孩子们需要的是故事书。

What disappointed us most was his refusal.

最令我们失望的是他的拒绝。

19.由动名词、动词不定式以及主语从句作主语时,谓语动词用单数。

例如:

Watering trees is an easy job.

给树浇水是一个不费力的活儿。

To have more sports is good for your health.

多运动对你的身体有好处。

Who will go to the meeting is not clear yet. 谁要去参加会议还不清楚。

20.在定语从句中,主语为关系代词who、that、which时,谓语动词的数应与先行词一致。

例如:

I, who am your teacher, will teach you everything I know.

我,你们的老师,将把我知道的一切传授给你们。

The train which/that has just left is for Nanjing. 刚出站的火车将开往南京。

➤ 先行词为 "one of + 复数名词"结构时,定语从句的谓语动词用复数;但若该结构前有the/the only/the very等修饰时,定语从句的谓语动词则应使用单数。

例如:

David is one of those people who have trouble making up their minds.

大卫是那些难以做出决定的人们中的一个。 Sarah was the only one of the girls who plays in the band.

莎拉是唯一一个在乐队中演奏的女孩。

产在强调句型中,如果被强调的是句子主语,则 who/that后面的谓语动词应和主语一致。

例如:

It's Alice who likes swimming.

喜欢游泳的是艾丽丝。

It is I who am to be blamed for that. 受到谴责的应该是我。

Thanks for watching!