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# 英语中的主谓一致

英语中的主谓一致（Subject- Verb Agreement）是指主语人称和数方面与谓语动词的一致关系。

如: **He is going abroad.**

**They are playing football.**

英语中的主谓一致规则可分为:语法一致, 内容一致和就近一致。

## 一. 语法一致原则

即主语为单数，谓语用单数，主语为复数，谓语也用复数。

如: **There is much water in the bottle.**

瓶子里有很多水。

**They often play football on the playground.**

他们经常在操场上踢足球。



1. 单数名词或代词，即使后面有with, along with, together with, like, but (除了), except, besides, as well as, no less than, rather than (而不是), including, in addition to 引导的短语，谓语动词仍用单数。

如: Tom as well as I wants to go boating.

Tom和我想去划船。

The reading course book, plus its reference books, is helpful to high school students.

阅读教材加上参考书对高中生是非常有益的。

The woman together with her daughter and son sits on the sofa watching TV.

那个女人和她的儿女坐在沙发上看电视。

No one except two servants was late for the dinner.

除了两个仆人外，没有一个人迟来用餐。



2. 主语如果只有一个冠词，那么指的是同一人、同一事物或同一概念，谓语动词用单数。常用的固定组合有：**bread and butter** 奶油面包, **fork and knife** 一副刀叉, **soap and water** 肥皂水, **horse and carriage** 马车, **time and tide** 岁月, **law and order** 法制, **the needle and thread** 针线, **trial and error** 反复尝试。

**The poet and writer has come.**

那位诗人兼作家来了。(一个人)

**A hammer and a saw are useful tools.**

锤子和锯都是有用的工具。(两样物)

**Bread and butter is his usual breakfast.**

他经常以黄油面包当早餐。(一个事物)

**Both bread and butter were sold out in that shop.**

商店里的面包和黄油都卖光了。(两个事物)



3. 不定式（短语），动名词（短语），或从句作主语时，谓语动词用单数。如：

**Helping others is her great happiness.**

帮助其他人是她的最大幸福。

**When we'll go out for an outing has been decided.**

我们什么时候出去郊游已决定了。

**How to work out the problem is very easy.**

解决这个问题非常简单。

**Whether they'll go depends on the weather.**

他们是否去要取决于天气的好坏。



4. 用连接的并列被each...and each..., every...and every... 或no... and no...作主语时, 谓语动词用单数。

**Every boy and every girl likes to go swimming.**

每个男孩和女孩都喜欢去游泳。

**In our country every boy and every girl has the right to receive education.**

在我们的国家, 每个男孩和女孩都有受教育的权利。

**No boy and no girl likes it.** 男孩和女孩都不喜欢它。



5. **each of + 复数代词**, 谓语动词用单数。  
复数代词+each, 谓语动词用单数。如:

**Each of us has something to say.**

我们每个人都有话要说。

= **We each have something to say.**

6. 若主语中有**more than one** 或**many a/an**, 尽管从意义上看是复数, 但它的谓语动词语法上仍用单数。但**more + 复数名词+than one**做主语时, 谓语动词仍用复数。如:

**Many a boy likes playing basketball.**

许多男生都喜欢打篮球。

**More than one student was late.**

不只一个学生迟到。

**More persons than one come to help us.**

不止一个人来帮助我们。





7. **none** 做主语时，谓语动词既可用单数，也可用复数；但更多的时候往往用单数。如：

**None of us are (is) perfect.** 人无完人。

**None of this worries me.** 这事一点不使我着急。

8. 名词如: **trousers, socks, scissors, clothes, goods, glasses** 等作主语时，谓语动词必须用复数。如：

**His clothes are good.**

但这些名词前若出现 **a pair of**，谓语一般用单数。如：

**A pair of glasses is on the desk.** 桌上有一副眼镜。

**My new pair of socks is on the bed.**

我的一双新袜子在床上。



9. 有些名词形式上是复数，而意义上却是单数。如news, means, works(工厂), maths。还有许多以ics结尾的学科名称，如economics, physics, mechanics, mathematics, politics(“政治”的意思，如果作为“政见”的意思，则是复数含义), 国名如: the United States; 报纸名如: the New Times; 书名如: Arabian Nights<天方夜谈>; 以及The United Nations<联合国> 等作主语时，谓语动词用单数。它们作主语时，谓语动词要用单数形式。

如: **Politics is a complicated business.**

政治是一个复杂的事情。

**Here is the news.**

下面播送新闻。

10. “a + 名词 + and a half”, “one and a half + 名词”, “the number of + 名词” 等作主语时, 谓语动词要用单数。 如:

**Only one and a half apples is left on the table.**

注意: one or two + 复数名词作主语, 谓语动词用复数形式。 如:

**One or two places have been visited.** 参观了一两个地点。

11. “the majority of + 名词” 作主语时, 谓语动词视名词的单复数形式而定。

如: **The majority of the damage is easy to repair.**

大部分的损坏都容易修理。

**The majority of the students like music.**

大部分学生喜欢音乐。



12. 如果名词词组中心词是“分数或百分数 + of + 名词，谓语动词的单、复数形式取决于of后的名词或代词的单、复数形式。

如: **Over three-quarters of the land has been reclaimed.**

四分之三多的土地已经收回了。

**Two-thirds of the people present are against the plan.**

到场的三分之二的人都反对这个计划。

**20% of the students are boys.** 20%的学生是男孩。

**20% of the water is fresh water.** 20%的水是新鲜的。

## 二. 内容一致原则



1. 主语中有**all, half, most, the rest**等, 以及”分数或百分数+名词”做主语时, 谓语动词单复数取决于连用的名词。

如: **Most of the apples were rotten.**

大部分的苹果都是烂的。

**Most of the apple was eaten by a rat.**

这个苹果的大部分被老鼠吃了。



2. 不定数量的词组, plenty of, half of, a lot of, lots of, loads of, most of, none of, rest of, all of, part of, a quantity of 等, 后面加上可数或不可数名词作主语时, 谓语动词通常与of后面的名词/代词保持一致。

如: **Most of his money is spent on computer games.**

他大部分的钱化在电脑游戏上了。

**Most of the students are taking an active part in sports.**

大部分学生积极参与体育运动。

**There is plenty of water in the bottle.** 瓶里还有好多水。

**There are plenty of balls in the box.** 箱子里有好多球。

**There is a large quantity of milk.** 有很多牛奶。



但是quantities of 后面无论是可数或还是不可数名词作主语时，谓语动词都用复数形式。

如：(2005 山东) With more forests being destroyed, huge quantities of good earth\_\_\_\_\_ each year.

A. is washing away

B. is being washed away

C. are washing away

D. are being washed away

答案:D。句意为：随着更多森林被毁，每年有许多良田被冲走。

3. 加、减、乘、除运算后的谓语动词用单数。如：

**Fifteen minus five is ten.** 15减去5等于10。

**Forty-two divided by six is seven.** 42除以6等于7。

**Six and eight makes fourteen.** 6加8等于14。

**Six times eight is forty-eight.** 6乘以8等于48。





4. 当名词词组的中心词为表示数量、距离、金钱、时间、书名等复数名词时，常作为一个整体来看，谓语动词用单数。

**Five years is a long time to wait for an answer.**

为了等待一个答复4年时间够长的。

**The Selected Poems of Li Bai was published long ago.**

李白诗集很久以前就出版了。

**25, 000 miles is a long distance.**

两万五千里是很长的一段路程。

比较：**10 dollars is enough.**

**10 dollars are enough.**



5. 集体名词作主语时，谓语的数要根据主语的意思来决定。如果它们作为一个集体单位时，谓语动词用单数形式，如就其中的每个成员来说，则谓语用复数形式。如family, audience, crew, crowd, class, company, committee, team, group, government, union, firm, staff, public等词。

如： Her family isn't very large. 他家成员不多。

Her family are music lovers. 他家个个都是音乐爱好者。

Her family is going to move. 她的家准备搬。

Her family are very well. 她的家人身体都很好。

The population of China is 13.6 billion and 70% of the population are peasants. 中国的人口有13.6亿，70%是农业人口。

Class Four is on the third floor.

Class Four are unable to agree upon a monitor.



6. “**the + 形容词**” 这种结构作主语时根据意义一致的原则决定谓语动词的单复数形式。如果表示一类人(如**the rich, the poor, the blind, the deaf, the sick, the young, the old**), 谓语动词用复数形式; 如果表示个人或抽象概念, 谓语动词用单数形式。例如:

**The blind are taught trades in special schools.**

(表示一类人)

**The good in him outweighs the bad.** (表示抽象概念)

**The departed was a good friend of his.** (表示个人)



## 7. 区分men of this kind与this kind of men

这两者作主语时，前者的谓语动词用复数形式，后者用单数形式。如

**This kind of men is dangerous.** 这种男人很危险。

**Men of this kind are dangerous.** 这种男人是危险的。

8. what, who, which, any, more, all等代词可以是单数，也可是复数，主要根据意思或实际情况来决定。如：

--Who lives next door?      -- It is Xiao Liu.

--Who live next door?      --It is Wang and Li.

--What are in the bag?      --Apples.

All is going well.

All have gone to Beijing.

### 三. 就近原则



1. 由**here, where** 等引导的倒装句中, (有时主语不止一个时)  
谓语动词与靠近它的主语在数上一致。如:

**Here comes the bus.** 公共汽车来了。

**Here is a pen and some pieces of paper for you.**

给你一支钢笔和几张纸。

**Where is your wife and children to stay while you are away?**

你不在这儿的时候, 你爱人和孩子在哪儿呆呢?



2. 用连词or, either... or, neither...nor, not only...but also等连接的并列主语, 谓语动词与靠近它的主语在数上一致。 如:

**Neither the students nor the teacher knows anything about it.**  
学生和教师都不知道这事。

**He or you have taken my pen.** 他或你拿了我的钢笔。

**Either you or she is not telling the truth.**

不是你就是她没讲真话。

**Are neither you nor your father interested in swimming?**

你和你的父亲都不喜欢游泳吗?

**注意: one of +复数名词+ who/that/which 引导的定语从句中，定语从句的动词为复数。如:**

**Mary is one of those people who keep pets.**

玛丽是饲养宠物者之一。

**the only one of +复数名词+ who/that./which 引导的定语从句中，定语从句的动词应为单数。**

**Mary is the only one of those people who keeps pets.**

玛丽是唯一一个饲养宠物的人。

3. 当**there be**句型后面接两个或两个以上的主语时，谓语动词与紧接它后面的第一个主语一致。如：

**There was a bed, a dresser, and two chairs in the room.**

房间里有一个床，一个梳妆台和两个椅子。

**There are two desks, and a bookcase in the room.**

房间里有两个书桌和一个书柜。



## 练习题:

1. 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
2. One third of the country \_\_\_\_\_ covered with trees and the majority of the citizens \_\_\_\_\_ black people.  
A. is; are      B. is; is      C. are; are      D. are; is
3. Barbara is easy to recognize as she's the only one of the women who \_\_\_\_\_ evening dress.  
A. wear      B. wears      C. has worn      D. have worn
4. Listening to loud music at rock concerts \_\_\_\_\_ caused hearing loss in some teenagers.  
A. is      B. are      C. has      D. have



5. The number of foreign students attending Chinese universities \_\_\_\_\_ rising steadily since 1990.

A. is      B. are      C. has been      D. have been

6. The teacher together with the students \_\_\_\_\_ discussing Reading Skills that \_\_\_\_\_ newly published in America.

A. are; were      B. is; were      C. are; was      D. is; was

7. Either you or one of your students \_\_\_\_\_ to attend the meeting that is due tomorrow.

A. are      B. is      C. have      D. be





11. Professor James will give us a lecture on the Western culture, but when and where \_\_\_\_\_ yet.

A. hasn't been decided

B. haven't decided

C. isn't being decided

D. aren't decided

12. The company had about 20 notebook computers but only one-third \_\_\_\_\_ used regularly. Now we have 60 working all day long.

A. is

B. are

C. was

D. were

13. Most of what has been said about the Smiths \_\_\_\_\_ also true of the Johnsons.

A. are

B. is

C. being

D. to be



14. A poet and artist \_\_\_\_\_ coming to speak to us about Chinese literature and painting tomorrow afternoon.

A. is            B. are            C. was            D. were

15. The father as well as his three children \_\_\_\_\_ skating on the frozen river every Sunday afternoon in winter.

A. is going      B. go            C. goes            D. are going

16. Nowadays, a large number of women, especially those from the countryside, \_\_\_\_\_ in the clothing industry.

A. is working      B. works            C. work            D. worked



17. No one in the department but Tom and I \_\_\_\_\_ that the director is going to resign.

A. knows

B. know

C. have known

D. am to know

18. All the employees except the manager \_\_\_\_\_ to work online at home.

A. encourages

B. encourage

C. is encouraged

D. are encouraged





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