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名词和主谓一致

一、名词

定义：表示人或事物（事件/行为）名称的词是名词。

分类：名词分为专有名词和普通名词两大类，其中普通名词又分为个体名词、集合名词、抽象名词和物质名词。(1)可以直接用数目来计算的名词是可数名词；不可以直接用数目来计算的名词是不可数名词。(2)一般而言，个体名词和集合名词是可数名词；抽象名词和物质名词是不可数名词。

功能：名词在句子中可以充当主语、宾语、表语、宾补、主补、同位语或状语。

二、名词的变化



(1) 可数名词的复数形式

| 类别 | 多数情况规则 | 少数情况不规则 |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| 多数可数名词 | 加-s, 如: egg-eggs, bike-bikes film-films test-tests | child-children; ox-oxen; foot-feet; tooth-teeth; mouse-mice; crisis-crisis; basis-bases; emphasis-emphases, thesis -theses, analysis—analyses; medium— media; datum—data; phenomenon— phenomena; bacterium—bacteria; criterion —criteria |
| 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的可数名词 | 加-es, 如: glass-glasses fox-foxes; church—churches; watch-watches bush-bushes | 词尾 ch 发[k]音时, 加-s 构成复数名词, 如: stomachs |



| 类别 | 多数情况规则 | 少数情况不规则 |
|------------------|--|--|
| 以“辅音字母+y”结尾的可数名词 | 变“y”为“i”再加“-es”，如： <i>baby - babies</i> <i>ability - abilities</i> | 以“元音字母+y”结尾的可数名词加-s，如： <i>monkey - monkeys</i> ； <i>key - keys</i> ； <i>boy - boys</i> |
| 以“o”结尾的可数名词 | 加-es，如： <i>Negro - Negroes</i> ； <i>hero - heroes</i> ； <i>potato - potatoes</i> ； <i>tomato - tomatoes</i> ，可概括为“两人两菜” | 1. 加-s，如： <i>auto</i> ， <i>photo</i> ， <i>memo</i> ， <i>kilo</i> ， <i>shampoo</i> ， <i>radio</i> ， <i>zoo</i> ， <i>piano</i> 2. 加-s或-es，如： <i>buffalo - buffalo (e)s</i> <i>volcano - volcano (e)s</i> <i>cargo - cargo (e)s</i> |
| 以“f”或“fe”结尾的可数名词 | 变“f”或“fe”为“v”再加“es”，如： <i>life - lives</i> ； <i>leaf - leaves</i> ，可概括为“贼（ <i>thief</i> ）的妻子（ <i>wife</i> ）头戴树叶（ <i>leave</i> ）用架子（ <i>shelf</i> ）上的半（ <i>half</i> ）把小刀（ <i>knife</i> ）结束了一只狼（ <i>wolf</i> ）的生命（ <i>life</i> ）” | 1. 加-s，如： <i>self</i> ， <i>chief</i> ， <i>gulf</i> ， <i>roof</i> ， <i>cliff</i> ， <i>proof</i> ， <i>safe</i> ， <i>belief</i> ， <i>relief</i> 等； 2. 加-s或变“f”或“fe”为“v”加“es”皆可，如： <i>scarf - scarfs (scarves)</i> |



注：1. 单复数同形的单词。①单复数同复数形式的单词主要有：means; works ; series ; species。②单复数同单数形式的单词主要有：Chinese , Japanese , aircraft , sheep , deer , swine , fish等。

2. 单复数不同形含义不同的单词。people表示“人”时，单复数同形；表示“民族”时，复数须加s；fish单复数同形，复数形式fishes表示“各种各样的鱼”。



(2)既可作可数名词又可作不可数名词的名词

有些名词属兼类名词，作可数名词时表示具体事物，作不可数名词时表抽象概念。

—Tom rented a single room to prepare for the coming exam. (room为可数名词)

汤姆租了一个单人间准备即将到来的考试。

—Your essay is well-written as a whole, yet there is still some room for improvement. (room为不可数名词)

虽然你的文章写得不错，但还有需要改进的余地。

(3)复合名词复数形式的特殊情况

一般说来，以不可数名词结尾的复合名词无复数形式，如：homework，sunlight；以可数名词结尾的复合名词只将其中的主体名词变为相应的复数，如：bedrooms，bookshelves，housewives，fathers-in-law。此外，我们还需留意复合名词复数形式的如下特殊情况：



| 类别 | 复数形式 |
|---|--|
| 基数词+名词(+形容词) | 其中名词一律用单数，如：a ten-year-old girl；a 200-mile-long road；a five-foot-high boy |
| 以 man, woman, gentleman 等为修饰词的复合名词 | 其中所有名词都用复数，如：men servants；women reporters；gentlemen drivers。但是，要说 girl(boy) students，以及 Germans, humans, Romans, Normans |
| 少数复合名词： 可数名词+介词(短语) 动词/ed 分词+副词 动词-ing 形式+副词 | 名词后加-s，如 passers-by(行人) 词尾加-s，如：take-offs(起飞)； go-betweens(中间人) 动词-ing 形式后加-s，如：comings-in(进入) |

问题1：不可数名词有复数形式吗？

指出画线部分单词的含义：

1 . Healthy diet should include vegetables.

2 . It's dangerous to cross waters around this island.

答案：1 . (各种各样的)蔬菜

2 . 水域

不可数名词一般无复数形式。偶有复数形式，用以表达种类的多，又如各种食物表达为“foods”；或表达数量的多，又如树林表达为“woods”(很多树)，沙地/滩/漠表达为“sands”(很多沙子)。

问题2：a(n)可以修饰不可数名词吗？



翻译下列句子：

1 . I'd like a coffee.

2 . Travelling on that lonely island was a terrible experience.

答案：1 . 我想要杯咖啡。

2 . 在那个荒岛上旅行是一场可怕的经历。

不可数名词前一般不能用不定冠词，但在物质名词个体化或抽象名词具体化的情况下，可以使用。如a coffee意为“一杯咖啡”，此时coffee变成个体名词；“He is a failure as a writer.”中的a failure意为“失败者”，此时failure具体化，由抽象名词变为个体名词。

问题3：名词所有格怎么表达？

翻译下列各组短语：

1. 老师们的办公室

2. 儿童节

3. 树的叶子

4. 桌子的腿

5. 地球的表面

6. 步行一小时的路程

答案：

1. the teachers' office;

2. Children's Day

3. the leaves of the tree;

4. the legs of the table

5. the earth's surface;

6. an hour's walk

规律：1．人或动物的所有格常用' s形式表达，如果该名词本身是复数，且以-s结尾，则只需在词尾标注'。如例1和例2。

2．无生命的名词(通常是物体或植物)的所有格常用of结构表达。如例3和例4。

3．少数第二类名词用第一种形式表达所有格。这些名词主要是时间，天体，国家等。如例5和例6。

三、主谓一致原则



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名词作主语时，主谓一致通常遵循以下三个原则：
语法一致，意义一致和就近原则。

①主谓一致遵守的“就近原则”句型中，谓语动词的单复数形式由靠近谓语动词的名词确定。此类句式有：Neither A nor B.../Either A or B... / Whether A or B... /Not only A but also B ... /A or B... /Not A but B .../There be A and B。谓语动词的单复数形式由靠近谓语动词的名词B确定。

Either you or she is needed to help paint the room.

②主谓一致遵守的“承前原则”句型中，谓语动词的单复数形式由远离谓语动词的名词确定。此类句式有：A (along / together) with B.../ A as well as B.../A including B.../A except/(but/ other than) B.../ /A in addition to B.../A apart from B.../ A (un) like B...，等谓语动词的单复数形式由远离谓语动词的名词A确定。

Jane, unlike her sisters, doesn't like dancing.

③all, some, the rest of...**分数/百分数**等作主语，谓语动词的单复数根据实际意义确定。all指物，表示“一切”时，谓语用单数，指人时谓语用复数。

A third of the work was done yesterday, and the rest is to be finished tomorrow.

A third of the students were invited to the party yesterday, and the rest were told to review their lessons at school.

④集合名词作主语强调整体，谓语用单数；强调成员，谓语用复数。

My family were watching TV when the electricity was cut off.

⑤表度量、距离、金钱、时间等的复数名词，以及书刊名、专有名词等名词复数作主语时，谓语通常用单数形式。

The New York Times sells well in the USA.

《纽约时报》在美国很畅销。



2. 确定谓语动词的单复数形式还有以下几种情况：

(1)不可数名词作主语，谓语用单数。

(2)and连接的两个名词表达同一概念，谓语用单数。

这类名词如 knife and fork(刀叉)；bread and butter(黄油面包)；horse and cart(马车)等。

A scientist and poet is going to give us a lecture tomorrow.



(3)单个动词不定式或动名词作主语，谓语用单数。

To see is to believe./Seeing is believing.

两个动词不定式或动名词作主语，若指两类事物，谓语用复数；但若指某一事物的两个方面，则谓语应用单数。

To listening to music and to watch TV are my favorite things.

(4)名词性从句作主语，谓语通常用单数形式。

what引导的名词性从句作主语时，谓语一般用单数，但若表语中出现复数名词，则谓语要用复数，以与表语取得一致。

What he said is right.

What he bought were two balls.



(5) a number/ variety of + 复数名词 + 复数谓语

the number/ variety of + 复数名词 + 单数谓语

A number of the students here are from key schools.

The number of the students attending evening schools is on the rise.



(6) 当 every A and every B / each A and each B /

no A and no B / many a A and many a B 作主语时，谓语用单数。

Each boy and each girl here works hard.

No teacher or student in this school is allowed to disobey the rules.

(7) Many a , More than one + 单数名词作主语，谓语用单数。

More than one student here was injured in the accident yesterday.



(8) One and a half + 复数名词作主语，谓语用单数。

Look! One and a half bananas is on the floor.

(9) a kind of, a pair of, a series of 等修饰名词作主语时，谓语用单数。

A pair of shoes was on the bed.

注意：This kind of men is dangerous. (中心词为kind)

Men of this kind are dangerous. (中心词为men)

(10) **the+一类形容词/分词 用来表示某一类人**



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谓语用复数。

After the earthquakes, the buried were rescued and the lost were found.

(11) **one of+复数名词 + 定语从句中的复数谓语(表共性)。**

the (only) one of+复数名词 + 定语从句中的单数谓语(表个性)

Tom is one of the ten boys here who like football.(表共性)

Tom is the (only) one of the ten boys here who dislikes tennis.(表个性)



(12)定语从句中谓语的单复数取决于其先行词。

He, who is lazy in study, won't succeed easily.

I, who am your friend, will help you when you are in trouble.

(13)表语前置，主语在后，谓语单复数与主语一致。

Seated on the ground were students from Class 1.



(14)单复同形的名词作主语，其谓语的单复数要根据这些名词在句中的意思而定。

始终用复数形式的词：means, series, species, bellows, headquarters, ...

始终用单数形式的词：sheep, aircraft, deer, shark, fish(同种鱼)...

This means is really effective.(一种手段)

His means have been used up.(多种手段)

**(15)以-ics结尾的名词作主语，指学科，用单数谓语；
若转义指具体活动，则用复数谓语。**

Mathematics 数学(单数谓语)——计算能力(复数谓语)

Politics 政治学(单数谓语)——政治手腕(复数谓语)

语法练习题:



1 . Ten percent of the workers in this city _____ now on strike.

A . is

B . are

C . is to be

D . are to be

2 . The growth of part-time and flexible pattern, and of training and retaining schemes _____ more women to take advantage of employment opportunities.

A . allow

B . allows

C . allowing

D . have allowed



3 . He is the only one of the brightest students who _____ from New York University.

A . is graduated

B . have graduated

C . has graduated

D . are graduated

4 . Ten minutes _____ an hour when one is waiting for a phone call.

A . seemed

B . is seeming

C . seem

D . seems

5 . Not only you and I but Peter, the top student in our grade, _____ not able to solve the problem.

A . are

B . were

C . is

D . am



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