**英语主谓一致教学设计**

**教学目标：**

1、语言知识目标：

掌握英语主谓一致的一般规律，熟练运用人称和数上与主语保持一致的原则；从而加深对主谓一致的了解，对其认识更系统化。

2、语言技能目标：

运用主谓一致原则造句，描述熟悉的人和物，并能够在书面表达中杜绝主谓一致方面的错误。

3、学习策略目标：

搜集和运用所学词汇、短语；对介绍教学内容的材料进行理解、分析、比较和总结；培养学生的知识归纳能力及灵活的语言运用能力。

**教学重点与难点：**

重点：1、语法一致原则；2、内容一致原则；3、就近一致原则。

难点：明辨三大原则的运用情境，在实际运用过程中，正确使用主谓一致。

**教学过程：**

第一步：导入

请同学完成以下练习，并对该语法现象进行总结。

**1. Not only I but also Jane and Mary \_\_\_\_\_ tired of having one examination after another.**

**A. is B. are C. am D. be**

**2. A library with five thousand books \_\_\_to the nation as a gift.**

**A. is offered B. has offered C. are offered D. have offered**

**3. When and where to build the new factory \_\_\_ yet.**

**A. is not decided B. are not decided**

**C. has not decided D. have not decided**

**4. The number of people invited \_\_\_fifty, but a number of them \_\_\_ absent for different reasons.**

**A. were; was B. was; was C. was; were D. were; were**

**5. E-mail, as well as telephones, \_\_\_ an important part in daily communication.**

**A. is playing B. have played C. are playing D. play**

**6. \_\_\_\_ of the land in that district \_\_\_\_ covered with trees and grass.**

**A. Two fifth; is B. Two fifth; are**

**C. Two fifths; is D. Two fifths; are**

总结: **“一致”是指句子成分之间或词语之间在性、数等方面应保持一致。**

**“主谓一致”是指谓语动词与主语必须在人称、性、数上保持一致，即主语是复数，谓语也用复数形式，如are, were, have等，主语是单数，谓语要用单数形式，如：is, was, has, works等。**

第二步：讲解

**在具体处理一致关系时可遵循以下三原则:**

**语法一致、意义一致、就近一致。**

**1.语法一致原则：主语和谓语必须在人称和数上保持一致，即主语为单数形式，谓语动词用单数形式；主语为复数形式，谓语动词也用复数形式。如：**

**Sue \_\_\_ studying at a very famous university.**

**He \_\_\_ not like listening to pop songs.**

**2.意义一致原则：谓语的单复数不是由主语的单复数决定的，而是以主语的意义为准，如：people 、police、cattle等形单意复的单词和news、politics等形复意单的单词。如：**

**The police \_\_\_(protect)the people from being attacked.**

**Bad news \_\_\_ (travel) quickly.**

**3.就近一致原则：句子有多个并列主语，如连用等连接并列主语，谓语的单、复数形式取决于最靠近它的主语。如：**

**Not only you but also I \_\_\_ planning to go camping.**

**Neither you not he \_\_\_ is wrong.**

**（一）谓语动词为单数的情况**

**1. 由and 连接的并列成分指的是同一概念，兼具身份或匹配出现。 The worker and writer is from Wuhan.**

**比较：The worker and the writer are from Beijing.**

**Bread and butter is a daily food in the West.**

**2. Every … and (every)…, each …and (each… , no …and (no)… , many a …and (many a)…连接两个单数名词作主语以及主语中有many a/an 、more than one、one and a half时。**

**Every desk and every chair is made of wood.**

**Many a boy and girl has made the same mistake.**

**More than one problem has been solved.**

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

**3. one/every one /each/either/ the number+of /in/out of+复数名词作主语。**

**Each of the students has a book.**

**4. clothing, furniture, traffic, jewellery, baggage, equipment, luggage 等无生命的集合名词作主语。**

**Clothing is badly needed in this flooded area.**

**5. 以s 结尾的词，及表示学科、国家、机构、书籍、报刊等名称作主语。如news、maths、politics、physics、The United States、The New York Times**

**6. 表示时间、距离、金钱、等复数名词作主语，表达一个整体概念时及数词为中心词构成主语时。**

**Twenty years has passed since he left his hometown.**

**7. 由any-,some-,no-和-one,-thing,-body等所构成的不定代词作主语。 8. 动名词、不定式、名词性从句作主语。**

**Collecting stamps is what he likes.**

**Whatever was left was taken away.**

**9. 单数名词、抽象名词、物质名词作主语。**

**10.a great deal of ,a large amount of+不可数名词作主语**

**（二）谓语动词为复数的情况**

**1. 由and 连接的两个并列成分表示两个不同的概念。**

**Both bread and butter are sold out.**

**2. people , police, cattle 等有生命的集体名词作主语。**

**The police are looking for the missing child.**

**3. goods, stairs, arms 等名词作主语。**

**4. 由山脉、群岛、瀑布、运动会等s 结尾的专有名词作主语。**

**The Olympic Games are held once every four years.**

**5. a number of /quantities of /a group of +名词作主语。**

**6.one or two 后接复数名词时谓语动词用复数**

**（三）谓语动词单、复数视情况而定**

**1. 集体名词class, family, army, team, club, population, enemy, party, crowd, crew, audience, public , government, majority, group等作主语。强调整体用单数，指个个成员用复数。**

**His family is a great one.**

**His family are music lovers.**

**2. means, works, pains等词，根据主语表达的概念而定。**

**The steel works is near the station.**

**Two new steel works are being built.**

**3. “kind, sort, pair, type +名词” 作主语，以这些名词本身的单复数而定。**

**4. “half / most /some/ enough / part / the rest / the last / lots / plenty / 分数、百分数 + of + 名词”作主语:**

**谓语动词要和 of 之后的名词单复数保持一致。**

**5.单复数同形的名词作主语，要根据句意。如deer/fish/sheep/cattle/aircraft/means/works/species**

**6. “the only one +名词”作定语从句的先行词时，定语从句的谓语动词用单数；one of +名词用复数**

**7.不定代词any/either/neither/all /some等作主语时，有以下两种情况：**

**单独作主语时视其在文中的意义，动词可用单或复数形式。如Now all has been changed.All are present at the meeting.**

**either、neither单独作主语时，谓语动词用单数。但后接时，若的宾语为不可数名词，动词用单数，若的宾语为复数名词或代词时，动词可以是单数，也可以是复数，在正式文体中，单数形式更常用。**

**Does any of them know the secret?**

**8.名词化的形容词作主语**

**如果主语由“the+形容词（或过去分词）”结构担任时，谓语通常用复数，这类词有：the brave, the poor, the rich, the blind, the young, the old, the sick, the oppressed, the wounded, the unemployed等；但少数的过去分词与定冠词连用时指个体，则用单数。例如：**

**The rich are to help the poor.**

**The wounded was a young boy.**

**9.从句作主语**

**单个从句作主语通常用复数；多个从句作主语时则用复数**

**由what引导的主语从句，谓语动词通常用单数，但所指的具体内容具有复数意义时，谓语动词一般用复数形式。**

**What we need is more time and more materials.**

**What we need are teachers.**

**10.一些由两个部分构成的名词表示衣物或工具作主语时，谓语动词通常用复数形式。例如glasses,clothes,trousers,shoes,chopsticks,scissor等。但如果主语用“a kind of/a pair of/a series of等加名词”构成时，谓语动词一般用单数形式。**

**11.this kind of book =a book of this kind谓语用单数，this kind of men =men of this kind =these kind of men,但this kind of men的谓语动词用单数，men of this kind 和these kind of men的谓语用复数，后跟复数名词，谓语动词用复数**

**12. 由or , either …or, neither…nor, not only…but also 等连接的并列主语以及there be句型，谓语动词常和靠近的作主语的名词有单复数上保持一致。**

**Not only he but also I am invited.**

**Neither my gloves nor my hat goes with the dress.**

**13. “with / along with / together with / including / but / except / like / among / as well as / no more than / besides/in addition to /over/no less than/more than/ rather than +名词”置于主语后，谓语动词一般仍和前面的名词在单复数上保持一致。**

**The teacher with a number of students is in the classroom.**

**14.在算术运算的句式中，谓语动词既可用单数，也可用复数。单数较常见。**

**Five plus four is/are nine.**

**Two times five is/are ten.**

**第三步：巩固提高**

**1．One or two days \_\_\_\_ enough to see the city．**

**A．is B．are**

**C．am D．be**

**2．Neither my wife nor I myself \_\_\_\_ able to persuade my daughter to change her mind．**

**A．is B．are**

**C．am D．be**

**3．Not only I but also Jane and Mary \_\_\_\_ tired of having one examination after another．**

**A．is B．are**

**C．am D．be**

**4．Not the teacher，but the students \_\_\_\_ looking forward to seeing the film．**

**A．is B．are**

**C．am D．be**

**6．Nobody but Betty and Mary \_\_\_\_ late for class yesterday．**

**A．was B．were**

**C．has been D．have been**

**7．A woman with some children \_\_\_\_ soon．**

**A．is coming B．are coming**

**C．has come D．have come**

**8．No one except my parents \_\_\_\_ anything about this。**

**A．know B．knows**

**C．is known D．are known**

**9．The teacher as well as the students \_\_\_\_ the book already．**

**A．has read B．have read**

**C．are reading D．is reading**

**10．All but one \_\_\_\_ in the accident．**

**A．was killed B．were killed**

**C．will be killed D．are killed**