关于高考语法填空名词和主谓一致

专题一　　有提示词填空

第三讲　名词和主谓一致

Part Ⅰ 真题变式体验

1．[2015·江苏高考]—Go and say sorry to your Mom, Dave.

—I'd like to, but I'm afraid she won't be happy with my **apologies** (apologize).

解析： 考查名词。根据句意可知，此处应填"道歉"的名词。句意：——Dave，去向你妈妈说对不起。——我想去，但我害怕她对我的道歉不满意。

2．[2015·浙江高考]One of the most effective ways to reduce **stress** （stress）is to talk about feelings with someone you trust.

解析： 考查名词。根据句意可知此处表示减压。句意：减少压力最有效的方法是和你信任的人谈论一下感受。

3．[2015·湖南高考]It is important to remember that success___is___ (be) a sum of small efforts made each day and often___takes___ (take) years to achieve.

解析：考查主谓一致。that 引导的宾语从句的主语是 success 为单数，两空是并列谓语，故都用单数。

4．[2015·福建高考]*China Daily* attracts a worldwide readership, which ___shows___(show) that more and more people all over the world want to learn about China.

解析：考查主谓一致。定语从句中的谓语动词与先行词的单复数形式一致，先行词是 *China Daily* 为单数，故填 shows。

5．[2014·湖南高考]All we need __is_____ (be)　a small piece of land　where we can plant various kinds of fruit trees throughout the growing seasons of the year. 解析：　根据题干可知 all 指代的是 a small piece of land，所以谓语动词要用单数形式，整句话的语境为一般现在时，故填 is。句意：我们所需要的就是一小片土地，我们可以在一年中播种的季节里在那儿种植各类果树。

6．[2013·江苏高考]Generally, students' inner motivation with high expectations from others __is_____ (be) essential to their development.

解析：　根据句式结构，考查主谓一致。with作伴随状语时，谓语动词取决于with前面的词，故用单数is。句意：一般来说，学生们的内在动机多来自于他人的高期望值，这对他们的发展很重要。

7．[2013·江西高考]Whenever I made mistakes, the teacher pointed them out with **patience** (patient).

解析： "介词＋名词"，故应填写 patient 的名词形式。句意：无论何时我犯错误，老师都会耐心地指出来。

8．[2013·天津高考]While she was in Paris, she developed a **taste** (tasty) for fine art.

解析：考查名词构词法，空前是冠词，可知此处应填名词，故填 taste。句意：在巴黎期间，她培养了对艺术的兴趣。

9．[2015·湖北高考]He gave himself a new name to hide his __identity__(identify) when he went to carry out the secret task.

解析：句意：当他去执行这项秘密任务时，他给自己取了个新名字以掩盖他的身份。由句意可知，空处应用名词 identity 表示"身份"。

10．[2013·湖南高考]The university estimates that living expenses for international students ___are___ (be) around \$8,450 a year, which is a burden for some of them.

解析： 考查主谓一致，宾语从句中句子的主语是 living expenses 为复数，故谓语动词应用复数。整句用一般现在时，故填 are。

Mr. Johnson lived in the woods with his wife and children. He owned ___**a**___ farm, which looked almost abandoned, **luckily** (lucky), he also had a cow which produced milk every day. He sold or exchanged some of the milk in the towns nearby **for** other food and made cheese and butter for the family with what _____ **Was left** (leave). The cow was their only means of support, in fact. One day, the cow was eating grass **when** it began to rain heavily. While making great efforts to run away, she **fell** (fall) over the hill and died. Then the Johnsons had to make a living **without** the cow. In order to support his family, Mr.Johnson began to plant herbs and vegetables. Since the plants took a while to grow, he started cutting down trees **to sell** (sell) the wood. Thinking about his children's clothes, he started growing cotton too. When harvest came around, he was already selling herbs, vegetables and cotton in the market **where** people from the towns met regularly. Now it occurred to **him** that his farm had much potential and that the death of the cow was a bit of luck.

考点透析·突破高考

知识清单	(1)名词常见后缀(第一讲专题);(2)名词的数;(3)抽象名词具体化;(4)主谓一致的几种常见情况。	学情分析	考生在名词和主谓一致的学习中存在以下几个问题:(1)名词的数是考生在运用语言时常被忽视的问题,需刻意提高"数"的意识;(2)主谓一致情况较多,造成部分学生在使用时混用,同时也忽视了主语核心词,造成主谓不一致;(3)语法规则能熟练记忆,但不能准确运用,缺少谓语与主语一致的意识。

考点一　名词的数

1 名词的单复数

(1)不可数名词

不可数名词一般没有复数形式，如果需要表示多少，通常要用"**a/an**＋表数量的词＋**of**＋名词"来表示。通常抽象名词与物质名词都是不可数名词。常见的不可数名词有：

①物质名词：**ice, coffee, soup, grass, cloth**(布料)**, clothing, iron, food, bread** 等。

②抽象名词：**advice, experience**(经验)**, courage, fun, childhood, knowledge** 等。

(2)名词复数的变化

①规则变化

种类	变化	例词
一般情况	词尾加□s	book→books，pen→pens
以□s，□x，□ch，□sh 结尾	词尾加□es	bus→buses，bench→benches，box→boxes，dish→dishes，但 stomach 例外，其后直接加□s

续表

种类	变化	例词
以"辅音字母＋y"结尾	变 y 为 i 后加-es	family→families，city→cities
以"元音字母＋y"结尾	词尾加-s	key→keys，boy→boys
以-f 或-fe 结尾	多数变 f 或 fe 为 v 后加-es	leaf → leaves，wife → wives，knife→knives
	少数词尾加-s	chief → chiefs，roof → roofs，belief→beliefs
以字母-o 结尾	词尾加-es	hero → heroes，potato → potatoes，tomato →tomatoes
	词尾加-s	photo→photos，kilo→kilos，piano→pianos
以-sis 结尾的外来词	变 sis 为 ses	basis → bases，analysis →analyses，crisis→crises

②不规则变化

种类	例词
单复数同形	**deer，sheep，Chinese，aircraft，means，series，species，headquarters**
单数形式复数意义	**people，police，cattle**
复数形式单数意义	**news，physics，politics**

续表

种类	例词
合成词变复数	passer□ by→passers□ by， son□ in□ law→sons□ in□ law, looker□ on→lookers□ on, go□ between→go□ betweens, grown up→grown□ ups
词形变化	man→men，child→children， tooth→teeth, foot→feet, mouse→mice, medium→media

2 特殊情况下名词复数的用法

有些名词在使用时总是用其复数形式，如：**thanks**，**authorities(**当局**)**，**possessions(**财产**)**，**clothes**，**congratulations**，**goods(**商品**)**，**works(**作品，著作**)**，**shoes**，**trousers**，**manners(**礼貌**)**等。

有些固定短语要求用名词复数形式：

make preparations for 为······做准备

take pains 尽力，刻苦

make (both) ends meet 使收支相抵

take turns 轮流

be in high spirits 兴致勃勃

make repairs 修理

3 名词构词法(见第一讲)

[典例 1] [2015·河北唐山模拟]He pushed and pulled with all his_____**strength**(strong) to move the stone.

[解析] 根据空格前的 his 及语义可知此处应填名词, 而 strong 的名词变化特殊, 是 strength。

[典例 2] [2015·利德智达模拟五]To tell the truth, driving in crowded_____**cities**(city) is far from being a pleasure.

[解析] 根据空格前 crowded 可判断此处需填名词, 另 city 为可数名词, 需加冠词或变为复数, 故填 cities。

考点二　抽象名词具体化

1 抽象名词具体化

具有某种特性、状态、特点、情感、情绪的人或事，具体指特定的某一件事时，这一抽象名词可作为可数名词。

(1)difficulty 困难；**a difficulty** 一件难事

(2)experience 经验；**an experience** 一次经历

(3)failure 失败；**a failure** 一位失败者，一件失败的事

(4)knowledge 知识；**a good knowledge of** 丰富的知识

(5)success 成功；**a success** 一位成功者，一件成功的事

(6)surprise 惊奇；**a surprise** 一件令人吃惊的事

(7)honour 荣誉；**an honour** 一位(件)带来荣誉的人或事

另外常见的还有：**pleasure, shock, comfort, attraction, beauty, danger, delight, feeling, preference** 等。

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