

抢分法宝 03 重难点语法梳理三 (比较等级&主谓一致)

中考预测

(一) 形容词、副词的比较等级

分析近年中考真题可知，形容词副词的比较等级主要在单项选择、完形填空和按要求完成句子中考查，考查角度包括：

1)只考比较等级的结构，此类试题着重考查形容词和副词比较等级的用法，如：比较级+and+比较级、much+比较级/as+形容词/副词原级+as/one of+the+形容词最高级等。

2)比较等级结构和词义辨析的混合考查，此类试题在选项设置上通常是一组反义词及其比较级，解题时需根据语境明确词义和考查的比较等级，进而选出正确答案

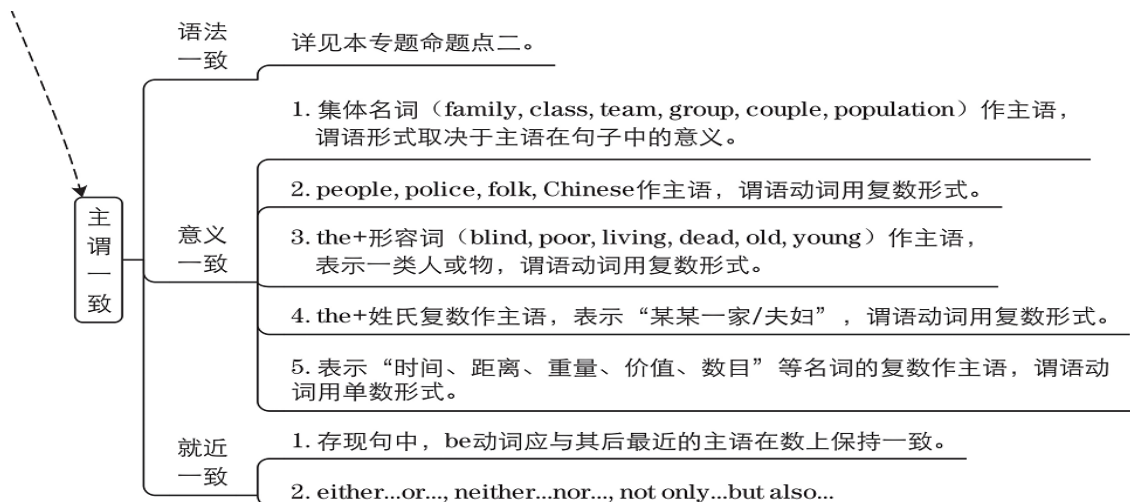
(3)形容词比较级词义辨析，此类试题只需根据语境和词义即可得出答案。

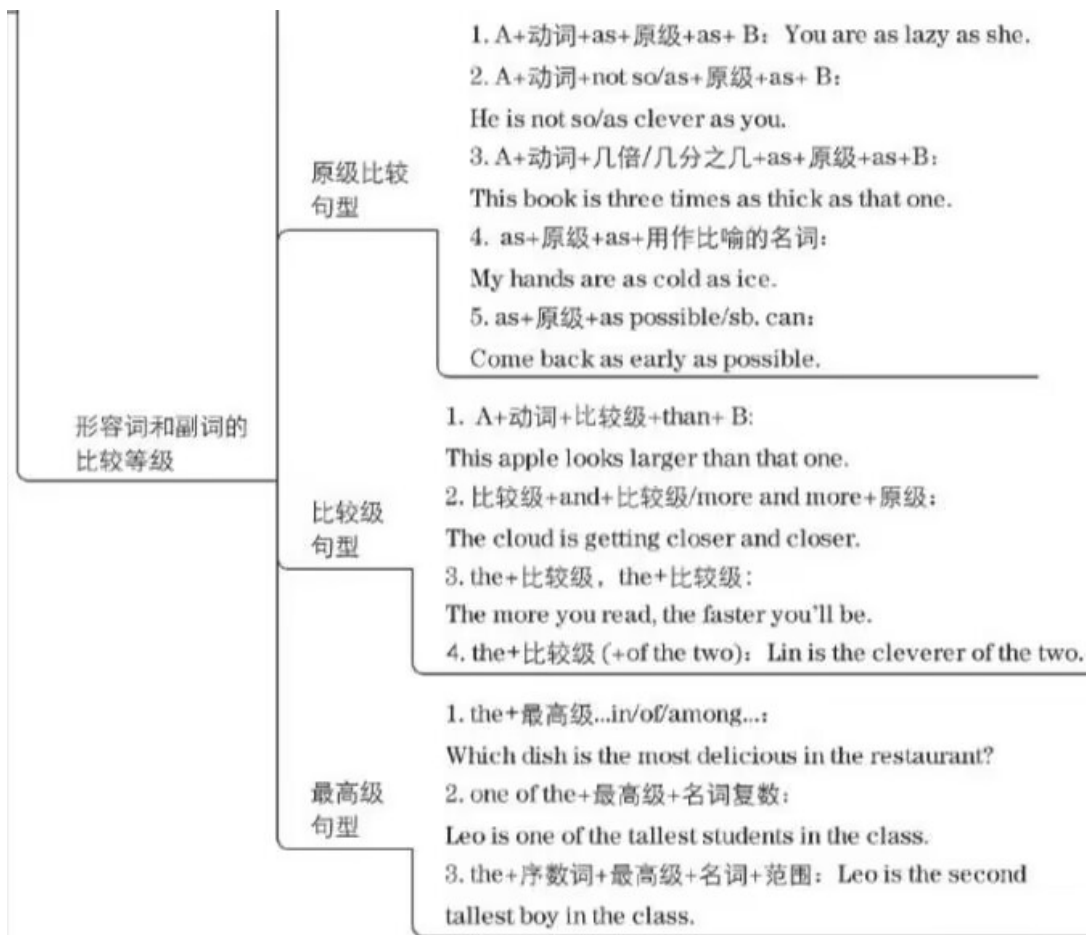
4)填词类，在完成句子中考查过：the+比较级，the+比较级考生需根据汉语意思明确所填结构和固定句型，并熟记形容词，副词比较等级的规则变化和不规则变化。

(二) 主谓一致

主谓一致是指谓语动词与主语在人称和数上保持一致，主谓一致必须遵循三原则：语法一致原则，意义一致原则，就近一致原则。《义务教育英语课程标准(2022年版)》对主谓一致仅要求理解。近3年，主谓一致在中考英语试题主要集中在用动词适当形式填空、句型转换、汉译英、单项选择、完形填空及其它类型的填空题中都出现主谓搭配的试题，解答任务型阅读以及书面表达题型时，学生就必须考虑主谓一致。因此，考生必须掌握主谓一致。在学习过程中，要掌握主谓一致的基本用法及常见搭配。近几年，主谓一致与时态、语态综合考查成为命题的方向。

思维导图





解题技巧

形容词和副词比较等级的用法

一、1. 同级比较: 同级比较用原形, as...as 永不离; as...as 加 not, 只言两者是同一, 若是 not so...as, 后强前弱不看齐。

2. 比较级与最高级: 两者比较 than 相连, 三者比较 the 在前。

【妙语诠释】 ①同级比较一般用 as...as 表示 "与……一样……", 这时谁强谁弱无法比较出来, 而 not so...as 则表示后者比前者强, 翻译为 "不如……"; ②比较级通常和 than 连用, 而最高级通常跟有定冠词 the。

二、原级用在 as...as 间, 比较级用在 than 前, and 连接两个比较级, 说明 "越来越怎样"。

三者以上最高级, 副词前可不加 the, even, much 和 a little, 也常修饰比较级。

三、一者比较用原级。比较级限二者比。三者三者往上比, 最高级的用法起。若将等级掌握齐, 比较范围要搞细。比较级二句型记, 做出句子没问题。若甲乙程度相同, as...as 结构体。甲某方面不及乙, 用 not so/as...as 表示。

上述内容全记起，比较等级谈完毕。

主谓一致

1. 语法一致原则

主要指语法形式上一致，即谓语动词必须在人称和数的形式上与主语保持一致，这一原则多适用于句子主语是名词或代词的情况。

- **He is** a famous singer.
- **The boys who are** playing the guitar **are** my cousins.
- **Life is** full of the unexpected.

2. 意义一致原则

以主语表示的意义来决定谓语动词的单、复数。这一原则多适用于句中主语为集体名词、“the+形容词/v-ed/v-ing”、以-s结尾的名词、what-从句；由 and 或 both...and 连接的并列主语；主语为时间、度量、价值、数目等意义的词语、某些不定代词、what、which、who 等。

- **The class is** more than fifty students. (class 指班级)
- Generally speaking, **the disable need** more help.
- **Someone is** knocking at the door.

3. 就近原则

谓语动词的人称和数与最近的词语保持一致。这一原则多适用于“there be”句型、由 or, neither...nor, either...or, not only...but also...连接的并列主语以及倒装句型。

- **There is an** apple and two pears on the table.
- **There are two** pears and an apple on the table

知识梳理

高频考点剖析一：形容词、副词原级的判定方法

1)由表示程度的副词 very, so, to, enough, quite 等修饰时，用形容词原级。如

The film is too boring. 这部电影太无聊了

2)表示两者在某一方面相同或不同时用原级，具体结构如下：

A...+as+形容词/副词原级+as+B(肯定)

A...+not+as/so+形容词/副词原级+as+B(否定)

A...+倍数+as+形容词原级+as+B，表示“A是B的倍”(一倍 once 两倍 twice；三倍及以上：基数词+times)

A...half as+形容词/副词原级+as+B。 ，表示“A是B的一半

高频考点剖析二：形容词、副词比较级的判定方法

1.在英语中常修饰比较级的词汇有：much, a lot, a little, even, far 等。

2.比较级的常见句型

用法	例句
(1)双方比较,表示一方超过另一方时,用“比较级+than”结构。	China is larger than Italy. 中国比意大利大。
(2)倍数 + 比较级 + than	The box is three times bigger than that one. 这个箱子比那个箱子大三倍。
(3)“比较级+and+比较级”表示“越来越……”。	Our country is becoming stronger and stronger. 我们的国家正变得越来越强大。
(4)“the+比较级, the+比较级” 表示“越……, 就越……”。	The more, the better. 多多益善。
(5)the+比较级+of the two+名词复数	The taller of the two boys is my brother. 两个男孩中较高的那一个是我的哥哥。

比较级的使用原则:

(1)自身不进行比较,排除自己的方法是使用 any other。

例: He is taller than any other boy in his class. (不能去掉 other)

他比他班里的其他任何男孩都高。

(2)比较的对象必须是同类的人或事物。

例: My name is longer than yours. (不能将 yours 写成 you)

我的名字比你的名字长。

高频考点剖析三: 形容词和副词最高级的判定方法

1.形容词、副词的最高级用于三者或三者以上之间的比较,且形容词最高级前要加定冠词 the。(但是形容词最高级前有物主代词、指示代词、名词所有格或专有名词修饰时,不用定冠词 the。)副词最高级前的 the 可以省略。最高级通常有一个比较范围,一般用介词 of, in 表示一定的范围。of 表示比较的对象属于同一范畴; in 则表示不属于同一范畴。

2.形容词和副词最高级的用法

1. one of + the + 最高级 + 名词复数, 表示“最……之一”;
2. the + 序数词 + 最高级 + 不再加 the 表示“第几……”;
3. Which/Who + 动词 + 最高级, A, B or C?

主谓一致:

1.谓语动词用单数

(1) 不可数名词作主语时

- Water is very important for humans.
- Knowledge is power.
- Happiness lies first of all in health.

(2) 表示时间、金钱、距离、长度等名词复数和数词作主语时

- Eight hours of sleep is enough .
- Thirty minutes was given to prepare for the lesson.

- **Ten kilometers is** a long distance.
- (3) 主语为 each, either, neither 或由 each, either, neither, every, no 所修饰时
- **Each of the students has** a dictionary.
 - **Either is** good enough for me.
 - **Neither of the books is** useful to him.
 - **No man is** born wise.
- (4) 主语为 any, some, every, no 所构成的复合不定代词时
- **Anyone who arrives** here first will get a present.
 - I think that **something interesting is** going to happen.
 - **Everybody deserves** a chance.
 - **Nothing is** more important than health.
- (5) 主语为 little, much 或被 much 修饰时
- Very **little has** been done about it.
 - **Much of the time was** wasted.
 - **Much water is** needed in this place.
- (6) 主语为“many a/more than one+单数名词”和“one and a half+名词复数”时
- **Many a visitor has** been to the Great Wall.
 - **More than one chair is** in the room.
 - **One and a half bananas is** eaten by the little girl.
- (7) “one of/ the number of+名词复数”做主语时
- **One of these notebooks is** mine.
 - **The number of the members** in the swimming club **is** 50.
- (8) 学科、国家、书籍、机构、报刊等名词作主语时
- **Physics is** not his strong point.
 - **China is** a developing country.
 - **Treasure Island is** the most interesting book I’ve read.
 - **The United Nations was** formed in 1945.

1. 谓语动词用复数

- (1) 主语为 both, few, a few, many, several 或由其所修饰时
- **Both of my sisters are** teachers.
 - **A few vegetables were** left.
 - **Several of the grapes are** bad.
- (2) “the+形容词”表示一类人（如：the deaf, the blind, the old, the young, the rich, the poor 等）作主语时
- **The young are** full of energy.
- (3) “the+姓氏的复数形式”作主语时
- **The Smiths were** watching TV this time last night.
- (4) 山脉、群岛、瀑布、运动会等以-s 结尾的专有名词作主语时

- **The Olympic Games are** held once every four years.
- **The Rocky mountains stand** in the west of the north America.

(5) 只有复数概念的集体名词 (people, police, cattle 等) 作主语时

- **These people volunteer** to clean the park on weekends.
- **Police are** hunting the criminal.

2. 谓语动词的形式视情况而定

(1) 主语为某些集体名词 (如: family, class, team, army, club, public, audience 等) 时

① 看作一个整体, 谓语动词用单数

- **His family has** moved into the new house.
- **The public was** convinced of his innocence.
- There **was** a big **audience** at the evening party.

② 看作其中的成员, 谓语动词用复数

- **The class are** busy cleaning the classroom.
- **The audience were** deeply moved by the plot.
- **My family are** waiting for me.

(2) 主语为 all, any, some, most, enough, half 或由其所修饰时

① 主语表示复数意义, 谓语动词用复数

- **All of the players want** to win the game.
- I don't think **any of my friends are** interested in this movie.
- **Some of the women have** long curly black hair.

② 主语表示单数意义或代表不可数名词, 谓语动词用单数

- **All of the work has** been finished.
- **Most of the food tastes** delicious.
- **Half of the land is** covered by grass.

(3) 主语为“the rest of、the last of、lots of、plenty of、分数/百分数+of+名词”的结构时, 谓语动词的形式与 of 后的名词的单复数决定

- **The rest of the food is** eaten by him.
- **The rest of the students are** staying at the classroom.
- **Two thirds of the members are** girls.
- **More than fifty percent of the land was** covered by snow.

(4) 主语为 none 时

① 表示复数意义, 谓语动词用复数

- She tried ten hats, but **none were** suited her.
- **None have** arrived here yet.

② 表示单数意义或代表不可数名词, 谓语动词用单数

- We need to buy some milk, because **none is** left.
- **None is** as tall as Tom.

(5) 一些由两个对应部分组成的可数名词复数，如：trousers, shorts, glasses, pants, scissors 等作主语时

① 前面若无 a pair of, a set of, series of 等这类的单位词，通常视为复数，谓语动词用 复数形式

➤ My glasses are broken.

➤ His trousers have worn out.

➤ The scissors aren't sharp.

② 若带有单位词，则由单位词的单复数决定谓语动词的单复数形式。

➤ A pair of pants is on his bed.

➤ Three pairs of trousers are enough.

(6) and 连接并列主语时

① 并列主语表示复数概念时，谓语动词用复数

➤ Lily and Grace are good friends.

➤ A singer and an actor were having dinner in my restaurant yesterday.

② 并列主语表示同一个人、同一概念、同一事或同一物时，谓语动词用单数

➤ A worker and engineer was giving a lecture from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. yesterday afternoon.

➤ The singer and dancer is popular among the young people.

➤ Bread and butter is his favorite food.

(7) “there be”句型中谓语动词的人称和数与最近的词语保持一致。

➤ There is a bank and two shops on this road.

➤ There are two shops and a bank on this road.

(8) 由 or, neither...nor, either...or, not only...but also...连接的并列主语，谓语动词的人称和数与最近的词语保持一致。

➤ Either he or I am going to attend the meeting on Friday.

➤ Either I or he is going to attend the meeting on Friday.

(9) 主语后跟介词 along with, besides, together with, with 等引导的短语，或者跟连接词 as well as, other than, rather than 等连接的短语时，其谓语动词与这些短语前边的主语保持一致

➤ My mother together with my brothers has seen the film.

➤ I as well as my sister am good at English.

➤ His brother, rather than his parents is fond of the country music.

(10) 非谓语动词作主语

① 单独的不定式、V-ing 形式作主语时，谓语动词一般用单数

➤ Listening to music is a way to relax myself.

➤ To save the endangered animals is what we need to do.

② 如果多个非谓语动词连在一起表示同一概念，谓语动词用单数；如果表示不同概念，谓语动词用复数

➤ To go to bed early and to get up early is a good habit.

➤ To work and to live are two different things but they are always together.

(11) 关系代词在定语从句中作主语时，定语从句中的谓语动词的单复数形式与先行词保持一致。

① 先行词是单数时，从句的谓语动词用单数；先行词是复数时，从句的谓语动词用复数

➤ I want to know the **man** who **is** singing in the music room.

➤ The **pens** which **are** on the desk belong to Alice.

② “one of+可数名词复数”作先行词时，从句的谓语动词用复数；“the only/very/ right one of+”可数名词复数”作先行词时，从句的谓语动词用单数

➤ Jack is **one of the musicians** who **were** awarded.

➤ Jack is **the only one of the musicians** who **was** awarded.

单项选择

1. (2023·黑龙江绥化·三模) Jane has become _____ than before. She can express herself in public now.

- A. much outgoing B. most outgoing C. more outgoing

【答案】C

【详解】句意：Jane 变得比以前更外向了她现在可以在公共场合表达自己了。

考查形容词比较级的用法。根据“than before”可知，是和以前作比较，两者比较使用比较级。outgoing 是多音节词，前面加 more 构成比较级“更外向的”。故选 C。

2. (2023·重庆沙坪坝·一模) The _____ you eat, the _____ your life will be.

- A. healthier; happier B. more healthily; more happily
C. more healthily; happier D. healthier; more happily

【答案】C

【详解】句意：你吃得越健康，你就会更健康。

考查比较级。healthier 更健康的，形容词比较级；happier 更高兴的，形容词比较级；more healthily 更健康地，副词比较级；more happily 更高兴地，副词比较级。根据句意可知，本题涉及到句型是 the+比较级，the+比较级，表示“越……，就越……”。两个空都要用比较级形式。根据句子结构可知，第一个空修饰动词 eat，应用副词。第二个空在 be 后作表语，应用形容词。故选 C。

3. (2024·上海黄浦·二模) After three months on a low-fat diet, Mary looks much _____ than before.

- A. thin B. thinner C. thinnest D. the thinnest

【答案】B

【详解】句意：在低脂饮食三个月后，玛丽看起来比以前瘦多了。

考查形容词比较级。thin 瘦的，形容词原级；thinner 较瘦的，比较级；thinnest 最瘦的，最高级；the thinnest 最瘦的，最高级。根据“than”可判断此处应用比较级形式，thin 的比较级为 thinner。故选 B。

4. (2024·黑龙江哈尔滨·一模) To get good grades, you'd better be patient in the examination. _____ you are, _____ mistakes you will make.

- A. The more careful; the more
B. The less careful; the more

C. The less careful; the fewer

【答案】B

【详解】句意：要想取得好成绩，你最好在考试中耐心一点。你越不小心，你犯的错误就越多。考查比较级。The more careful 越小心；The less careful 越不小心；the more 更多；the fewer 更少。根据“...you are, ...mistakes you will make.”可知，此处是说越不小心，你犯的错误就越多。故选 B。

5. (2024·河北张家口·一模) I really can't think of a _____ idea about this problem, though it isn't quite good.

A. good B. well C. better D. best

【答案】C

【详解】句意：对于这个问题，我真的想不出更好的主意了，尽管它不是很好。考查比较级。good 好的，形容词；well 好地，副词；better 更好的；best 最好的。根据“I really can't think of a ... idea about this problem, though it isn't quite good.”可知，对于这个问题，想不出一个比这个更好的主意了；暗含比较，用比较级 better。故选 C。

6. (2024·吉林长春·一模) —Which is _____, John or Carl?

—John. He is good at all the subjects.

A. cleverer B. taller C. cleverest D. tallest

【答案】A

【详解】句意：——约翰和卡尔，哪个更聪明？——约翰，他擅长所有的科目。考查比较级。cleverer 更聪明；taller 更高；cleverest 最聪明；tallest 最高。根据“He is good at all the subjects.”可知，约翰擅长所有科目，由此可知他很聪明。根据“John or Carl”可知，此处是两者比较，用比较级 cleverer。故选 A。

7. (2024·上海杨浦·二模) Hey Ben! You look _____ than I first saw you.

A. heavy B. heavier C. heaviest D. the heaviest

【答案】B

【详解】句意：你好，Ben！你看起来比我第一次见到你更重了。考查比较级。heavy 原级；heavier 比较级；heaviest 最高级；the heaviest 最高级。根据“than”可知，应是比较级 heavier。故选 B。

8. (2024·四川成都·一模) On Friday March 3, the 18-year-old young man became the _____ person ever to win a world speed skating gold medal.

A. young B. younger C. youngest

【答案】C

【详解】句意：3月3日星期五，这位18岁的年轻人成为有史以来赢得世界速度滑冰金牌的最年轻的人。考查形容词最高级。young 年轻的，形容词原级；younger 更年轻的，形容词比较级；youngest 最年轻的，形容词最高级。根据“the”和“to win a world speed skating gold medal”可知此处应用形容词最高级 the youngest

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/745044021044011212>