CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2

SỰ HOÀ HỢP GIỮA CHỦ NGỮ VÀ ĐỘNG TỪ (SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT)

*** PHẦN I: LÝ THUYẾT**

Trong Tiếng Anh động từ phải phù hợp với chủ ngữ của nó. Cụ thể:

- Chủ ngữ số ít (He, She, It,The boy, The camel,…) động từ chia số ít.
  Ex: The car ***was*** new.
- Chủ ngữ số nhiều chia động từ số nhiều
  Ex: The books ***were*** on the top shelf.
  Ex: These women **wash** their clothes everyday.

Nhưng chủ ngữ trong Tiếng Anh không phải lúc nào cũng dễ xác định theo số ít hoặc số nhiều vì vậy khi xác định chủ ngữ ta cần *Lưu ý các trường hợp sau:*

1. Chủ ngữ là một danh động từ, động từ nguyên thể hay một mệnh đề: động từ chia theo ngôi thứ 3 số ít.

Ex: Walking in the rain ***is*** not a good idea.
Ex: To learn a foreign language ***is*** necessary.
Ex: That you get high grades in the school ***is*** very important.

2. Chủ ngữ là một nhóm từ thì phải tìm từ chính và chia động từ phù hợp với từ đó

Ex: A **list** of new books ***has*** been posted in the library.
Ex: The **shops** along the mall ***are*** rather small.

3. S1 + of/ as well as/ with/ together with/ in addition to/ along with/ accompanied by/ no less than +S2 => Động từ hòa hợp với S1.

Ex: **The professor** *together with* his three students ***has been*** called to court.
Ex: **The mayor** *as well as his* councilmen ***refuses*** to endorse the bill.
Ex: **The students** *along with* their form teacher ***were*** at the beach yesterday.

4. Chủ ngữ là đại từ bất định: one, everyone, no one, nobody, anyone, anybody, someone, somebody, everybody, anything, something, nothing, everything => Động từ chia số ít

Ex: Nobody ***is*** at home now.
Ex: ***Is*** there anybody here?
Ex: Everything ***has been*** all right so far.

5. Chủ ngữ kẳp:

a• S1+AND +S2 +…=> Động từ chia theo chủ ngữ ở số nhiều.

Ex: England, Scotland and Wales ***form*** Great Britain.
Ex: EJohn and I ***are*** cousins.
Ex: The headmaster and the teacher ***are*** talking.

But:** The secretary and accountant ***hasn't come yet. (Một người làm hai nhiệm vụ)
The great doctor and 'discoverer ***is*** no more.
Whisky and soda ***has always been*** his favourite drink.

(trong trường hợp 2 danh từ nối với nhau bằng AND nhưng chúng cùng chỉ 1 người, 1 bộ hoặc 1 món ăn. Đối với trường hợp cùng chỉ 1 người thì dấu hiệu nhận biết là danh từ thứ 2 không có THE, còn với bộ hoặc món ăn thì tùy vào ý của người nói).

Ex: - Fish and chips ***is*** a popular meal in Britain.
Ex - Fish and chips ***make*** a good meal (If we think of the items as "separate", we use plural verb)

NOTE: "Each" or "every" preceding singular subjects joined by "and" takes a singular verb,
Ex: Each boy and each girl ***is*** to work independently.

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b• S1+ OR +S2 =>Động từ hòa hợp với S2:

Ex: ***Has*** your mother or father ***given*** you permission to use the car?

c •Either+S1+ or + S2 → V hòa hợp với **S2**:
Neither+ S1+**Nor** +S2→

Ex: Neither the students nor **their** teacher regrets the approach of summer

•. EACH/EVERY/EITHER/NEITHER + singular noun + singular verb
of + plural noun / pronoun

•. ALL / BOTH / FEW /A FEW/ MANY / SEVERAL / SOME + plural noun → PLURAL VERB
of + plural noun / pronoun

•. ALL/ SOME /LITTLE/A LITTLE +Non count noun → singular verb
of+ Non count noun

6. Chủ ngữ là danh từ tập hợp dùng như 1 đơn vị =>V chia theo S số ít (GROUP / JURY/ ARMY / FAMILY / CLASS /COMMITTEE / TEAM /ENEMY/ COUNCIL...)

Ex: The football team ***practises*** every day.
Ex: The herd of elk ***is*** in the meadow
Ex: The family ***arrives*** together at 8. 00.

***Danh từ tập hợp chỉ từng thành viên =>V chia theo S số nhiều.**

Ex: The football team ***buy*** their own uniforms.
Ex: John has just arrived and now the family ***are*** all here.

***Các danh từ như: the police, the military, the people, cattle, poultry, clergy,... => V chia theo S số nhiều.**

Ex: The ***police are questioning*** him.

*****. Danh từ tập hợp được hình thành bởi by "the + adjective" => V chia theo S số nhiều.**

Ex: The sick ***need*** medical care and tenderness.
Ex: The American people ***don't trust*** the news

******. Danh từ tập hợp như FURNITURE / LUGGAGE / INFORMATION / KNOWLEDGE / TRAFFIC / EQUIPMENT / SCENERY / MACHINERY... (không bao giờ có _S với những danh từ này) => V chia theo S số ít.**

Ex: The furniture ***was*** more expensive than I thought.
Ex: Traffic ***is*** heavy.
Ex: The traffic ***has increased*** rapidly in the downtown areas.

7. Chủ ngữ là nhóm danh từ chỉ số lượng (khoảng thời gian đo lường, trọng lượng, thể tích, số lượng) =>V chia theo S số ít.

Ex: Twenty-two inches ***is*** a tiny waist measurement.
Ex: Fifty dollars ***seems*** a reasonable price

Phân số/phần trăm + N (số ít) => V chia theo S số Ít.** Ex: A quarter of the cake ***is gone.
+ N(số nhiều) => Vchia theo S số nhiều. Ex: Half of the tables ***are*** occupied.

***The majority of + N (số Ít) => V chia theo S số Ít.**
+ N (số nhiều) => Vchia theo S số nhiều.

Ex: The majority of the customers ***are*** happy.

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8. Tiêu đề sách báo, tên cơ quan, tổ chức đoàn thể, quốc gia, dù viết ở số nhiều -> động từ chia theo S số ít.

Ex: Chaucer's Canterbury Tales ***includes*** many humorous characterizations.
Ex: The Malay States ***is*** now part of the Federation of Malaysia.

9. Các danh từ chỉ bệnh tật, môn học, môn thể thao, tên nước, thủ đô: news, means, series, billiards, mathematics, species, measles, mumps, rickets, mathematics, economics,, linguistics, physics, phonetics, athletics, politics, statistics, Algiers, Athens, Brussels, Marseilles, Naples, the Philippines, the United Nations, the United States, Wales.....) **=> động từ chia theo S số ít.**

Ex: The morning news ***is*** on at 6 o'clock.
Ex: Measles ***is*** sometimes serious.

10. Những danh từ sau đây luôn đi số nhiều (glasses, scissors (keo), pants, shorts, jeans, tongs (cai kep), pliers (kim), tweezers (nhip), eye-glasses, ear-rings.....) → **Động từ chia theo S số nhiều.**

Ex: My trousers ***are*** torn .
Ex: These scissors ***are*** dull.

But:- A pair of glasses *costs* quite a lot these days.
-This pair of scissors *is* sharp.

11. THE NUMBER OF +N(số nhiều)=> Động từ chia theo số ít.

Ex: The number of road accidents ***is*** increasing.

12. A NUMBER OF +N (số nhiều) => Động từ chia theo S số nhiều.

Ex: A number of spectators ***were*** injured

13. No + singular noun + singular verb: Ex: No example ***is*** right in this case.
plural noun + plural verb: Ex: No examples ***are*** right in this case.

14. None of the + non-count noun + -singular verb
plural noun + plural verb
Ex: - None of the counterfeit money **has** been found.
Ex: - None of the students **have** finished the exam yet.

15. It + be + noun / pronoun (in the subject form)

Ex - It ***is*** they who provide the modem medical aids.
Ex- Go and tell them it ***is*** I who did it.

16. There + be + noun: (động từ phụ thuộc vào danh từ).

Ex: There ***have not been*** many large-scale epidemics lately.

*** PHẦN II: BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG**

A. Choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. The Vietnamese people ---------- a heroic people.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
2. Miss White---------- her parents is going to pay a visit to the Great Wall.
A. and B both C. as well as D. or
3. The Vietnamese ----------hard-working and brave.
A. is B. are C. be D. being
4. A good deal of money ---------- spent on the books.
A. have B. has C. have been D. has been
5. The manager or his secretary ---------- to give you an interview.
A. is B. are C. were D. have
6. Mary is one of the girls who----------often late for school.
A. is B. are C. comes D. get

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7. Two hours ---------- not long enough for this rest.
A. have B. has C. is D. are
8. Ninety percent of the work ---------- been done.
A. is B. are C. has D. have
9. Those who ---------- to go with me, please raise your hand.
A. want B. wants C. wanting D. are wanting
10. Salt and water ---------- to wash the wound
A. is used B. are used C. was used D. were used
11. The news ---------- bad last night.
A. were B. was C. has D. has been
12. Three-fifths of the police----------in the school near the town.
A. has trained B. have trained C. has been trained D. have been trained
13. ---------- not only you but also he going to Japan?
A. Are B. Is C. Were D. Was
14. All the books on the shelf ----------to me.
A. belong B. belongs C. belonging D. is belonging
15. The trousers you bought for me ---------- me.
A. don't fit B. doesn't fit C. fits D. fit not
16. Mumps _____ usually caught by children.
A. are B. was C. is D. were
17. The United States _____ between Canada and Mexico.
A. lying B. lies C. lain D. lie
18. Physics_____ us understand the natural laws.
A. helps B. help C. have helped D. helped
19. The police _____ the robber.
A. were arrested B. has arrested C. have arrested D. was arresting
20. The cattle _____ in the field.
A. is grazing B. grazes C. has grazed D. are grazing
21. Either you or he _____ wrong.
A. are B. were C. have been D. is
22. John as well as Mary _____ very kind.
A. were B. are C. is D. have been
23. The doctor with the nurses _____ exhausted after the operation.
A. were B. was C. have been D. are being
24. Five miles _____ not very far.
A. is B. are C. were D. have been
25. _____ ten years too long?
A. Are B. Is C. Are being D. Were
26. Neither his parents nor his teacher _____ satisfied with his result.
A. are being B. were C. is D. are
27. Each boy and each girl _____ a book.
A. are having B. have had C. have D. has
28. Writing a lot of letters _____ her tired.
A. makes B. make C. have made D. are making
29. _____ everybody ready to start now?
A. Are being B. Is being C. Is D. Are
30. None of the butter in the fridge _____ good.
A. is being B. is C. have been D. are
31. None of the students _____ the test yet.
A. have finished B. has finished C. finished D. is finishing
32. A pair of shoes _____ under the bed.
A. have been B. are C. are being D. is
33. 200 tons of water _____ last month.
A. was used B. had been used C. were used D. is used

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34. In the hotel, the bread and butter _____ for breakfast.
A. is served B. are served C. serves D. serve
35. _____ were nice to me when I was in England.
A. The Brown's B. Brown's C. The Browns D. Browns

B. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order to make the sentence correct.

36. Neither his parents nor his teacher are satisfied with his result when he was at high school.
37. Daisy was the only one of those girls that get the scholarship.
38. Working provide people with personal satisfaction as well as money.
39. Either the doctor or the nurses takes care of changing the patients' bandages.
40. Every student who majors in English are ready to participate in the oratorical contest.
41. One hundreds eight thousand miles is the speed of light.
42. The guest of honour, along with his wife and children, were sitting at the first table when we had a party yesterday.
43. The audience was enjoying every minute of the performance.
44. All the books on the top shelf belongs to me.
45. Five thousand pounds were stolen from the bank.
46. Happiness and success depends on yourself.
47. The loss of her husband and two of her sons were too much for her.
48. David and his brother was indicted yesterday on charges of grand theft.
49. Current research on AIDS, in spite of the best efforts of hundreds of scientists, leave serious questions unanswered.
50. Everyone have to plan a program that fits into the day's schedule and that allows for good exercise and appropriate rest.

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