


500个典型错误 逐一认清
300道高考真题 实战检验

你 不可不知 的错误

中学生英语常见错误解析

罗育交 编著



上海远东出版社

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对读者说几句话

Explanations Of The Common Mistakes In Middle School Students' English Study

【学习英语不要怕犯错误】

国际文化出版公司出过一本书，叫《美国人也会犯的语法错误》。使用母语也犯语法错误的其实又何止美国人，我们中国人使用汉语时不一样也犯语法错误吗？所以，中国学生学习英语要有不怕犯错的勇气。当然，也要在一次次犯错中吸取教训，不断提高自己的英语水平，使之完美无缺。笔者从事高中英语教育30余年，接触学生无数，发现英语成绩好的学生多是敢于开口说，敢于动笔写。曾有一位学生天天送一篇日记让我改。刚开始她日记中不少英语句子简直不可读。但她不断地犯错、不断地改正错误之后，功夫不负有心人，高考英语作文得了24分（满分25分）！这个学生开始就不怕自己文理不通的句子让老师见笑。所以我想对读者说的第一句话就是：学习英语不要怕犯错误。

【学习英语要勤学苦练】

英语，对我们中国学生来说是一门外语，学习上总会遇到种种困难。我们需要花更多的时间去听、去说、去读、去写。你不多读读文章，怎么能熟记几千个单词？你不多听多讲，怎么能领悟英语的语感，怎么学会母语的思维方法？你不多做练习，怎么能掌握好英语语法的条条框框与无数个单词、短语、句型的异同？勤奋是中国人的优良传统，只要我们能发扬这种优良传统，勤奋刻苦、锲而不舍，攻克一门外语一定不是难事。所以我想对读者说的第二句话是：学习英语要勤学苦练。

【要学好英语必读几本好书】

高考竞争是激烈的。很多学校的老师会为学生准备这样那样的资料，但质量良莠不齐，其中不乏粗制滥造、错误百出的资料，简直是误人子

弟，使学生走了不少弯路。笔者是在“文革”后恢复高考制度的第一年——1977年大学毕业走上了中学英语教学的讲台。30年来，一直在一所省重点中学任教，其中大部分时间担任高中毕业班的英语教学工作，面对一次又一次高考的挑战。在教学、解难的过程中掌握了中学生在英语学习中常见错误的第一手资料，对学生会犯哪些错、为何出错了如指掌，并积累了相当丰富的解疑经验。现将这些经验整理成500个典型的错句（大部分是学生在高考中所犯的典型错误），并针对错句进行细致、通俗易懂的解析，并在每章后面精选了部分省市的高考试题，以帮助巩固提高。笔者相信，读过此书后，学生可以“明辨是非”，迅速走出学习英语的误区。所以，我想对读者说的最后一句话是：要学好英语必读几本好书。

英语是当今世界上非常重要的交流语言之一，学好这门语言不仅仅对学生来说是一项重要的学习任务，而且也是我们和世界交流、让世界了解我们的重要桥梁。笔者希望此书不仅能够帮助广大同学们学好英语，而且能够帮助更多的英语爱好者排忧解难。

笔者建议，读者在读这本书时，先自己动笔把错句改一遍，然后看解析部分来判断自己的更改是否正确，最后核对答案，把问题完全弄清楚。

最后，在本书的编写、出版过程中得到了很多同仁的帮助与关怀，在这里笔者对他们表示衷心的感谢！

罗育委

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第一章 名词与主谓一致



历历在目，这些错误你熟悉吗？

1. It is such a fine weather that we all want to go outing.
2. For him the stage is just a mean of making a living.
3. Horse is a useful animal.
4. This is our bedroom's window.
5. This is Mary's and Rose's room.
6. He is an old friend of my brother.

指点迷津，引你迅速走出误区

1小題：句中的“weather”是不可数名词，前面不能用 a 修饰。英语名词分为可数与不可数。不可数名词表泛指时前不能用冠词，表特指时要在其前加定冠词。试比较：

What fine weather it is today!

(weather不可数，前面不能用冠词。)

What a fine day it is today!

(day可数，这里表泛指，前面用不定冠词。)

2小題：“mean”作名词，表示“方式/手段/途径”时，单复数都是“means”。例如：

1) Every means has been tried, but any of them doesn't work.

每一种方式都试了，但没有一个起作用。

= All the means have been tried, but none does work.

2) Television is an effective means of communication.

电视是一种有效的通讯手段。

3小題：可数名词表泛指时可用不定冠词加可数名词单数或直接用可数名词复数，表特指时在其前加定冠词。定冠词加可数名词单数多表特指，有时也泛指某个种类。例如：

1) He is a teacher. (泛指)

He is the teacher you are looking for. (特指)

2) A/The book is useful.

Books are useful. (均表泛指)

3) Money is useful. (泛指)

The money in the bag belongs to you. (特指)

【注意】

A) 有少数不可数名词在有形容词修饰时,也可以在前面加不定冠词。
例如:

a pleasant surprise 一个惊喜

a heavy rain/snow 一场大雨/雪

a strong wind 一阵大风

B) 有些不可数名词可用复数表示其种类或数量多。例如:

teas (= many kinds of tea 各种茶)

sands (= a place where there is much sand 沙滩)

4小**题**: “bedroom”是无生命的名词,不能用's所有格。

5小**题**: 玛丽的房间加罗斯的房间,就不止一个房间了。

6小**题**: 在of所有格修饰的名词前面有不定冠词修饰时,要用双重所有格。

【说明】名词所有格有三种形式: 's所有格, of所有格与双重所有格。

A) 's所有格多用于表有生命的名词或表时间、距离的名词。有些表国家、城市、团体、机构等无生命的名词也可用's所有格。例如:

Mary's brother, China's industry, today's newspapers (comp: the women of today 现代妇女), two hours' ride.

如果两个所有格同时修饰一个名词, 's所有格只标在后一个名词词尾。试比较:

Mary's and Rose's rooms

(= Mary's room and Rose's room)

Mary and Rose's room

(= the room which Mary and Rose share together)

B) of所有格多用于无生命的名词。有生命的名词也可以用of所有格。
例如:

the window of our bedroom, the bag of Peter (= Peter's bag)

C) 双重所有格(of加名词's所有格或形容词性物主代词)多用于以下两种情况:

a) 当of所有格所修饰的名词前有 a/an, some, any 或 all 等时,表示整体中的部分关系。例如:

an old friend of my brother's

(= one of my brother's old friends)

但有时用 's 所有格表示的意义与不用 's 所有格时不同。试区别:

a photo of my brother's

(= one of my brother's photos 我兄弟本人的一张照片)

a photo of my brother

(= one of the photos my brother has collected 我兄弟收藏的一张照片, 不一定是我兄弟本人的照片)

b) 当of所有格所修饰的名词前有 this 或 that 时, 表说话人带有一定的情感。例如:

It is that son of Peter's who has broken my window.

Peter 的宝贝儿子把我的窗户打破了。(厌恶, 指责)

It is that son of Peter's who has won the first prize in the competition.

Peter 的儿子在比赛中获得了第一。(赞美)

历历在目, 这些错误你熟悉吗?

7. This is a shoes factory.
8. Do you know the way to the teachers office?
9. She is wearing a woman dress.
10. Rose as well as her parents live in this city.
11. Every boy and every girl in our class like the English teacher.
12. The worker and writer are my brother.

指点迷津, 引你迅速走出误区

7小题: “鞋厂 (a shoe factory)”, shoe 作定语修饰 factory 表类别, 不能用复数形式。

8小题: “老师办公室 (the teachers' office)”, 表示供一些人用的东西要用名词复数 's 所有格作定语。

9小题: 表示男人或女人用的东西, 要用 men's 或 women's 修饰。

【说明】名词作定语有以下几种情况:

A) 表示类别用名词单数。

a book store 书店, an apple tree 苹果树

但 sports, sales 用复数

a sports meet 运动会, a sales girl 女售货员

B) 表示供某些人用的东西，用名词复数's所有格。

the teachers' office 老师办公室

the students' reading-room 学生阅览室

C) woman与man作定语时，后面修饰表人的名词，其数要与所修饰名词的数一致；后面修饰表物的名词时只能用women's或men's；特指某个男人的或某个女人的东西时用the woman's/ the man's。例如：

1) He is a man doctor. He bought a men's shirt.

2) They are women nurses.

3) The waiter put the woman's dress on the shelf.

侍者把这位女士的外套放在架子上。

D) 如果表性质、特征多用形容词作定语。表属于某人或某地方的用名词's或of所有格。试比较：

This is a Chinese picture.

中国国画

This is China's picture/a picture of China.

中国所收藏的画

10小题：当主语后带有as well as短语、but（除……外）短语或with短语时，谓语要与主语一致，不要看as well as/with/but后面所接的词数。例如：

1) The teacher as well as the students is fond of rock music.

2) The manager with his workmates is going to play football tomorrow.

3) Nothing but books is what she likes at all.

11小题：“every/each/no + 名词单数 + and + every/each/no + 名词单数”这一结构作主语时，谓语用单数。

1) Every girl and every boy likes singing and dancing.

2) Each teacher and each student has been given a ticket for the match.

3) No woman and no man likes such a job.

12小题：and连接两个名词表同一个人、物或表一个整体概念时（只前一个名词用冠词），谓语用单数。例如：

1) Truth and honesty is the best policy.

诚实为上。

2) A knife and fork is on the table.

桌子上有一套刀叉。

3) A poet and artist is coming to speak to us about Chinese literature and painting tomorrow afternoon.

一位诗人艺术家明天下午给我们讲中国文化和绘画。



历历在目，这些错误你熟悉吗？

13. The number of the students in our school are over five thousand.
14. Either is you or your sister going to attend the party?
15. When and where he was born are unknown to us all.
16. The first two parts of the story are interesting. The rest is boring.



指点迷津，引你迅速走出误区

13小题：“the number of...”，意为“……的数量”，主语是the number。“a number of+名词复数”，意为“大量的……”，主语是名词复数。试比较：

- 1) The number of the people who attended the meeting was less than 100.
- 2) A number of people were present at the meeting.

14小题：并列连词 either...or/neither...nor 或 not only...but also 连接两个主语时，谓语遵循就近原则。例如：

- 1) Not only you but also he is right.
- 2) Neither are you nor he to blame for the matter?

很多学生对这项知识都有一个错误的理解。可能是因为老师给他们讲这项知识时都是用肯定句作例子，即谓语都是与后面的主语一致，所以他们就错误地把“就近原则”理解成了“就后原则”。然而，当句子是疑问句时，动词就靠近了前面一个主语，也就不能与后面主语一致了。

15小题：两个连接词连接一个从句或不定式作主语，谓语用单数。两个从句或不定式作主语，谓语多用复数。例如：

- 1) When and where we will do the work (或to do the work) hasn't been decided.
- 2) When to do the work and who to do it are hard to decide.
- 3) When he was born and where he was brought up are unknown to us.

16小题：the rest, half, all, most 等词，要根据其后面所修饰的词来确定其谓语是用单数还是用复数。例如：

- 1) All of the money is yours.
(all 这里表达的是不可数概念——money。)
All of my classmates work hard.
(all 这里表达的是可数复数意义——classmates。)
- 2) Three of the people are for the plan. The rest are against it.
(这里 the rest = the rest people, 复数意义。)
I've paid him some money for the work. The rest is to be paid next month.

(这里 the rest = the rest money, 单数意义。)

3) Half of the apple has gone bad.

(所修饰的 apple 是单数。)

Half of the apples have gone bad.

(所修饰的 apple 是复数。)

4) Most of his time is wasted playing computer games.

(所修饰的 time 是不可数名词, 表示单数意义。)

Most of the students like the teacher.

(所修饰的 student 是复数。)

巩固提高, 让高考题测测你

1. Here's my card. Let's keep in _____. (1994 全国)

A. touch B. relation C. connection D. friendship

2. He gained his ____ by printing ____ of famous writers. (1995 全国)

A. wealth/work B. wealths/works
C. wealths/work D. wealth/works

3. I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little _____. (1996 全国)

A. wait B. time C. patience D. rest

4. When Jane began to take swimming lessons, her main _____ was the fear of water. (2006 上海)

A. evidence B. crisis C. obstacle D. danger

5. You have been sitting on my hat and now it is badly out of _____. (2006 广东)

A. date B. shape C. order D. balance

6. Don't leave matches or cigarettes on the table within _____ of little children. (2004 湖北)

A. hand B. reach C. space D. distance

7. School children must be taught how to deal with dangerous _____. (2006 辽宁)

A. states B. conditions C. situations D. positions

8. It is said that dogs will keep you _____ for as long as you want when you are feeling lonely. (2006 江西)

A. safety B. company C. house D. friend

9. Always read the _____ on the bottle carefully and take the right amount of medicine. (2006 福建)

A. explanations B. instructions
C. descriptions D. introductions

10. The _____ on his face told me that he was angry. (2006 湖北)
 A. impression B. sight C. appearance D. expression
11. Bill was doing a lot of physical exercise to build up his _____. (2005 天津)
 A. ability B. force C. strength D. mind
12. Finding information in today's world is easy. The _____ is how you can tell if the information you get is useful or not. (2006 天津)
 A. ability B. competition C. challenge D. knowledge
13. I am sure David will be able to find the library — he has a pretty good _____ of direction. (2005 浙江)
 A. idea B. feeling C. experience D. sense
14. My _____ of this weekend's activity is going out with some good friends. (2005 安徽)
 A. idea B. opinion C. mind D. thought
15. The head office of the bank is in Beijing, but it has _____ all over the country. (2005 辽宁)
 A. companies B. branches C. organizations D. businesses
16. At the meeting they discussed three different _____ to the study of mathematics. (2006 湖北)
 A. approaches B. means C. methods D. ways
17. — If you like, I can do some shopping for you.
 — That's a very kind _____. (2006 浙江)
 A. offer B. service C. point D. suggestion
18. Every possible means _____ to prevent the air pollution, but the sky is still not clear. (2001 上海春)
 A. is used B. are used C. has been used D. have been used
19. As a result of destroying the forests, a large _____ of desert _____ covered the land. (2001 上海)
 A. number/has B. quantity/has
 C. number/have D. quantity/have
20. When and where to go for the on-salary holiday _____ yet. (2003 上海春招)
 A. are not decided B. have not been decided
 C. is not being decided D. has not been decided
21. All the employees except the manager _____ to work online at home. (2004 广东)
 A. encourages B. encourage
 C. is encouraged D. are encouraged
22. The country life he was used to _____ greatly since 1992. (2005 山东)
 A. change B. has changed C. changing D. have changed

第二章 数词与冠词



历历在目，这些错误你熟悉吗？

17. Jumping out of the airplane at ten thousand feet is quite an exciting experience.
18. When you finish reading the book you will have the better understanding of life.
19. Lincoln was elected the President of United States.
20. She often goes to school by a bike.
21. He likes playing the football.
22. The spring is the best season of the year.

指点迷津，引你迅速走出误区

17小题：句意是：从一架一万英尺高的飞机上跳下真是令人激动。

句中所指的“plane”是泛指任何一架一万英尺高的飞机。所以，这里是泛指，不是特指。

18小题：句意是：当你读完这本书，就会对人生有一个更好的理解。

“an understanding of... (对……的理解)”是固定搭配，这里不能用定冠词。又如“a knowledge of... (对……的了解/明白)”；“a collection of... (……的收藏)”。

19小题：表示头衔、职位的名词在句中作宾语补足语、主语补足语或同位语时前不用冠词，但作主语或宾语表担任某一头衔或职位的人时用冠词。例如：

- 1) Mr. Smith was made head of our school.
- 2) The head of our school visited some old teachers yesterday.
- 3) We had a talk with the president last week.

【注意】专有名词前不用冠词，但由普通名词变过来的专有名词前要加the。例如：

China — the People's Republic of China

America — the United States

Beijing University — the University of Beijing

Hunan Province — the Province of Hunan

20小题：by 后接表交通或通讯工具的名词时，前面不加冠词，by 改用 in/on 时要加冠词或形容词性物主代词。例如：

by bike — on the/my bike

by bus — in/on the bus

21、22小题：表季节、月份、星期、节假日、三餐、学科、球类或棋类等名词前一般不用冠词。例如：

1) When spring comes, it gets warmer and warmer.

2) I met him sometime in May.

3) The Chinese eat mooncakes on Mid-autumn Day.

4) What do you often have for supper?

5) English is widely used in the world.

但特指某年的某个季节时要加定冠词。例如：

6) The doctor came to China in the spring of 1937.



历历在目，这些错误你熟悉吗？

23. He has been badly injured. Now he is in the hospital.

24. There is a large tall tree in the front of the classroom.

25. Don't talk while you are at the table.

26. He has bought two scores of eggs.

27. Over seventy percent of the surface of the earth are covered with water.

28. This pair of trousers are too long for me.

29. He is only a six-years-old boy.

30. We talked for one and a half hour.



指点迷津，引你迅速走出误区

23小题：表示“住院”，hospital 前面不加冠词。“in the hospital”意为“在医院（工作或有事）”。

24小题：in front of 表示“在……（外部的）前面”，in the front of 表示“在……（内部的）前面”。树肯定是种在教室外面。

25小题：at table 表示“在吃饭”，at the table 表示“坐在桌子旁边（不一定在

吃饭)。注意，有些名词前有无冠词表达的意义是不同的。又例如：

out of question	不成问题
out of the question	根本不可能
at desk	伏案（工作或学习）
at the desk	坐在办公桌边（不一定在工作或学习）
in charge of sth.	对某事负责
in the charge of sb.	在某人的掌管下

26小题：hundred, thousand, million, billion, dozen, score 等词被基数词修饰时不变复数。这些词的复数形式后面接 of + 名词复数则表达不确定的概数量。例如：

- 1) The farmer has scores of ducks.
这位农民养了几十只鸭子。
- 2) There are three thousand people in the hall.
大厅里面有3000个人。
- 3) There are thousands of people in the market.
市场上有数以千计的人。

【注意】表示“成千上万的”之意可以说：

hundreds and/of thousands of
hundreds and/of millions of
thousands and/of millions of

27小题：百分数、分数修饰名词作主语时，谓语与 of 后的名词一致。试比较：

- 1) 70% of the students come from countryside.
40% of the grain has been sent to the poor mountain area.
- 2) One third of the teachers in this university have been to England.
Nearly 90% of the lake has been polluted by the factories nearby.

28小题：以下表达确定数量的短语在修饰名词作主语时，谓语要与 of 前面的量词的数一致。

a pair of (trousers/scissors/glasses/shoes)
一条（裤子）/一把（剪刀）/一副（眼镜）/一双（鞋）
a piece of (paper/bread/news/music)
一张（纸）/一片（面包）/一则（消息）/一首（曲子）
a glass of (water/milk)
一杯（水/牛奶）
a set of (tools/furniture)
一套（工具/家具）

例如：

1) This pair of shoes fits you well.

These pairs of shoes are worn out.

2) A glass of milk is not enough for my breakfast.

There are three glasses of water on the table.

【注意】

A) a lot of/lots of, plenty of, a large quantity of 等表示“许多的/大量的”词组，既可以修饰可数名词，也可以修饰不可数名词。这种结构作主语时，谓语要与其后面所修饰的词的数量一致。但 quantities of... 作主语时，谓语只用复数。

B) a (large/great) number of (大量的) 与 a good many of (很多的) 后面只修饰可数名词复数，谓语要用复数。

C) a (good/great) deal of 与 a large amount of 表示“大量的”，后面只修饰不可数名词，谓语要用单数。另外，amounts of... 表示“大量的”，作主语时，谓语只用复数。

29小题：在复合形容词中的名词只能用单数。例如：

an eight-hundred-word article

一篇800字的文章（这里的 word 不能用复数。）

a two-hour ride

乘车两小时的路程（这里的 hour 不能用复数。）

30小题：表达“一个半……”时，可用“one and a half + 名词复数”或“a/an + 名词单数 + and a half”。例如：“一天半”可以说 one and a half days/a day and a half。但习惯上不能说 one day and a half。

【注意】one and a half... 后面修饰的名词要用复数，这里 one and a half 一起作定语修饰后面的名词，意为“一个半”，表示复数意义。



巩固提高，让高考题测测你

1. One way to understand thousands of new words is to gain ___ good knowledge of basic word formation. (2002 上海)

A. 不填 B. the C. a D. one

2. The cakes are delicious. He'd like to have ___ third one because ___ second one is rather too small. (2002 上海春)

A. a/a B. the/the C. a/the D. the/a

3. The sign reads "In case of ___ fire, break the glass and push ___ red button." (2003 全国)

A. 不填/a B. 不填/the C. the/the D. a/a