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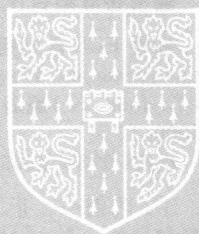
**Common mistakes at
First Certificate**
...and how to avoid them

**剑桥FCE
常见错误透析**

Susanne Tayfoor (英) 编著



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



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Can I use the future after when or if?

when 或 if 后面可以接一般将来时吗?

1 请选出每组中正确的句子。

- 1 a When she starts her new job she'll get a company car.
b When she'll start her new job she'll get a company car.
- 2 a If you miss the train you'll have to take a taxi.
b If you will miss the train you'll have to take a taxi.

if 和 *when* 可以连接句子的两个部分。如果主句是一般将来时，两者引导的从句通常采用一般现在时，但表达的是将来的意义：

When I retire, I'll travel round the world.

before, after, until, by the time 以及 *as soon as* 同 *if* 和 *when* 的用法相同：

I'll phone you as soon as I arrive.

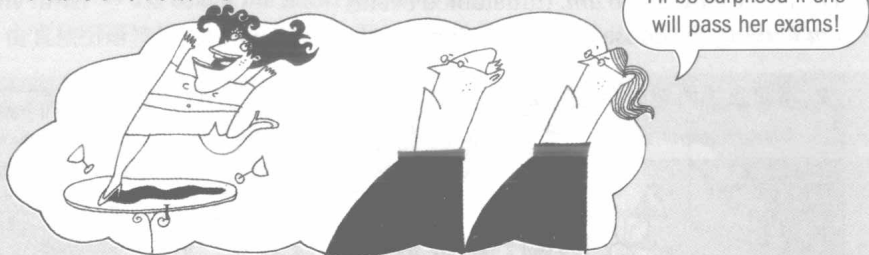
By the time we get home, it will be dark.

when 作为疑问词时，它的后面可以接 *will*：

When will I see you again?



2 请改正下面句子中的错误。



I surprised her exams!

3 请用括号内动词的适当形式填空。

- 1 If you *treat* (treat) her so unfairly she'll walk out of the job.
- 2 Could you phone me when (you / have) the results of the test?
- 3 By the time they (arrive) the match will be over.
- 4 If Kathy (get) in touch next week, I'll let you know.
- 5 Let's go out for a drink after we (finish) these accounts.
- 6 I don't like unexpected visitors, so I hope she rings before she (arrive)!
- 7 You can't drive a car in England until you (be) seventeen.
- 8 You (have to / retake) the exam if you (fail) it.

2

How do I use present tenses to talk about the future?

如何用现在时表达将来发生的事?

1 请选出每组中正确的句子。

- 1 a Sara won't be able to come; she's going skiing next weekend.
b Sara won't be able to come; she'll go skiing next weekend.
- 2 a Can you tell me what time the next train leaves?
b Can you tell me what time the next train will leave?

一般将来时的形式有多种。一般情况下, 用现在进行时形式表达某人已经计划好将来要做某事:

I'm taking my exam tomorrow!

用 *will* 表达瞬时动作、预测以及承诺:

That's the doorbell! I'll get it!

比较下面的句子:

I'll probably stay in tomorrow night. (I've got no arranged plans.)

I'm playing squash tomorrow night. (I've already arranged it.)

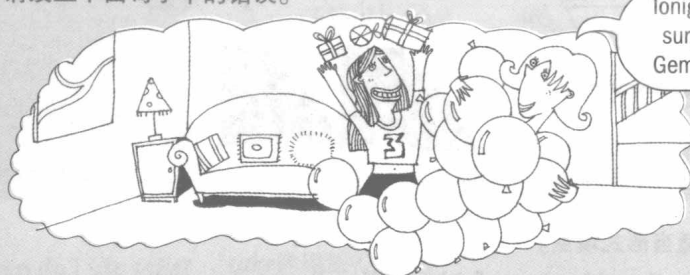
通常用一般现在时表示会在将来某一特定时间发生的具有时效性的事件, 如飞机起飞、火车出发。

比较下面的句子:

The plane leaves at 8 am. (timetabled event)

I'm leaving the house at 5.30 am. (personal arrangement)

2 请改正下面句子中的错误。



Tonight Gemma's birthday!

3 请用括号内动词的适当形式填空。

- 1 The conference *starts* (start) at 9 am, so we'll have to set off early.
- 2 It's very gloomy weather; I think I (stay) indoors today.
- 3 The only direct flight (leave) at 5 am, which means an early start.
- 4 Sorry I'm late. I promise it (happen) again!
- 5 'Have you heard from Luca recently?' 'He (get married) next month.'
- 6 Gwen and Tom (go) to Mauritius for their honeymoon.
- 7 There's no hurry, the film (not / start) until 9 pm.
- 8 I normally leave work early on Friday, but this Friday I (work) late.

How do I form indirect questions?

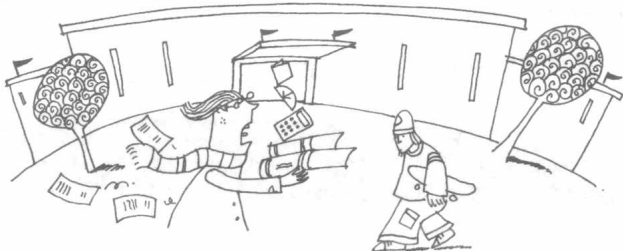
间接疑问句是怎样形成的?

请选出每组中正确的句子。

- 1 a Can you tell me where is the bank?
b Can you tell me where the bank is?
- 2 a He asked me what does 'kitsch' mean?
b He asked me what 'kitsch' means.

疑问句前面出现 *do you know, can you tell me* 等短语时, 其语序与陈述句相同:

What does 'enigmatic' mean? → *Do you know what 'enigmatic' means?*



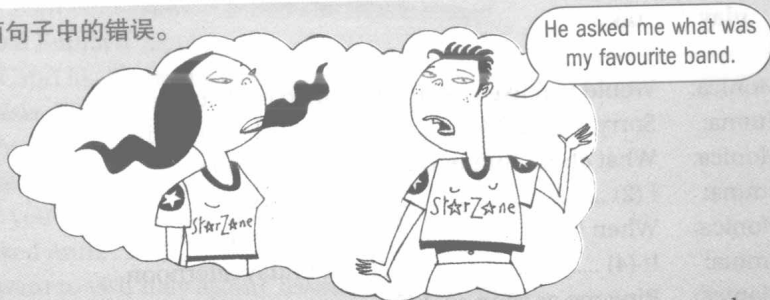
Where's the exam hall? → *Can you tell me where the exam hall is?*

当向某人转述另一个人的疑问时, 疑问句的语序也与陈述句相同:

'What's the time?' → *He asked me what the time was.*

☆ 注意: 由直接引语转换为间接引语时, 间接引语中的动词形式与陈述句中的相同。

2 请改正下面句子中的错误。



He band.

3 请用括号内的单词和短语完成下列句子。

- 1 Could you tell me what time the next train is. (*what time / next / train*)?
- 2 I don't know (*where / cinema*).
- 3 Could you tell me (*you come home / late / tonight*)?
- 4 They wondered (*whether / film / start*).
- 5 Have you any idea (*how / I get to / Oxford Street*)?
- 6 She asked me (*I know / Ellen*).
- 7 I asked her (*what / want / birthday*).
- 8 He wanted to know (*when / her birthday*).

TEST 1

1 请在正确的斜体词下面画线。

- 1 When I *go* / *will go* on holiday, I'll send you a postcard.
- 2 She asked me where *could she learn* / *she could learn* Arabic.
- 3 If you *will get* / *get* this new job, will you get a pay rise?
- 4 When *does the course finish* / *is the course finishing*?
- 5 I *go* / *am going* to Oxford next week.
- 6 The plane *will arrive* / *arrives* at 7 pm so we should make the connection.
- 7 Ring me as soon as *you get* / *you'll get* here.
- 8 Annie *comes* / *is coming* over this weekend.

2 请阅读艾玛 (Emma) 的日记, 并用方框中动词的适当形式完成下面的对话。

be	be
do	do
go	go
go	go
finish	leave
leave	meet
play	take

May	
Thursday 7	1 pm - tennis 7 pm - concert
Friday 8	2.30 pm - job interview!
Saturday 9	7 am - flight

- Monica: Would you like to come for lunch on Thursday?
 Emma: Sorry, I can't. I (1) tennis.
 Monica: What about dinner on Thursday evening?
 Emma: I (2) to a concert.
 Monica: When (3) your job interview?
 Emma: It (4) on Friday afternoon.
 Monica: Ring me as soon as it (5) What (6) (you) afterwards?
 Emma: I don't know yet. I think I (7) straight home.
 Monica: I (8) Julian at seven o'clock - why don't you come along and join us?
 * * * *
 Jamie: What (9) (you) next weekend?
 Emma: I (10) to Naples.
 Jamie: What time (11) (you)?
 Emma: Very early. The plane (12) at 7 am.
 Jamie: (13) (you) to the airport by train?
 Emma: I haven't thought about that yet. I think I (14) a taxi.

3 艾玛给旅行社打电话询问一些问题。请阅读下面的广告以及艾玛的笔记，然后将她的问题填写完整。

Tourwise Travel
Weekend in Naples

- Evening/morning flights
- Choice of 3* hotels
- Conveniently situated
- Day trips to Capri

- 1 How many nights is it?
- 2 Are the trips included in the price?
- 3 Do all rooms have showers?
- 4 How far is it from the station?
- 5 Can we visit Pompeii?

- 1 Could you tell me ?
- 2 Do you know ?
- 3 Have you any idea ?
- 4 Do you have any idea ?
- 5 Can you tell me ?

4 假期结束后，艾玛回来了。请用括号内的单词完成朋友向她提出的问题。每条横线上填2-5个单词。

- 1 'Is your Italian better now?' asked Peter. (*her*)
Peter asked Emma if
- 2 'What is Capri like?' asked Mariam. (*was*)
Mariam asked Emma like.
- 3 'Do you have a suntan?' asked Anne. (*had*)
Anne asked Emma a suntan.
- 4 'What do you think of Italian food?' asked Glenn. (*thought*)
Glenn asked Anne Italian food.
- 5 'Do you want to visit Italy again?' asked Julia. (*wanted*)
Julia wondered if Emma again.

5 请判断下列句子的正误，并改正错误的句子。

- 1 When will you get back from Italy?
- 2 I'm not sure where is the exhibition.
- 3 They asked me if my sister still lived in New York.
- 4 I'll have a shower as soon as I'll get home.
- 5 He wondered what did I do in my spare time.
- 6 Excuse me! Could you tell me where is the town hall?
- 7 She asked me why I was so late.
- 8 As soon as you'll come we'll have lunch.

Have or have got? have 还是 have got?

1 请选出每组中正确的句子。

- 1 a I'd got a terrible headache all day yesterday.
b I had a terrible headache all day yesterday.
- 2 a I hope you have fun on the sailing course next week.
b I hope you have got fun on the sailing course next week.

当表示某人拥有某物或者描述某人的特征时，既可以用 *have* 也可以用 *have got*：

She's got a bad temper. = *She has a bad temper.*

We have a new car. = *We've got a new car.*



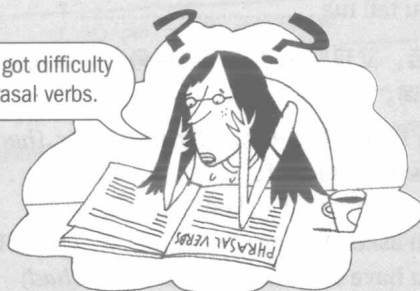
当描述行为动作或经历时，通常用 *have* 而不用 *have got*，如 *have lunch*, *have a bath*, *have difficulty*, *have fun*, *have an accident*, *have a holiday* 等。此外，在过去时和将来时中，一般不用 *have got*。

I usually have fun when I see Marcus. (Not ~~*I usually have got fun*~~ ...)

I had a pet rabbit when I was young. (Not ~~*I had got a pet rabbit*~~ ...)

2 请改正下面句子中的错误。

I've often got difficulty
with phrasal verbs.



I with phrasal verbs.

3 请用 *have* 或 *have got* 的正确形式完成下列句子。

- 1 *Did you have* (you) a good holiday last week?
- 2 What time (she / usually) lunch?
- 3 Mahmoud his own business in London, but he's hardly ever there.
- 4 I'll have to do some overtime. I any money at the moment.
- 5 He can't walk very well at the moment, he an accident last week.
- 6 My sister very long hair when she was young.
- 7 Her new boyfriend a very good sense of humour. He never gets a joke.
- 8 'The reception on this line's not very good. What are you doing?'
'I a bath!'

When do I use the present perfect? 现在完成时

1 请选出每组中正确的句子。

- 1 a That writer won a prize last year for his new novel.
b That writer's won a prize last year for his new novel.
- 2 a Regina's been a secretary since 1999, even though she finds it very dull.
b Regina is a secretary since 1999, even though she finds it very dull.

现在完成时用来表示:

- 与现在有关的或刚刚发生的行为动作:

*Where's my mobile? It's **disappeared**!*

- 过去发生的行为动作, 发生时间不重要且未提及:

*I've **met** one of South America's most famous writers.*

- 从过去开始一直持续到现在的行为动作 (通常用 *for* 或 *since* 表示时间的长短):

*I've **worked** in London for five years. (I work there now.)*

*I've **lived** in that flat since 1998. (I live there now.)*

(not *I **live** in that flat since 1998.*)

表示过去某个时间发生的行为动作或者句中提到了事情结束的时间, 要用一般过去时:

*I **worked** in London for five years but now I work in Sydney.*



2 请改正下面句子中的错误。

Have you ever been to Prague?

Yes, I've been there when I was a student.



Yes, I a student.

3 请判断下列句子的正误, 并改正错误的句子。

- 1 It's our anniversary. We ~~are married~~ for ten years. *We have been married*
- 2 This is the fourth time I've called but there's still no reply.
- 3 There's no milk left; someone's drunk it all.
- 4 I have worked as a translator when I lived in Spain.
- 5 Where's John? I haven't seen him since ages.
- 6 I never ate Japanese food before, so I'd be curious to try it.
- 7 How many times did you turn up late for work last month?
- 8 How many plays has Shakespeare written?

6

When do I use the past perfect? 过去完成时

1 请选出每组中正确的句子。

- 1 a Sarah looked different because she had lost weight.
b Sarah looked different because she lost weight.
- 2 a I'd worked for five years by the time I started college last year.
b I'd worked for five years by the time I'd started college last year.

过去完成时表示在过去某一时间或动作之前已经发生或完成了的动作:

*By the time the fire brigade **arrived**, the building **had burnt down**.*

*The dog **ran** down the street. It **had jumped** out of the car.*

☆ 注意通常在什么情况下同时使用过去完成时和一般过去时。

当主句的谓语动词为过去时且间接引语作宾语从句时, 从句通常用过去完成时:

*David asked me if Sarah **had lost** weight.*

当描述按照先后顺序依次发生的动作时, 通常用一般过去时:

*The dog **jumped** out of the car. It **ran** down the street. (after jumping out of the car)*

2 请改正下面句子中的错误。

Two years ago I had been to Greece.
I had sailed around the islands.



Two years ago around the islands.

3 请用括号内动词的适当形式完成下列句子。

- 1 She asked me if I *had seen* (see) her cat.
- 2 When Paul started university he (never live) away from home before.
- 3 There's no point in going now! We (miss) the start of the film.
- 4 We arrived at the party at midnight, but most people (leave) by then.
- 5 I was held up at work, so by the time I (arrive), they (stop) serving hot food.
- 6 Typical! Just as I got into the bath the telephone (ring)!
- 7 When she got home she (realise) she (forget) her keys.
- 8 Why didn't you tell me you (change) your telephone number?

TEST 2

1 请在正确的斜体词下面画线。

- 1 Take some vitamin tablets! That's the second time you've come down with a cold *last month / this month.*
- 2 What's George been up to? I haven't heard from him since *last week / this week.*
- 3 John and Isobel fell out twice *last month / this month.*
- 4 We lived in Istanbul *three years ago / since 1998.*
- 5 She's really pestering him! That's the third time she's called him *yesterday / so far today.*

2 请阅读约翰 (John) 的简历以及面试官的笔记, 然后写出面试官提出的问题。

Curriculum Vitae

John Armstrong



Present	City & Co Solicitors
1994	Beacon & Sons solicitors, Beijing
1990	Leeds University: degree course

- 1 which school?
- 2 driving licence?
- 3 how long / qualified solicitor?
- 4 ever work / media law / before?
- 5 how long / work / City & Co.?
- 6 go / China / before 1994?
- 7 what / study / university?
- 8 how long / degree course?

- 1 ?
- 2 ?
- 3 ?
- 4 ?
- 5 ?
- 6 ?
- 7 ?
- 8 ?

3 请用括号内动词的正确时态填空，完成下面的短文。

A surprise too far

When I (1) (*leave*) college in Dublin in 1980, I (2) (*go*) to Madrid to work for a large manufacturing company. I (3) (*never / work*) abroad before and I (4) (*not / know*) anyone in Madrid, so I (5) (*find*) it a bit lonely at first. One weekend I (6) (*decide*) to get a 'last minute' flight to Dublin for a surprise visit to my boyfriend. When I (7) (*arrive*) at Dublin airport I (8) (*phone*) him but he (9) (*not be*) at home. His flatmate (10) (*tell*) me that he (11) (*go*) away for the whole weekend. I (12) (*feel*) so disappointed. I (13) (*not tell*) him that I was coming because I wanted it to be a surprise. I (14) (*stay*) the weekend then (15) (*go*) back to Madrid on Monday morning. When I got to my flat I (16) (*find*) a note under the door. It was from my boyfriend. He (17) (*come*) to Madrid at the weekend to visit me as a surprise! By the time I (18) (*get*) the note he (19) (*fly*) back to Dublin.

4 请在正确的斜体词下面画线。

- 1 Of course I can't go out! I *broke* / 've *broken* my leg.
- 2 Despite the bad reviews, I think it's the best show I'd / 've ever seen.
- 3 Katri's *waited* / *waited* outside for two hours until her boyfriend arrived.
- 4 In your advertisement, you *had stated* / *stated* that all the rooms have showers.
- 5 Two years ago my sister and I *had gone* / *went* on a package holiday to Spain. It was a complete disaster! We had a terrible time.
- 6 The course *started* / *has started* two weeks ago, so you should be able to catch up easily.
- 7 He's an old friend. I *know* / 've *known* him for ages.
- 8 Yesterday morning I've *been* / *went* to enrol on a computing course.

Must or have to? must 还是 have to?

1 请选出每组中正确的句子。

- 1 a I must to go to an interview tomorrow.
b I have to go to an interview tomorrow.
- 2 a Fiona fractured her wrist and had to go to hospital last week.
b Fiona fractured her wrist and must go to hospital last week.

“have to/must + 动词原形”表示某人必须做某事:

I **must go** to the hairdresser.

I **have to go** to school.

must只用于现在时中, 而have to还可以用在其他时态中:

The last train was at midnight, so he **had to** leave early.

We've missed the bus so we'll **have to** walk.

have to具有客观性, 通常表示某些规则或其他人限定某人必须做某事:

I **have to** lose weight. (the doctor told me to)

must具有主观性, 表示某人自己认为必须做某事:

I **must go** to the doctor. (I don't feel well)



2 请改正下面句子中的错误。



I exercise.

3 请用must或have to的正确形式完成下列句子。

- 1 If you want to go away next month, you'll *have* to start saving money.
- 2 I'm exhausted! I to work every weekend last month.
- 3 I haven't seen you for ages! We meet up soon.
- 4 I can't stand to wait in long queues at the bank.
- 5 Fire regulations say you leave the building immediately if you hear the fire alarm.
- 6 We to buy the ticket before we get on the train.
- 7 She's to cut down on her expenses since she lost her job last month.
- 8 We don't have a spare room, so you'll to share this one.

Mustn't or don't have to? mustn't 还是 don't have to?

1 请选出每组中正确的句子。

- 1 a The performance starts at 8 pm so we don't have to be late.
b The performance starts at 8 pm so we **mustn't** be late.
- 2 a You **mustn't** tell anyone because it's a secret.
b You don't have to tell anyone because it's a secret.

mustn't通常表示某行为动作是被禁止的:

You **mustn't** smoke in here. (it's not allowed)

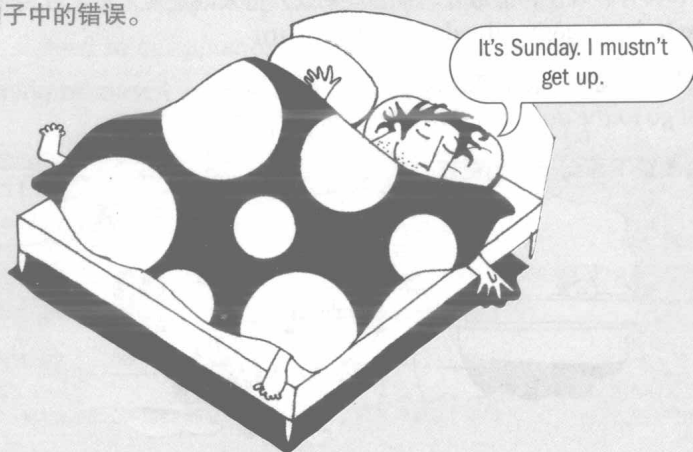
We **mustn't** shout. (the baby is asleep, we'll wake her up)

don't have to通常表示某人不需要做某事:

I'm on holiday! I **don't have to** work for two weeks.

We **don't have to** whisper. (there's no one else here)

2 请改正下面句子中的错误。



It's Sunday. I get up.

3 请在正确的斜体词下面画线。

- 1 We don't have to / *mustn't* pay to get in. It's free.
- 2 Be quiet! You *mustn't* / *don't have to* talk in the library.
- 3 We *mustn't* / *don't have to* forget our tickets for the train, or we'll have to pay a fine.
- 4 You *mustn't* / *don't have to* wear a uniform. You can wear whatever you like.
- 5 Tell Ahmed he *mustn't* / *doesn't have to* argue with his boss again, or he'll get the sack.
- 6 You *don't have to* / *mustn't* tidy your room. I tidied it this morning.
- 7 I *mustn't* / *don't have to* leave early. If I miss my bus I can walk home.
- 8 We *mustn't* / *don't have to* be late. They lock the doors after midnight.