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Common mistakes at KET

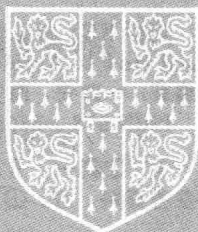
...and how to avoid them

剑桥KET 常见错误透析

Liz Driscoll (英) 编著



西安交通大学出版社
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When do I use full stops and when do I use commas?

句号和逗号的用法

请选出每组中正确的句子。

- 1 a I would like to sell a computer: it's two years old.
b I would like to sell a computer. It's two years old.
- 2 a Cardiff, which is in Wales, is very interesting.
b Cardiff which is in Wales is very interesting.

一个句子通常以大写字母开头，以句号结束（疑问句除外）。所有的句子都有一个主语（发出动作的人或物）：

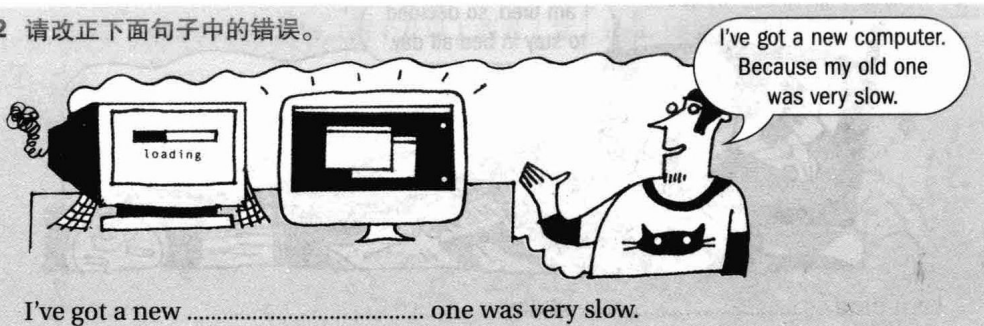
The plane arrived at 10.30 pm. **It** was an hour late. (The plane, It = subject)

逗号表示短暂的停顿，将一个句子分成几个部分。逗号用于以下情况中：

- 进行列举时: *There's a bed, a wardrobe, a table and two chairs in my room.*
- 表示一连串动作时: *Go down this street, turn right at the junction and it's on the left.*
- *for example, like*以及*such as*前面: *There are many places to visit, like the lake.*
- *but, so*以及*then*前面: *I like my bike, but I'm selling it.*
- *if, when, after, before, while*引导的从句后面接主句时: *If I see the book I want, I will buy it.*
- 附加信息前面（如果句子没有结束，其后也加逗号）: *I like my room, which is nice and light. My room, which is nice and light, is very small.*
- 名称与描述性语言之间: *I want to buy Face2Face, an English book.*
- 表示反问的词前面: *You can look at your map, OK? It's nice weather, isn't it?*

☆ 注意：逗号不能连接两个独立的句子。

2 请改正下面句子中的错误。



3 请在下列句子中添加句号和逗号。有些题中包含两个句子。

- 1 You must weigh the rice, wash it and soak it in water.
- 2 I want a pen friend in another country for example Australia
- 3 Before you leave England go and visit Oxford I love it
- 4 We saw *Syriana* a film by George Clooney
- 5 My flatmate who is from Russia is very nice
- 6 I've got a sister two brothers and a cousin I haven't got any pets
- 7 I'm going to buy a car so I don't need a bike
- 8 We waited ten minutes then we decided to walk

2 When must I use I? I的用法

1 请选出每组中正确的句子。

- 1 a You are coming here and am very happy.
b You are coming here and I am very happy.
- 2 a I think will do my homework.
b I think I will do my homework.

一般来说, 动词前面使用人称代词的主格形式 (I, you, he, she等)。动词的形式 (play, plays, played, have/has played等) 要根据不同的人称来确定 (I play / you play / we play / they play等)。此外, I总是与am连用:

My friend and I enjoyed the film. She liked the story and I liked the acting.

当句子第二部分 (和第三部分) 与第一部分主语相同且动词时态一致时, 不需要重复使用人称代词:

I got up late, had a shower and then went out for breakfast.

动词hope和think后面通常会接代词:

I hope you are OK. I think I'll sell my coat.

because, but以及so后面通常会接代词:

I got up late because I was very tired.

下面这些句子的开头需要使用代词it:

It's nearly six o'clock, so it's time to go. It was nice to see you again.

2 请改正下面句子中的错误。



I am tired, all day.

3 用I改写下列句子。

- 1 am hoping to see you soon. I am hoping to see you soon.
- 2 think will go into town and buy a shirt.
- 3 bought the book, because liked the film.
- 4 my grandparents died and was very sad.
- 5 can play tennis, but don't play very well.
- 6 am tired today, so will sleep well tonight.
- 7 put the book on the shelf and left the library.
- 8 hope will see you soon.

When can I use an apostrophe before s ('s)?

什么时候在-s前面加撇号?

1 请选出每组中正确的句子。

1 a I like this book. Its very useful.

b I like this book. It's very useful.

2 a My sister's name is Maribel.

b My sisters' name is Maribel.

's是is的缩写形式，也是has got/been等表达中has的缩写形式，一般用于非正式的口语和书面语中：

I go to the market because **it's** very cheap. (it's = it is)

Brighton is interesting and **it's** got very good shops. (it's = it has)

☆ 注意：its（没有撇号）的意思是“它的”：The lion ate **its** food.

句子末尾不使用缩写形式：

'What time **is it?**' 'It's four o'clock.'

'Has your mum gone out?' 'Yes, **she has.**' (not 'Yes, ~~she's.~~')

let's中的's是us的缩写形式：

I'm hungry. **Let's** have something to eat.

☆ 注意：'m是am的缩写形式，其他缩写形式还有：'re (are), 've (have), 'll (will), 'd (had and would)以及n't (not)。

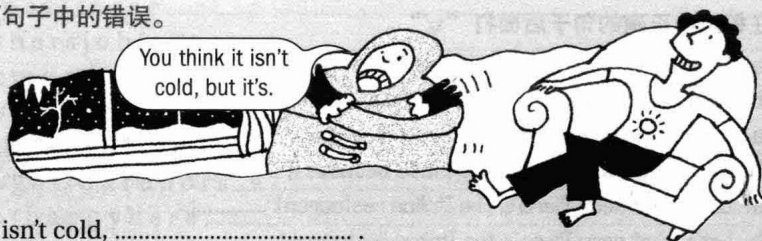
表示“某人的或某动物的”时，也可使用缩写形式's；表示“某物的”要用of：

I didn't go to my **cousin's** house last night. (= the house of one cousin)

Write your name at the top **of the page.** (not ~~Write your name at the page's top.~~)

☆ 注意：cousins' house指“两个及以上的表（堂）兄弟（姐妹）的房子”。

2 请改正下面句子中的错误。



3 请用缩写形式改写下列句子。

1 The sea is very clear and it is great for swimming. The sea's ... it's great

2 What has that girl got in her hands?

3 You are not pleased with your marks, but we are.

4 I know! Let us go shopping and buy some clothes.

5 'What date is it today?' 'I think it is the eighth.'

6 The book has got a nice title, but I do not like its cover.

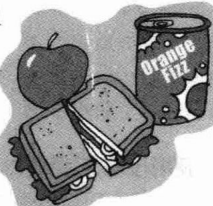
7 'Hello. Who is speaking?' 'It is Jane.'

8 The city is very nice and it has got lots of parks.

Test 1

1 请用括号内的单词完成下列句子，并在需要的地方添加逗号。

1



2



3



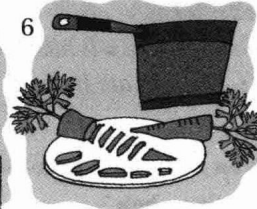
4



5



6



7



8



- 1 I've got two sandwiches and a drink for lunch. (*an apple*)
- 2 I've got my keys ? (*haven't I*)
- 3 I like foreign food and pizza. (*such as pasta*)
- 4 After I left the nightclub (*I went home*)
- 5 My friend sits next to me. (*who is nice*)
- 6 Peel the carrots and then put them in the pan. (*chop them*)
- 7 My jacket's new (*so I wear it all the time*)
- 8 I'm selling my guitar and in good condition. (*which is two years old*)

2 请在每组中正确的句子后面打“√”。

- 1 a I can write once a week. Is this OK for you?
- b I can write once a week, is this OK for you?
- 2 a Cambridge is an interesting place. Because it's got a university.
- b Cambridge is an interesting place because it's got a university.
- 3 a Let's meet near Piero's, the Italian restaurant.
- b Let's meet near Piero's the Italian restaurant.
- 4 a I get up at seven o'clock. It is dark.
- b I get up at seven o'clock, it is dark.
- 5 a Edinburgh is nice, but its very windy.
- b Edinburgh is nice, but it's very windy.
- 6 a I know someone who's got a guitar.
- b I know someone, who's got a guitar.
- 7 a I was there, but I didn't see my friends.
- b I was there. But I didn't see my friends.
- 8 a I like music. So I've got a lot of CDs.
- b I like music, so I've got a lot of CDs.

3 请用I, it或we改写下列句子, 并尽可能使用缩写形式。

- 1

is very hot today
- 2

are looking forward to your visit
- 3

maybe will meet our friends
- 4

don't want my bread, so you can have
- 5

like our new car because
has got air conditioning
- 6

is dark, so need my torch
- 7

were at home last night
- 8

am buying because costs very little

4 请根据给出的字母写出完整的句子, 并在需要的地方添加撇号。

- 1 itshalfpastthree
- 2 mybrothersjobisboring
- 3 icantrememberitsname
- 4 letshavelunch
- 5 itsatthebackofthebook
- 6 hiscarsgotfourdoors
- 7 werenohappyhere
- 8 thatsmyfriendspen

5 请判断下列句子的正误, 并改正错误的句子。

- 1 Go and see the film. I'm sure you'll like.
- 2 I like my room It's quite big.
- 3 We went to the end of the street.
- 4 What date's it?
- 5 I've got my dads' watch.
- 6 I like fruit, for example grapes.
- 7 I do'nt like classical music.
- 8 I'm hungry. I think will have something to eat.

Do I need *a* in this sentence? 这句话中需要*a*吗?

1 请选出每组中正确的句子。

- 1 a I went to party last night.
b I went to *a* party last night.
- 2 a Oxford is *a* very old city.
b Oxford is very old city.

单数可数名词前面用*a*:

*I want to buy **a camera** for my mother.*

以元音字母*a, e, i*和*o*开头的单数可数名词前面用*an*:

*I eat **an apple** every day.*

“形容词+名词”前面也可以用*a*和*an*:

*Budapest is **a beautiful city**. It's **an interesting place**.*

如果形容词后面没有名词, 就不能用*a*和*an*:

*Budapest is **a beautiful city**. It's **an interesting place** because it's **old**.*

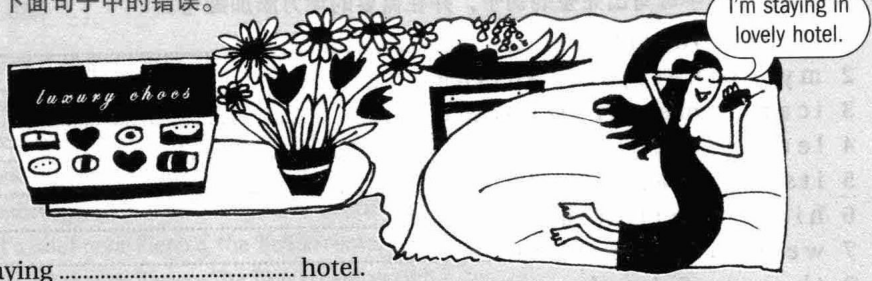
在大多数以*u*开头的名词和形容词前用*an* (*an umbrella / an uncle, an uncomfortable chair / an ugly building*)。但当词首字母*u*发 /ju/ 音时, 其第一个音是 /j/, 要用*a*, 而非*an*:

*We're studying **a unit** about 'a' and 'an'.*

*I don't wear **a uniform** at work.*

*A dishwasher is **a useful machine**.*

2 请改正下面句子中的错误。



3 请用括号内的单词改写下列句子的后半部分, 并添加*a*或*an*。

- 1 Keanu Reeves is famous. (*actor*) *a famous actor*
- 2 Spain is interesting. (*country*)
- 3 It was fantastic! (*match*)
- 4 London is expensive. (*city*)
- 5 My best friend is lazy. (*person*)
- 6 That's great! (*idea*)
- 7 I live in a block of flats. (*ugly*)
- 8 Who's good? (*student*)

A or the? a 还是 the?

1 请选出每组中正确的句子。

- 1 a I like the living room in my house because it's very big.
b I like a living room in my house because it's very big.
- 2 a I go to a dentist twice a year.
b I go to the dentist twice a year.

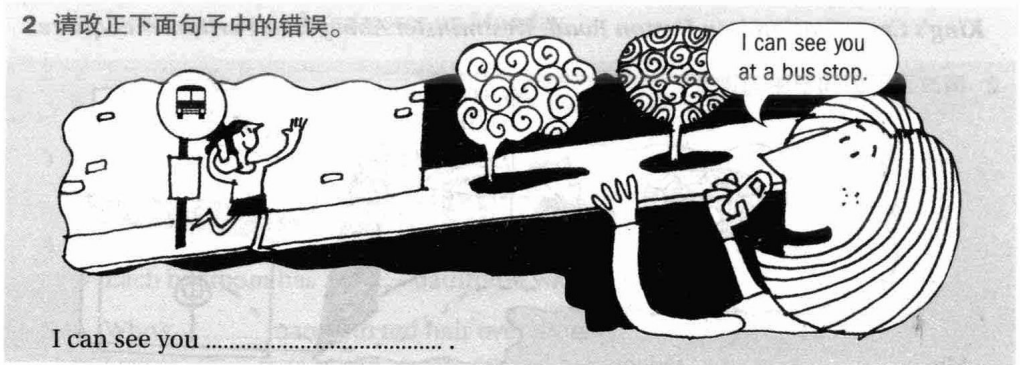
a用于:

- *there is*后面: *There's a park and a swimming pool near my house.*
- 第一次提到某人或某物时: *I've got a friend from Rome.*
- 描述某人的身份时: *I'm a student. My dad's a teacher.*
- 描述某人的特点时: *I'm a Chelsea supporter. My brother's a clever boy.*

the用于:

- 第二次提到某人或某物时: *I walk through the park every day, but I don't go to the swimming pool very often.*
- 谈话双方都知道所指的人或物: *I like my class. The teacher is very good.*
- 所指的人或物是唯一的: *I do my homework in the living room.*
- 指城镇中的某些地方(不出现在*there is*后面): *the cinema / the theatre / the bank / the post office / the library / the station (also the airport)*
- 指从事服务性职业的人: *the doctor / the dentist / the optician / the hairdresser*

2 请改正下面句子中的错误。



3 请在下列句子中填入a和the。

- 1 I boughta..... cake anda..... banana, but I didn't eatthe..... banana.
- 2 In my town, there's bank and cinema near station.
- 3 I know nothing about plants. I need to get book from library.
- 4 My uncle's doctor. He works in hospital in Canada.
- 5 Sydney is big city, but it isn't capital of Australia.
- 6 My brother's goalkeeper on his team. He's good footballer.
- 7 I work in shop in city centre.
- 8 I switched off light and closed door.

6 Do I need *the* in this sentence? 这句话中需要 *the* 吗?

1 请选出每组中正确的句子。

- 1 a I work in an office in Milton Street.
b I work in an office in the Milton Street.
- 2 a New York is the largest city in United States.
b New York is the largest city in the United States.

*the*用于:

- 咖啡馆、旅馆、餐馆、电影院、剧院以及博物馆的名称前面:
I'll be at the ABC café. I went to the Playhouse. I like the British Museum.
- 含有of的名称前面:
You can go to the Bank of England and the Houses of Parliament.
- 某些名胜古迹的名称前面: *the White House, the Empire State Building, the Parthenon, the Vatican, the Kremlin, the Eiffel Tower, the London Eye*
- *the United Kingdom (the UK)* 和 *the United States (the US)* 中

大海 (*the Mediterranean Sea*)、大洋 (*the Pacific Ocean*)、河流 (*the [River] Amazon*)、岛屿 (*the Bahamas*) 和山脉 (*the Andes*) 的名称前面也用*the*。

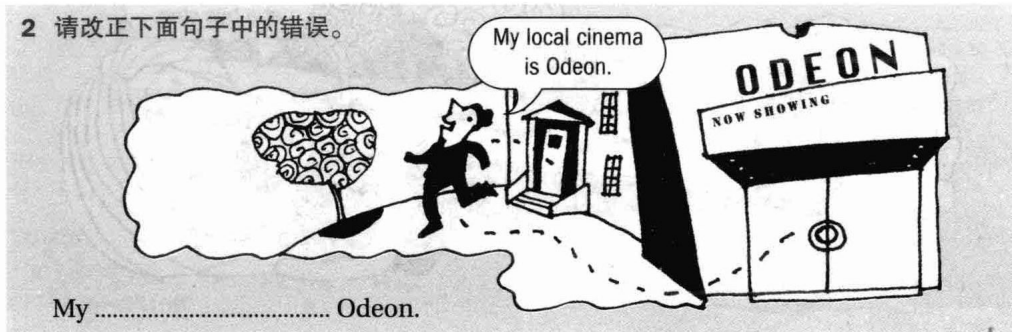
*north/south/east/west*前面加*the*表示地点, 但表示方向时不加*the*:

Verona is in the north of Italy. It is east of Milan and west of Venice.

在街道、车站、教堂等名称前面不用*the*:

King's Cross Station is in Euston Road. Westminster Abbey is in Parliament Square.

2 请改正下面句子中的错误。



3 请将*the*添加到下列句子中, 有些句子需要添加两次。

- 1 I was in USA last week, but now I'm in Canada. *the USA*
- 2 Pedro works in Olympic Hotel near Oxford Street.
- 3 Sweden is in north of Europe, north of Denmark.
- 4 Have you been to Tower of London?
- 5 Natural History Museum is in west of London.
- 6 We went to Trafalgar Square and National Gallery.
- 7 Canary Islands are in Atlantic Ocean.
- 8 London Eye is next to River Thames.

Test 2

1 请将所给单词排序，组成完整的句子，并在适当的地方添加a或an。

1 I / TV / watched / film / on

2 grapes / have / and / I'll / some / orange

3 Milan / great / place / is

4 Spanish / Picasso / was / artist

5 got / has / university / Edinburgh

6 enormous / Brazil / country / is

7 I've / and / got / brothers / two / sister

8 unusual / is / name / Jania

2 请分别用a和the完成下面每组句子。

1 a My cousin wants to be hairdresser when she leaves school.

b I went to hairdresser on Monday.

2 a Excuse me. Is there post office near here?

b I'll get some stamps at post office.

3 a student who writes the best story will win the prize.

b student in my class was hurt in an accident last week.

4 a You'll find bathroom at the top of the stairs, on the right.

b Each bedroom has bathroom with a jacuzzi.

5 a Who's man with red hair over there?

b I saw man in the street with red hair.

6 a There's cinema in my town.

b I go to cinema every week.

7 a There's someone at door. Can you open it?

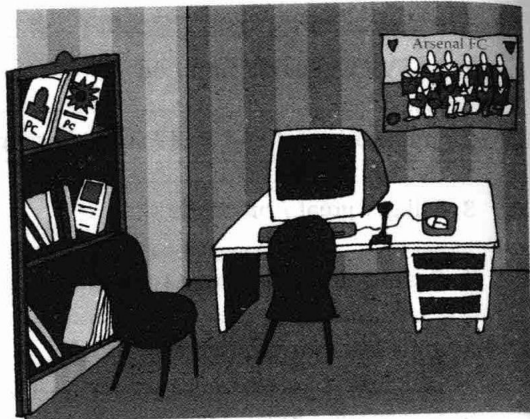
b There's door in the corner of the room into the kitchen.

8 a Do you know woman called Jill?

b I know woman you're talking about.

3 请在横线上填写a/an或the, 完成下面的短文。

In my room there's (1) desk
and two chairs. I've got (2)
bookcase with three shelves. My
computer games are on (3) top
shelf. I play on (4) computer
every day. I've got (5) poster
of (6) Arsenal football team on
one wall. I'm (7) Arsenal
supporter, but I have never been to
(8) match.



4 请用is或are将所给单词组成句子, 并在适当的地方添加the。有些句子需要添加两个the。

1 British Museum / in / Great Russell Street

.....

2 Mexico / south of / United States

.....

3 London Eye / near / Waterloo Station

.....

4 Statue of Liberty / in / New York

.....

5 Belfast / in / United Kingdom

.....

6 Andes / in / west of South America

.....

7 Dorchester / a famous hotel in / London

.....

8 Canary Islands / in / Atlantic Ocean

.....

5 请判断下列句子的正误, 并改正错误的句子。

1 I'm reading the book about France.

2 The zoo in San Diego is very famous.

3 I bought two cakes, but I didn't eat smaller one.

4 My dad's good cook.

5 I visited the Acropolis in Athens.

6 This is awful place.

7 I've put your suitcase in a hall.

8 Oxford is on River Thames.

How do I talk about age? 如何表达年龄?

1 请选出每组中正确的句子。

- 1 a My mum has got forty years old.
b My mum is forty years old.
- 2 a I want to sell my two years old bike.
b I want to sell my two-year-old bike.

表达年龄时用**be**动词，而不用动词**have**或**have got**：

'How old **are** you?' 'I **am** twenty years old.' (not ~~I have twenty years old.~~)

My guitar **is** five years old. (not ~~My guitar has got five years old.~~)

表达人和宠物的年龄时，可以省略**years old**；但表达物体的年龄时，通常都要用**years old**：

'How old is your dog?' 'She's **six**.'

My favourite painting is nearly **five hundred years old**.

表达年龄也并不总是用**years old**：

'How old is your baby?' 'He's three **months old**.'

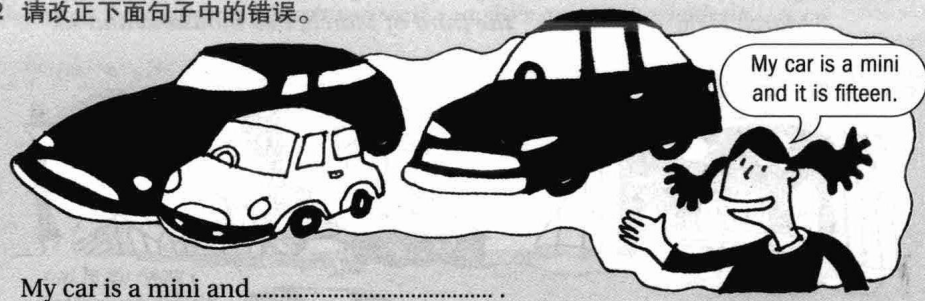
My sister's baby will be **one year old** in June.

也可以在名词前使用**year, month**和**day**的单数形式，同时要用连字符连接：

I've got a **nine-year-old sister**.

We saw some **three-day-old lambs**.

2 请改正下面句子中的错误。



3 请在正确的斜体词下面画线。

- 1 This camera is one year old / one-year-old.
- 2 My CD player is *three year old* / three years old.
- 3 We've got a dog and a *ten-year-old* / ten-years-old cat.
- 4 My best friend is *eighteen years old* / has eighteen years old.
- 5 There are *two day old* / two-day-old baby birds in the nest.
- 6 My boyfriend will be *twenty-four years* / twenty-four years old next month.
- 7 This computer is only *nine months* / nine months old.
- 8 My grandparents are *eighty* / have got eighty.

8 How do I say the time and the date?

如何表达时间和日期?

1 请选出每组中正确的句子。

- 1 a I start work at nine o'clock.
b I start work at nine o'clock.
- 2 a My birthday is on the first of November.
b My birthday is on the first November.

表达时间用it (而非they)。如果表达的是整点时间, 要在基数词后面加o'clock:
'What time is it?' 'It's two o'clock.' (not 'They're two o'clock.')

24小时制不在英语口语中使用, 只用于火车和飞机的时刻表。在口语中, in the morning/afternoon/evening和at night这些短语可以使时间表达更确切、更清晰:

I will be with you at eight o'clock in the morning.

They arrived at eleven o'clock at night. (not ~~twenty-three o'clock~~)

在书面语中, 可以在数字后面加缩写词am和pm表达时间:

I will be with you at 8 am. They arrived at 11 pm. (not ~~11 o'clock pm~~)

对于非整点的时间, 有两种表达方式:

It's twenty / half past eight. 或者 It's eight twenty / thirty. (written as 8.20, 8.30)

It's(a) quarter / ten to nine. 或者 It's eight forty-five / fifty. (written as 8.45, 8.50)

日期有两种表达方式。若以月份开始, 则不需要用of:

书面形式: July 22, 1995 口语形式: 'July the twenty-second, nineteen ninety-five'
3 March 2006 'the third of March, two thousand and six'

2 请改正下面句子中的错误。



3 将下列时间和日期的书面形式改写成相应的口语形式。

- 1 11 am eleven o'clock in the morning
- 2 7 pm
- 3 September 4, 1839
- 4 5.40 am
- 5 31 January 2010
- 6 11 pm
- 7 August 16, 2002
- 8 4.25 pm