





高中英语典型错误解析

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前 言

教育部最新颁布的《全日制义务教育和普通高级中学英语课程标准》对加强学生自主学习意识、提高学生自主学习 能力提出了明确要求。

依据这一精神,我们把日常教学和高考辅导中发现学生的典型错误加以梳理归纳,编写了这本《高中英语典型错误解析》,旨在帮助广大中学生系统掌握英语基本语法,主动防错,在高考中取得好成绩。

本书对《标准》中"语法项目表"的要求加以细化,分为 26 章。每章除以正误对照的形式对英语语法学习的重点、难点、易混点、易错点、常考点逐个详加解析外,还附有历年高考"真题回眸"及"专项训练"。读者可以根据自己易犯的错误,先在目录中找出相关章节,再在有关条目中找到正误例句加以研习,也可以系统阅读,逐项突破。真题回眸可帮助读者分析命题规律和走向。专项训练部分则精心编制了足量的科学性强、训练价值高的练习题,供读者进行强化训练,以实现由知识向技能的转化。

须要说明的是,本书对正误的判断是本着规范、常见、定论为标准的。有些用法可能已出现在某些词典或日常口语中,但尚未定论,这种情况本书一律标注为"误"。作为初学

者,还是要"慎用",而作为考生应试时则应坚决不用。

限于编者水平,本书疏漏之处在所难免,诚望读者指出, 再版时加以订正,以免纠错之书反出错而滑天下之大稽。

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编者 谨识 2004 年春·北京

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(一) 冠词

1 1				
1 1	40 (0)	坐って	44 /	个小时。
-	# 15X. II J	₹ 1	TE	เหมายาก

- We waited for him for a hour.
- ☐ We waited for him for an hour.
- ① hour 虽以辅音字母开头,但读音却是以元音开头,其前应该用不定冠词 an,不可用 a。
- ③ 类例

It's an honour to be with you.和你在一起是我的荣幸。 She is an honest girl.她是个诚实的女孩。

2 那是一个欧洲国家。

- ☐ That is a European country.
- ① European 虽以元音字母开头,但读音却是以辅音开头,其前应该用不定冠词 a,不可用 an。
- ③类例

They made a one-sided decision. 他们的决定很片面。

She saw a ewe and several lambs under the tree. 她看到在树下有一只母羊和几只小羊。

Lynn attended lectures at a university. 林思在一所大学听课。

3 你要去做 X 光透视吗?

- ⊠ Are you going to have a X-ray check?
- ☑ Are you going to have an X-ray check?

你在这里漏了个"s"。

- ĭ You have forgotten a "s" here.
- ☑ You have forgotten an "s" here.
- ②字母f,h,l,m,n,s,x单独使用时,因为它们的发音均以元音开头,故其前应用an。

4 教师在工作中应该有耐心。

 \boxtimes Teacher should have patience in his work.

- A teacher should have patience in his work.
- The teacher should have patience in his work.
- ☑ Teachers should have patience in their work.
- ① 在本句中 teacher 是单数可数名词,单数可数名词指一类人或物时,其前可用不定冠词 a 或 an,定冠词 the,或用其复数形式,惟独不可在单数可数名词前不加冠词。

3)美例

A child needs love. 儿童需要爱。

A triangle has three angles. 三角形有三个角。

An infant takes ill easily. 嬰儿容易生病。

The whale is in danger of becoming extinct. 鲸鱼有灭绝的危险。 You'd better play the man a little more. 你应该多一点男子汉气概...

The kilometre is the international standard. 公里是国际通用的标准。

Indians are students of nature. 印第安人是大自然的研究者。

Squirrels like to eat nuts. 松鼠喜欢吃坚果。

Roses are fragrant flowers. 玫瑰花是很香的花。

5 马是非常有用的动物。

- ⊠ Horse is a useful animal.
- ① 在给人〔物〕下定义或说明其性质、用途时,应用不定冠词 a 或 an。

①粪例

A saw is a tool for cutting wood. 锯是用来锯断木头的工具。

A school-bus is a bus used by students of a school. 校车是学校的 学生用的汽车。

6 人类将征服自然。

- ⊠ A man will conquer nature.
- \boxtimes The man will conquer nature.
- Man will conquer nature.
- ① 本句中 man 用于泛指类别,是"男人,人"的总称,是不可数名词,其前不可加冠词。

①英例

Man must fight for his own existence. 人类必须为自己的生存

奋斗。

Man is fighting a battle against pollution. 人类正在展开一场反污染战。

7 她是斯图亚特家的人。

- She was the Stuart.
- ☑ She was a Stuart.
- ① 当专有名词指民族、家庭或姓氏中的一员时,前面须用不定冠词。

3) 英例

His wife is a Smith. 他的妻子是史密斯家族的一员。

Their English teacher is a Miss Zhang. 他们的英语教师是一位 姓张的小姐。

Her father is a Zhou, and her mother is a Li. 地父亲姓周,母亲 姓李。

8 他绝不会想到这样一个纽约。

- M He would never think of such the New York.
- ① 当专有名词指具有相同性质或相仿特点的一个人或事物时,前面须用不定冠词。
- 3) 英例

He wants to be an Einstein. 他想成为爱因斯坦式的人物。

Suzhou is a Venice of China. 苏州是中国的威尼斯。

He is a Chen Jingrun in mathematics. 在数学上他可称得上是陈景润再世。

9 在那些展品中他发现了一幅齐白石的画。

- oximes He found the Qi Baishi among the exhibits.
- ☑ He found a Qi Baishi among the exhibits.
- ③ 当以作者名表示其人的一项作品、一项发明或一个设计制造物等时,前面须用不定冠词。
- ①美例

The museum owns a Van Gogh. 这家博物馆藏有一幅梵·高的画。 The man bought a Zheng Banqiao. 这个人买了一幅郑板桥的画。

10 史密斯一家星期天常到市中心去。

Smiths often go downtown on Sundays.

- X A Smiths often go downtown on Sundays.
- ☑ The Smiths often go downtown on Sundays.
- 当某姓氏为复数形式指一个家庭或一对夫妇时,该姓氏前一般要加定冠词。

3)美例

The Jones managed that company. 琼斯家族管理着这家公司。 The Nixons were so unlucky. 尼克松家族都很不幸。

11 这位作家是他那个时代的荷马。

- In The writer was the Homer of his age.
- ① 人名带有后置定语时,其前须用定冠词。
- **D**英例

Have you ever heard of the Henry James who is a famous writer? 你是否听说过亨利·詹姆斯·他是著名的作家。

He is the Shakespeare of the age. 他是当代的莎士比亚。

The Mary with whom I talked just now was not the Mary whom we met last year. 刚才跟我谈话的玛丽不是去年我们遇见的玛丽。

[12]品德高尚的林肯一生激励了很多人。

- ĭ The life of noble Lincoln has inspired many people.
- ① 在人名前有描绘性定语(形容词或用作形容词的过去分词)修饰以表示该人的特征、性质或表示对该人的某种敬意时,其前一般要加定冠词。

①美例

The honourable George Washington delivered a famous speech here. 尊敬的乔治·华盛顿在这里发表过著名的演讲。

The theory was advanced by the great Lenin. 这一理论是伟大的列宁提出的。

13 凯尔来信邀请我们参加聚会。

- \boxtimes There was a letter from the Kehr inviting us to a party.
- ☑ There was a letter from Kehr inviting us to a party.
- ③ 姓名是专有名词,一般情况下其前不用冠词。

14 村子里连一个叫巴巴拉的人都没有。

4

- ∑ There wasn't Barbara in the village.
- I There wasn't a single Barbara in the village.
- ③ 当指"不认识的人"或表示"某个叫·····的人"时,其前须用不定 冠词。

15 玛丽的自行车在哪儿?

- ☑ Where is the Mary's bike?
- ① 姓名前有所有格修饰时不可再用冠词。

16 你读过《鲁滨逊漂流记》吗?

- ⊠ Have you read the Robinson Crusoe?
- ☑ Have you read Robinson Crusoe?

你读过鲁迅的作品吗?

- \boxtimes Have you read the Lu Xun?
- ∃ Have you read Lu Xun?
- □ 以人名作书名的书或以作者的名字表示作品,其前不用冠词。

17 这是本年度大事之一。

- \square This is one of the chief events of this year.
- ① 当名词前有 all of, some of, one of, both of, each of 等修饰时,该名词前须用定冠词。
- ①类例

The rats have chewed away some of the woodwork. 老鼠啃坏了一些木器。

The novel is regarded as one of the classic works. 这篇小说被认 为是最优秀的作品之一。

- ∑ The professor John Willis is our teacher of English.
- I Professor John Willis is our teacher of English.
- ①表示某人的尊称、职称、头衔等的名词,一旦与人名连用,就专有名词化了,其前一般不加定冠词。
- **D** 类例

Queen Elizabeth the second of England is fond of opera. 英国女王伊丽莎白二世喜欢看歌剧。

What is the time, Mr Wang? 王先生,现在几点了?

Mrs Smith worked for years in the movies. 史密斯太太在电影 界工作过多年。

19 假期里我们游览了尼亚加拉大瀑布。

- ⋈ We visited the Niagara Falls on our vacation.
- We visited a Niagara Falls on our vacation.
- I We visited Niagara Falls on our vacation.
- ① 在一座山、一个岛、一个瀑布的名称前,一般不加冠词。

3) 奏例

She is the first woman who steps on the top of Mount Qomolangma. 她是第一个登上珠穆朗玛峰的女人。

Mount Tai is the highest mountain that I've ever climbed 泰山 是我爬过的最高的一座山。

20 落基山脉位于美国西部。

- A Rocky Mountains lie in the west part of America.
- ☐ The Rocky Mountains lie in the west part of America.
- ① 在由一些山组成的山脉或一些岛组成的群岛这种表示集合概念的专有名词前,一般要加定冠词。

①英例

Warm clothes are a must in the Changbai Mountains. 到长白山区去穿暖和的衣服是必须的。

The Chingkang Mountains is also famous for its scenery. 井冈山 也以风景而出名。

The Xisha Islands is made up of 100 islands. 西沙群岛由近百个岛屿组成。

21 长江在上海汇入海洋。

- Mac Changiang River meets the ocean at the city of Shanghai.
- The Changjiang River meets the ocean at the city of Shanghai.

暴风雨中地中海波涛汹涌。

- Mediterranean Sea boiled with the storm.
- The Mediterranean Sea boiled with the storm.

我们是去黄金海岸度假了。

- We spent the holiday on Gold Beach.
- ☑ We spent the holiday on the Gold Beach.

船在好望角登陆。

 \boxtimes The ship landed at Cape of Good Hope.

- ☑ The ship landed at the Cape of Good Hope.
- ① 在表示河流、运河、湖泊、海洋、海湾、海峡、海滩、海角等专有名词前,一般要用定冠词。

① 类例

London is on the River Thames. 伦敦位于泰晤士河畔。

The ship is sailing towards Europe through the Suez Canal. 这条 船正通过苏伊士运河驶往欧洲。

The windows open on a beautiful view of the Kunming Lake. 从 窗口可以看到昆明湖的姜景。

There are countless islands in the Pacific Ocean. 太平洋里有无数个岛屿。

The English Channel separates England and France. 英吉利海峡 把英法两国分隔开来。

22 在美国,各州的法律都不同。

- ⋈ In United States the law varies from state to state.
- In the United States the law varies from state to state.
- □ 在复数形式的地名包括国名前,须用定冠词。
- ①英例

The Netherlands is a developed country. 荷兰是发达国家。

23 伊丽莎白号和法国号正在北大西洋航行。

- ☑ Queen Elizabeth and France are on the North Atlantic running.
- ¬ The Queen Elizabeth and the France are on the North Atlantic running.
- □ 在表示轮船、火车、飞机等的名称前,一般要用定冠词。
- ①美例

We shall sail by the Princess Anne. 我们将乘安妮公主号航行。 The Jianghan was on its first voyage. 江汉轮正在作处女航。

24 我们参观了林肯纪念堂。

- ☑ We visited Lincoln Memorial.
- We visited the Lincoln Memorial.
- 7) 类例

There is a large library in the British Museum. 大英博物馆有个很大的图书馆。

The White House is the official residence of the President of the U.S.A. 白宫是美国总统府。

Mr Black is staying at the Astor Hotel. 布莱克先生住在阿斯特饭店。

25《时代》周刊的发行量很大。

- ⋈ Time has a large circulation.
- The Time has a large circulation.
- ① 在报纸、会议、条约等名称前,须加定冠词。
- ① 类例

The conference drew up the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. 会议草拟了《凡尔赛条约》的条款。

There were some days to wait before the World Congress of Botanists. 世界植物学家代表大会的召开还有几天时间。

26 你必须按原则办事。

- 对 You must act on the principle.
- ☑ You must act on principle.
-] 在表达概念、态度、情绪、品质、行为等泛指的抽象名词前,一般不加冠词。
- ①英例

She passed by the grave with her heaviness of heart. 她带着沉重的心情走过墓地。

Knowledge is the most valuable wealth.知识是最宝贵的财富。

27 这一篇是从某个不出名的美国作家的作品中翻译过来的。

- □ It was a translation from a pen of some obscure American writer.
- $\ensuremath{\,\,\,}$ It was a translation from the pen of some obscure American writer.
- ③ 当某些单数可数名词不指具体人或事物,而指同类人或事物共有的抽象性质、人或事物所象征的抽象概念时,前面不可用不定冠词,而须用定冠词。
- ①美例

The flower of the nation's youth attended the meeting. 全国青年中的精英参加了会议。

They are arranging a novel for the stage. 他们正在把一本小说 改编成戏剧。

28]如果你把另一把椅子往前挪一挪,大家就都有地方了。

- If you bring another chair forward, there'll be the room for everyone.
- ☑ If you bring another chair forward, there'll be room for everyone.
- ① 有些个体名词又可用作抽象名词,例如本句中的 room,当作"空间,余地"解时,表达的是抽象概念,其前不可加冠词。

① 类例

Buy the children's shoes big enough to allow room for growth. 孩子的鞋要买得大些,以待脚长大。

Which political party is in office in your country? 贵国是哪个政党执政?

29 我们仔细分析了他的性格。

- NW we made careful analysis of his character.
- Me made the careful analysis of his character.
- We made a careful analysis of his character.
- ① 有些由动词转换的抽象名词与 take, have 等行为动词连用时,表示"一个"、"一次"、"一番"具体的动作,变成了具体名词,其前 须加不定冠词 a 或 an。

① 奏例

Let's go and have a swim. 咱们去游一会儿泳吧。

Why don't you let him have a try? 你为什么不让他试一试呢? He provided a detailed analysis of the situation. 他提供了一份详细的形势分析报告。

We have just tried an experiment in chemistry. 我们剛才试做了 一个化学实验。

We held a discussion about this problem. 我们对这个问题进行了一番讨论。

30谢谢你对我这么好。

- ∑ Thank you for having done me such great kindness.
- In Thank you for having done me such a great kindness.
- 国抽象名词前有定语修饰时,须加不定冠词。
- ①类例

We had a good time yesterday. 昨天我们玩得很愉快。 Jack had a good education. 杰克接受过良好的教育。

31 他把帮助别人看成是一种乐趣。

 \boxtimes He felt it pleasure to help others.

☑ He felt it a pleasure to help others.

和你交谈真是天大的乐事。

- It's been great pleasure to talk to you.
- ☑ It's been a great pleasure to talk to you.
- ① 有些抽象名词在句中有"一定程度"或"一种"的意味,这时其前一般也应加不定冠词。

3) 奏例

It's a pity that you should have missed such a good girl. 你竟和那么好的姑娘失之交臂,真是件憾事。

"Thank you for helping me." "It was a pleasure.""谢谢你帮忙。""不用客气。"

Our son has been a disappointment to us. 我们的儿子使我们失望了。

32 你女儿真是一个美人。

- ⊠ Your daughter is quite beauty.
- ☑ Your daughter is quite a beauty.
- ① beauty 表示抽象概念时是不可数名词,不加冠词,但本句中beauty 表示的是具有"美"的特性具体的人,已变成个体名词,故前须加不定冠词。

①美例

He's a wonder with the way he arranges everything without any help. 他不要任何帮忙就把事情样样办妥,真是个奇才。
I ordered an ice. 我要了一份冰淇淋。

33油和水不能溶合。

- ⋈ An Oil and water do not mix.
- \boxtimes The Oil and water do not mix.
- $\ensuremath{\ensuremath{\,\subset}}$ Oil and water do not mix.
- ① 本句中 oil 是物质名词,当其表示不同种类的物质或泛指的不定量物质时,其前一般不加冠词。
- ① 类例

We breathe air. 我们呼吸空气。

The girls are picking cotton. 姑娘们正在摘棉花。

The floor was earth but hard and smooth. 虽然是泥地, 倒也坚硬平坦。

34]他们的车用的是壳牌润滑油。

10