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ESOL Examinations

Cambridge English

Common mistakes at KET

... and how to avoid them

剑桥KET 常见错误精讲精练

Liz Driscoll (英) 编著

Prepared as preparation material for Cambridge English: Key,
Cambridge English Test (KET)



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编 著	(英) Liz Driscoll
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When do I use full stops and when do I use commas?

句号和逗号的用法

1 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）：

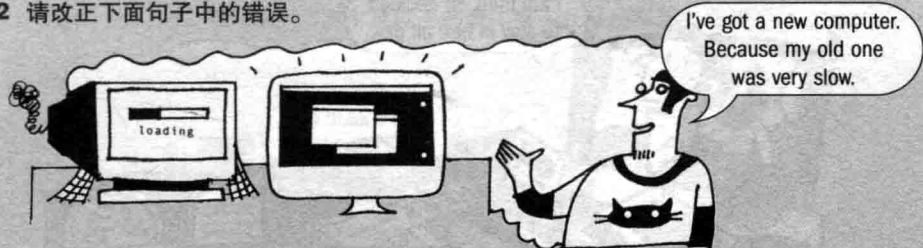
The plane arrived at 10.30 pm. It was an hour late. (The plane, It = subject)

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。



I've got a new one was very slow.

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

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)。

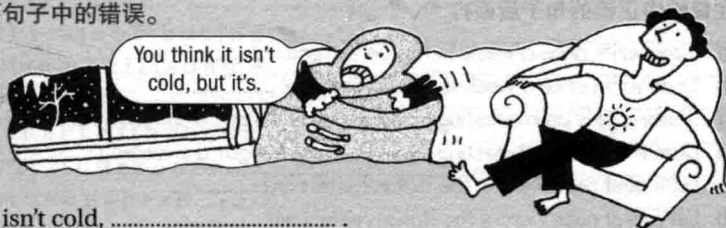
表示“某人的或某动物的”时，也可使用缩写形式's；表示“某物的”要用of：

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.

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 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.

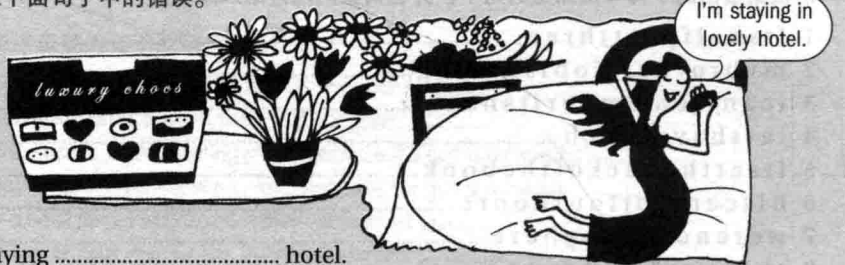
在大多数以u开头的名词和形容词前用an (an umbrella / an uncle, an uncomfortable chair / an ugly building)。但当词首字母u发 / ju / 音时, 其第一个音是 / j /, 要用a, 而非an:

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。



I'm staying hotel.

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.

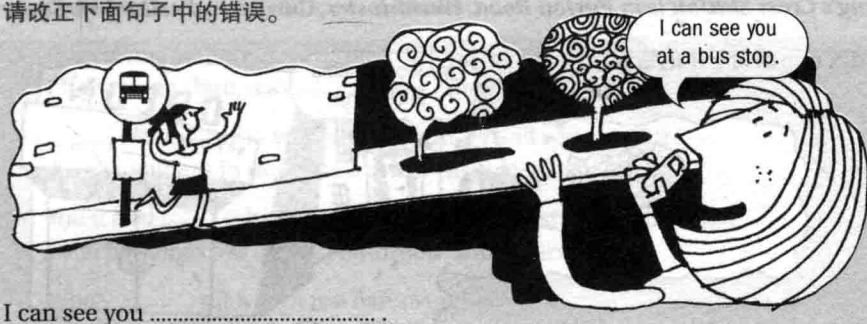
a用于:

- 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 bought*a*..... cake and*a*..... banana, but I didn't eat*the*..... 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.