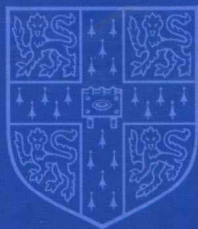


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Common mistakes at
IELTS

Intermediate / Advanced

...and how to avoid them

剑桥雅思
常见错误透析

Pauline Cullen (英) 编著
Julie Moore (英)



西安交通大学出版社
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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

剑桥雅思常见错误透析 / (英)库琳(Cullen, P.),
(英)摩尔(Moore, J.)编著; 耿耿编译. —西安: 西安
交通大学出版社, 2008. 2

书名原文: (1) Common Mistakes at IELTS Intermediate... and how to avoid them;
(2) Common Mistakes at IELTS Advanced... and how to avoid them
ISBN 978-7-5605-2701-7

I. 剑… II. ①库…②摩…③耿… III. 英语—高等教育—
自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 011186 号

版权登记: 陕版出图字 25 - 2007 - 069

Common Mistakes at IELTS Intermediate... and how to avoid them, first edition by Pauline Cullen first published by Cambridge University Press 2007

Common Mistakes at IELTS Advanced... and how to avoid them, first edition by Julie Moore first published by Cambridge University Press 2007

This edition for the People's Republic of China is published by arrangement with the Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom.

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书 名 剑桥雅思常见错误透析
编 著 者 (英) Pauline Cullen, (英) Julie Moore
编 译 者 耿 耿
责任编辑 王晓芬 赵洪波
封面设计 木 木
出版发行 西安交通大学出版社
地 址 西安市兴庆南路 10 号(邮编: 710049)
电 话 (029)82668357 82667874(发行部)
(029)82668315 82669096(总编办)
印 刷 北京画中画印刷有限公司
字 数 50 千
开 本 880×1230 1/32
印 张 4.25
版 次 2008 年 3 月第 1 版 2008 年 3 月第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5605-2701-7/H·729
定 价 18.00 元

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简介

本书从剑桥学习者语料库 (Cambridge Learner Corpus) 90,000余份试卷中, 精选雅思5~7分考生常见错误, 以在雅思语境中学习语言为原则精心编纂而成。本书分为中级篇和高级篇, 共60单元, 分别由英籍资深雅思专家 Pauline Cullen和 Julie Moore撰写。本书语言通俗易懂, 精析如何规避雅思常见错误, 练习以漫画和图表呈现, 便于巩固学习成效并加深记忆, 是为全球雅思考生量身定做的雅思考试制胜用书。

本书涵盖了雅思考试可能出现的所有语法知识点, 既可作为雅思备考教程, 也可作为英语语言课程的额外语法练习。本书以循序渐进为原则, 主要表现在:

学前练习: 在接触语法知识之前, 先通过两组极其相似的句子检验是否存在语法概念含糊不清的现象, 引导考生发现问题, 并促发解决问题的动机。

语法讲解: 针对考生发现的问题, 本书使用浅显易懂的语言进行多角度剖析, 指出错误概念所在, 并给出地道的英文句子, 帮助考生从根本上规避错误。

改错测验: 以生动的漫画和真实的语境再现雅思考生常犯的错误, 测试考生是否真正纠正了错误语法概念。

填空演练: 每单元精选8个句子对本单元语法进行测试, 使考生理论和实践相结合, 灵活运用, 巩固学习成效, 加深记忆。

单元测验: 以雅思考试题型为原则, 提供丰富多样的习题, 每3单元进行一次综合测验, 直击考生语法漏洞, 做到温故知新。

本书专为需要加强语法练习的雅思考生, 以及具有一定英语水平的读者设计。内容集考点归纳、试题精粹、精讲精析、集中训练于一体, 可供学生自学, 也可以在教师指导下使用。

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中 级 篇

Intermediate

(英) Pauline Cullen



Are there any special times I should use *the*?

(定冠词*the*的用法)

1 请选出每组中正确的句子。

- a In the USA this situation is totally different.
b In USA this situation is totally different.
- a The table shows number of people working in Britain in 1976.
b The table shows the number of people working in Britain in 1976.

在下列情况下使用 *the* :

- 与由岛屿或州组成的国家或地区名词连用: *the United States, the Middle East, the United Arab Emirates, the UK*
- 最高级: *the best, the longest, the highest*
- 序数词: *the first, the second, the third*
- 世界上独一无二的事物: *the environment, the internet, the sun*
- 在特定地区独一无二的事物: *the government, the police, the river*
- 习惯用语(短语): *the same as*

在下列情况下不使用 *the* :

- 一个单独的国家或地区: *America, England, China*
- 泛指某事物。在泛指某件事物时, 可使用该名词的复数; 在特指某一事物时, 使用 *the*。请比较:

People with reading difficulties often have problems with numbers.

The number eight is considered lucky in some countries.

2 请改正下列句子中的错误。



Your hairstyle is

3 用括号中所给的词语完成下列句子。请正确使用 *the*、或所给词的复数形式。

- 1 The main advantage of is that it gives us access to information from all over the world. (*internet*)
- 2 My father has fished in all over Australia. (*river*)
- 3 Life in is very different from life in my country. (*America*)
- 4 According to the graph, of people moving into the city each year has more than doubled. (*number*)
- 5 The total figure for 1976 was as the total figure for 1982. (*same*)
- 6 Obesity is much more common in than in my country. (*USA*)
- 7 The graph shows that increase occurred in 1999. (*greatest*)
- 8 travels around at a speed of 3,700 kilometres per hour. (*moon, earth*)

Singular or plural? (单数或复数?)

1 请选出每组中正确的句子。

- 1 a There are several problem with this idea.
b There are several problems with this idea.
- 2 a Many charity organisations provide a great deal of help.
b Many charity organisation provides a great deal of help.

假如使用一个复数名词，就必须相应地使用复数动词。动词必须要与名词在数上保持“一致”：
*In my country **there are** very few **cars** that use leaded petrol.* (复数动词+复数名词)
*I like studying during the day but **my friend prefers** studying at night.* (单数名词+单数动词)

与下列词语连用时，名词应用其复数形式：

- 复数动词：*are, were, have, do, play, etc.*: **There are** a lot of **books** on the table.
- 大于1的数字：*30 cars, 100 students*
- 与 *many* 连用时：*It is annoying that so many buses drive past because they are full.*
- 与 *the number of* 连用时：*The number of buses on our roads has increased each year.*

☆ 注意：*the number of* 后面接名词复数形式，但动词用的是单数形式。

与下列词语连用时，名词应用其单数形式：

- 单数动词：*is, was, has, does, plays, etc.*: **There is** only one **bedroom** in the flat.
- *a/an* 或 *one*: *a car, one student*

☆ 注意：有些名词看上去像是复数，实际上却是单数 (*news, mathematics*)；有些名词的复数形式与一般名词的复数形式不同 (*children, men, women, people*)。

2 请改正下列句子中的错误。



The number of dramatically last year.

3 请选择正确的单词，并在下面划线。

- 1 The *childs* / *children* are playing in the street.
- 2 The number of *men* / *man* studying science has decreased.
- 3 There are a lot of *persons* / *people* in my class.
- 4 I enjoyed studying mathematics a lot; I found *it* / *them* very interesting.
- 5 The news *were* / *was* very upsetting.
- 6 How many *classes* / *class* do you have today?
- 7 A *person* / *people* I really admire is my uncle.
- 8 My father *watch* / *watches* a lot of sport on TV.

Which nouns don't have a plural form? (哪些名词没有复数形式?)

1 请选出每组中正确的句子。

- 1 a I don't have many time to complete my assignment.
b I don't have much time to complete my assignment.
- 2 a When I did a search on my computer, I could only find a few informations about the topic.
b When I did a search on my computer, I could only find a little information about the topic.

在英语中,有些名词是“不可数的”,也就是说这些名词没有复数形式。常见的不可数名词有:*advice, advertising, food, furniture, garbage, information, knowledge, money, shopping, time, traffic, travel*等。

不可数名词必须使用以下形式:

- 单数形式: *food, information, money*
- 与 *a little /amount of /much /some* 等连用: *How much money do you have? The amount of traffic on the roads is increasing each year.*
- 单数动词: *There was already a little furniture in the flat.*

如果一个名词是不可数的,则不能使用以下形式:

- 复数形式: *advices, furnitures, garbages, informations, knowledges*
- 与 *a/an* 连用: *an advice, a garbage, a knowledge*
- 与 *a few/many/number of* 连用: *a few shopping, many traffic, the number of knowledge*
- 与数字连用: *three travels, four furniture*
- 与复数动词连用: *There were a little furniture in the flat.*

☆ 注意:假如在不可数名词前面加数字的话,可以使用 *a piece of /some /a few piece of*: *a piece of advice, three pieces of furniture, a few pieces of garbage*

2 请改正下列句子中的错误。



The we produce is increasing.

3 请改正下列句子中的错误,每句话中可能不止一处错误。

- 1 My tutor was very helpful; he gave me one very good advice about how to study.
- 2 I was surprised by the number of times it took us to reach the castle.
- 3 You need a great deal of knowledges to become a doctor.
- 4 The informations we were given by the tour guide were not very helpful.
- 5 When we visited the park, we were upset to see so many garbages left there.
- 6 We arrived late because there were so many traffic on the road.
- 7 I can't wait to visit the market and do a few shopping.
- 8 The furnitures in the hotel room were quite old but they were very comfortable.

Test 1

1 请在正确的单词或短语下面划线。

- 1 The garbage *is / are* collected every Tuesday.
- 2 Advertising in the school newsletter *is / are* a waste of time.
- 3 A lot of food in restaurants *is / are* thrown away every day.
- 4 Many *idea / ideas* for new products never reach the manufacturing stage.
- 5 My sister gave me lots of *advice / advices* that *was / were* very useful.
- 6 Over three hundred *student / students* signed the petition for a new study area.
- 7 There are a lot of *similarity / similarities* between your country and mine.
- 8 There *is / are* more women on my course than men.

2 请选择正确的词语填空，判断是否使用*the*。

Rank	Country	Number of people accessing the internet per 100,000 people
#1	New Zealand	79.306
#2	Iceland	76.027
#3	Sweden	75.539
#4	Malta	75.527
#5	Faroe Islands	68.140
#6	Greenland	67.406
#7	Korea, South	64.925
#8	Australia	64.709
#9	Finland	62.914
#10	United Kingdom	62.209

Faroe Islands internet largest list Malta number one
 same Sweden table United Kingdom United States world

- (1)..... shows the top ten countries in terms of internet usage.
 (2)..... country is New Zealand, which has (3)..... number of internet users. (4)..... is at the bottom of (5)..... . Surprisingly, (6)..... does not feature in the top ten at all. However, a little-known group of islands called (7)..... is ranked fifth in (8)..... . (9)..... and (10)..... are ranked third and fourth. Both have almost (11)..... number of users, with over 75,500 people per 100,000 accessing (12)..... .

3 请阅读下面的广告，并用框中所给短语填空。

How many How much Is Are Is there Are there

Room for rent in share house close to bus. Must help to pay bills (electricity, etc.). For more details phone: 376 8900

- 1 food included in the rent?
- 2 a lot of traffic in the area?
- 3 any other transport nearby?
- 4 does the electricity usually cost?
- 5 any pets in the house?
- 6 money will I need to pay each week?
- 7 people are living in the house?
- 8 a lot of furniture in the room?

4 请从框中选择正确词语，并适当变换形式填空。

advice bird child company house person plastic transport

- 1 The travel agency was hopeless; they didn't even give us one useful
- 2 The number of new being built in our area has doubled.
- 3 Most large operate on a global scale nowadays.
- 4 Many believe that globalisation has both advantages and disadvantages.
- 5 Today, in my country, school-age do not exercise as much as in the past.
- 6 The blades of the fan are made of
- 7 There are several kinds of in my home town but my favourite is the ferry.
- 8 There has been an increase in the number of native killed by cats this year.

5 请改正下文中的 14 处错误。

The globalisation has had an enormous impact on many part of the world. Nowadays, even in some of most remote parts of world, we can connect to internet and conduct business. However, they is advantage and disadvantage to this. One disadvantages, for example, is that the local culture and language can be affected. It can also mean that local businesses has to reduce their prices to compete with bigger overseas companies. However, there are advantages; for example, globalisation can bring more business to a small area, which is good for the local economy. It may also help to stop young person moving away from more remote area. If a young person have the chance to run a business and be successful no matter where he or she lives, then perhaps more people will choose to stay in these smaller communities. It also means that news from around the world are available to everyone, and this can also reduce the feeling of isolation.

When do I use the present simple tense? (一般现在时)

1 请选出每组中正确的句子。

- Nowadays, our bodies becoming 'old' much later than 100 years ago.
 - Nowadays, our bodies become 'old' much later than 100 years ago.
- Children lost their freedom if they have too many responsibilities.
 - Children lose their freedom if they have too many responsibilities.

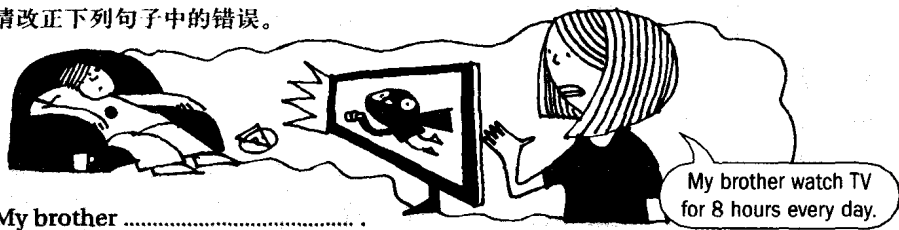
使用一般现在时的情况:

- 对世界永恒的真理进行一般性的描述时: *The earth **moves** around the sun.*
- 陈述一种模式或者普遍真理时: *People **work** in order to meet their basic needs.*
- 与表示频率的副词连用时: *always, usually, often, sometimes, never: People who are too lazy to walk **often use** their cars instead.*
- 与下列表达式连用时: *nowadays, these days, today* (广义上的): *Many students **today do** their research via computer rather than through books.*
- 与表达观点或感情的动词连用时, 比如 *believe, think, hope*: *I **think** that we should all do as much as we can to improve our environment.*

动词原形构成一般现在时。在构成第三人称单数一般现在时的时候, 要在动词原形后面加 -s 或 -es:

<i>I play</i>	<i>I watch</i>
<i>you play</i>	<i>you watch</i>
<i>he/she/it plays</i>	<i>he/she/it watches</i>
<i>we play</i>	<i>we watch</i>
<i>you play</i>	<i>you watch</i>
<i>they play</i>	<i>they watch</i>

2 请改正下列句子中的错误。



My brother

3 请改正下列句子中的错误。

- 1 People should act according to what they are believing.
- 2 In general, I think our government spent too much money on space travel.
- 3 Nowadays, many people in my country have sent their children to single-sex schools.
- 4 These days, more and more people travelling to very distant places for their holidays.
- 5 I am hoping it is not too late to save the environment.
- 6 The female hen laying on average 5 or 6 eggs per week.
- 7 Younger drivers is more likely to be involved in a car accident.
- 8 Most doctors are agreeing that the only way to lose weight is by doing more exercise.