

卓越英语

SUPER ENGLISH

卓越英语

追求卓越

ANALYSIS

OF CORRECTING ERRORS
(FOR HIGH SCHOOL)

专项突破

高中正误例析

丛书主编 艾群

审

读

Elaine Wren Padbury [美]

Msafiri Sinkala



SPECIAL
FOR HIGH SCHOOL
LEARNING

双色版



COLOUR EDITION

SUPER



吉林教育出版社

CHINA JILIN EDUCATION PUBLISHING HOUSE

卓越英语

SUPER ENGLISH

卓越英语

追求卓越

ANALYSIS
OF CORRECTING ERRORS
(FOR HIGH SCHOOL)

专项突破
高中正误例析

■ 主编 ■

贤文

SPECIAL
■ FOR HIGH SCHOOL
LEARNING

SUPER 吉林教育出版社

CHINA JILIN EDUCATION PUBLISHING HOUSE

■ 丛书主编 艾群

■ 审 读 Elaine Wren Padbury [美]
蒙特索利教育专家

Msafiri Sinkala
教育学博士

■ 编委会 (按笔划顺序排列)

王 旭	王艳萍	王宇江	王 勤
王秀凤	吕 丽	曲永华	任占林
刘守君	纪焕金	吴安远	李 芳
陈金钊	宋兴东	贤 文	郑树科
畅 潇	高超元	聂成军	黄光伟
樊兆侠			

■ 本册主编 贤 文

■ 责任编辑 王世斌

■ 封面设计 大 印

■ 出版: 吉林教育出版社

■ 印刷: 兴华印刷厂

■ 发行: 吉林教育出版社

开本: 880X1230 1/32

字数: 527.9千字

版次: 2003年修订版 2003年3月第三次印刷

印数: 30001-40000

ISBN 7-5383-4249-4/G · 3871

定价: 24.00元

版权所有 盗版必究



编者的话

广大中学生常常感到已掌握了基础英语语法和相当数量的英语词汇，也做完了手头数本各种练习册，但对于有些问题仍然茫然不解。鉴于此，我们编写了这本指导学生纠正各种错误的参考书。我们认为，通过“帮你纠错”阅读指导，会更有利于巩固和提高学生分析问题和解决问题的能力；更有利于落实素质教育，使学生学得轻松，运用自如。

本书按语法项目分类，共分十五章，每章包括两个部分。第一部分针对同学们经常出现的错误进行正误例析，力求简明扼要，通俗易懂，既保持语法的系统性，又突出基础英语语法重点及英语词汇用法的难点。第二部分我们依据教学实践中的经验和体会，精心编写了相关的纠错练习题，量大面广，具有较高的质量和较强的实用价值，突出重点，突破难点，以求牢牢掌握。

本书以实用为本，力求体现各种语言现象，包括基础英语的语法内容，所以对于掌握诸如单项选择、短文改错、英汉互译、句型转换等各种高考命题形式都具有指导意义。



目 录 (Contents)

Part 1	名词、主谓一致	(1)
Part 2	冠词	(24)
Part 3	代词	(38)
Part 4	形容词、副词及其比较等级	(51)
Part 5	助动词和情态动词	(75)
Part 6	动词的时态	(88)
Part 7	动词的语态	(109)
Part 8	虚拟语气	(122)
Part 9	非限定性动词	(138)
Part 10	介词	(183)
Part 11	连词	(241)
Part 12	主从复合句	(271)
Part 13	倒装语序	(294)
Part 14	数词	(308)
Part 15	短语	(319)
参考答案及简析		(413)



Part 1 名词、主谓一致

【1】 旅途太远了，以致我们到达时都感到很累。

[误] It was such a long travel that we felt tired when we arrived.

[正] It was such a long journey that we felt tired when we arrived.

[析] journey 可表示有目的与无目的旅行；travel 用于长期或短期旅行，无论什么目的、使用什么工具都行。

【2】 一位重要的政府官员来看过我们。

[误] An important government officer called on us.

[正] An important government official called on us.

[析] official 指为政府工作的官员，officer 指穿制服的军官。

【3】 在我们搬进新房子之前，我们买了许多家具。

[误] Before we moved into the new house we bought many furnitures.

[正] Before we moved into the new house we bought many pieces of furniture.

[析] furniture: “家具”，是不可数名词，不能有复数形式或加不定冠词 a。例: There is not much furniture in the room. 屋里家具不多。

【4】 你行李带得多吗？

[误] Have you brought many luggages?

[正] Have you brought much luggage?

[正] Have you brought much baggage?

[析] luggage, baggage 在表示“行李”时，没有区别，luggage 是英国用语，baggage 是美国用语。必须注意的是这两个词都是不可数名词，和其他一些不可数名词一样，luggage, baggage 前面可以加 pieces of。

【5】 我们的陆军在训练和装备方面都很强。

[误] Our army is strong both in training and in equipments.

[正] Our army is strong both in training and in equipment.



[析] equipment 是集体名词，一般不用复数形式。例：

Dr. Jones ordered two pieces of equipment for the lab.

琼斯博士为实验室订购了两套设备。

【6】我去参加会议要换衣服吗？

[误] Do I have to change my clothing for the meeting?

[正] **Do I have to change my clothes for the meeting?**

[析] clothing 是衣着总称，是集体名词；clothes 是复数名词，没有单数，不能和数词连用，可以与 these, those, many 连用。例：

This shop sells articles of men's clothing. 这个铺子卖男装。

How do you think he looks in foreign clothes? 你认为他穿着外国人的服装好看吗？

【7】我打算用火车把我的货物运去。

[误] I am sending my good by train.

[正] **I am sending my goods by train.**

[析] goods 表示“货物”的意思，只有复数形式，不与数字连用，后面的谓语要用复数形式。例：

Half his goods are from China. 他的货物有一半是中国货。

【8】我将要买一条裤子。

[误] I'll have to buy two trousers.

[正] **I'll have to buy a pair of trousers.**

[析] 有些名词在形式上是复数，意义上却是单数，后面的谓语要用复数，特别是成双的工具、衣服等名称。如：trousers (裤子), pants (内裤), shorts (短裤), scissors (剪刀), glasses (眼镜) 等前面可用 some 或 a pair of 修饰。不直接用数词修饰。

【9】瞪着眼睛看人是不礼貌的。

[误] It's bad manner to stare at people.

[正] **It's bad manners to stare at people.**

[析] manners 表示“礼貌”，“习俗”的意思时，必须用复数形式。例：

She has written a book on the manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians.

她写了一本关于古埃及风俗习惯的书。

【10】即使在晚年，她仍保养得很好。



[误] She kept her look even in old age.

[正] She kept her looks even in old age.

[析] looks 表示“容貌”时要用复数形式，look 表示“神色，表情”时，通常用单数形式。例：

She's starting to lose her looks. 她的红颜渐褪。

I knew she didn't like it by the look on her face. 看她的表情我就知道她不喜欢这个（东西）。

【11】他们家里备有大量的食品。

[误] They had good supplies of food in the house.

[正] They had a good supply of food in the house.

[析] a supply of... 通常用单数形式，意思是“量”，supply 的复数形式指供应大批人的必需品。例：

Bring a large supply of food with you. 你要带大量的食物来。

Helicopters dropped supplies for the villagers. 直升飞机向村民空投了生活用品。

【12】你在这家旅馆可以吃到上好的饭菜。

[误] You can get good dinner at this hotel.

[正] You can get good dinners at this hotel.

[析] dinner, supper 作为膳食本身解时，为可数名词，作食物的数量解时，为不可数名词。例：

That boy has eaten too much dinner. 那孩子饭吃得太多了。

We sat down to a good supper. 我们坐下来吃了一顿丰盛的晚餐。

【13】这个孩子在学走路。他不用人搀扶着也可以走几步了。

[误] The child is learning to walk. He can take several steps without being supported.

[正] The child is learning to walk. He can take several steps without support.

[析] 若某词本身有名词形式，就不应使用动名词来代替名词。例：

I bought it at your request. 我按照你的要求把它买下来了。

【14】她把她的冬装全放到楼上那间卧室里了。

[误] She put away her winter's clothes in the upstairs bedroom.

[正] She put away her winter clothes in the upstairs bedroom.



[析] 名词作定语，表示东西的质地、来源、目的等。例：

She broke a wine glass while she was washing up. 她在洗碗的时候打破了一个酒杯。

【15】她需要休息几天。

[误] She needs a few days rest.

[正] She needs a few days' rest.

[析] 一些表示人的名称，表示时间的名称，或对后一个表事物的名称起分类作用时，通常要用名词所有格的形式。例：

He received his doctor's degree in 1905. 他 1905 年获得博士学位。

【16】他们想找出汤姆的汽车与吉姆的汽车的不同之处。

[误] They try to find what the difference between Tom and Jim's car is.

[正] They try to find what the difference between Tom's and Jim's car is.

[析] Tom and Jim's car 指他俩共有的汽车，Tom's and Jim's car 指他们各自的汽车。

【17】他班上有两个玛丽和三个罗伯特。

[误] There are two Maries and three Roberts in his class.

[正] There are two Marys and three Roberts in his class.

[析] 表示某姓的一家人或表示同姓或同名的若干人的专有名词，可以以复数形式出现，直接加 s。

【18】请拿两杯不加牛奶的咖啡。

[误] Two cups of black coffees, please.

[正] Two black coffees, please.

[析] 表示饮料名称往往以复数形式代替单位词。

【19】他做这一工作的经验不足。

[误] He hasn't had enough work experiences.

[正] He hasn't had enough work experience.

[析] 名词 experience 表示“经验”时是不可数名词，表示“经历”时，用作可数名词。例：

He had many interesting experiences while travelling in Africa. 他在非洲旅行期间有过许多有趣的经历。

【20】我要去牙医诊所。

[误] I'm going to the dentist.



[正] I'm going to the dentist's.

[析] 独立属格常用于被省略中心词的名词中,表示某人的家、住宅、教堂、学校等公共建筑物或者是表示店铺、公司等。例:

I saw him at my aunt and uncle's last week. 上星期我在我姑父母家见到他。

[21] 他出于同情,给了那个乞丐一些钱。

[误] He gave some money to the beggar out of a pity.

[正] He gave some money to the beggar out of pity.

[析] 有些抽象名词前加上不定冠词时,这个不定冠词表示“一定程度”的意思。例:

It's a pity that you should have missed such a good girl. 你若和那么好的姑娘失之交臂,就太遗憾了。

He felt it a pleasure to help others. 他把帮助别人看做是一种乐趣。

[22] 我不喜欢求人帮忙。

[误] I hate asking favour of people.

[正] I hate asking favours of people.

[析] 有些抽象名词意思可以转变,表示比较具体的东西,这时也可以用复数形式。

[23] 请给我一张纸。

[误] Give me a paper, please.

[正] Give me a piece of paper, please.

[析] paper 用作物质名词时是不可数名词,如果 paper 表示“报纸”,“证件”,“试卷”等意义时,用作可数名词。例:

Where's today's paper? 今天的报纸在哪里?

His desk is always covered with papers. 他的书桌上总是堆满了纸。

She spent the evening marking examination papers. 她晚上批阅试卷。

[24] 湖水流进一处大瀑布直泻而下。

[误] The water of the lake flows out over a large waterfall.

[正] The waters of the lake flows out over a large waterfall.

[析] water 用作物质名词时是不可数名词,复数形式的 waters 表示“(湖、河的)大片的水域”。例:

Water is changed into steam by heat and into ice by cold. 水加热变为蒸



气，冷却则结冰。

This is where the waters of the Amazon flow out into the sea. 这是亚马逊河的人海口。

【25】我必须守信用。

[误] I must keep my words.

[正] I must keep my word.

[析] word 表示“诺言”这个意思时，仅用单数形式，并与物主代词连用。例：

I gave her my word that I would be back before ten. 我向她保证十点以前回来。

He gave his word of honour not to try to escape. 他以名誉担保，决不试图逃跑。

I'm surprised to hear that he has broken his word. 我真想不到他会失信。

I hope you will always respect your word. 我希望你永远信守诺言。

【26】请把你平安到达的消息告诉我。

[误] Please send me the word of your safe arrival.

[正] Please send me word of your safe arrival.

[正] Please send me word that you have arrived safely.

[析] word 表示“消息；音信”这个意思时要用单数形式，前面不用冠词。例：

Word came that I was needed at home. 家里捎来口信要我回去。

Have you received word of what is happening there? 你得到有关那里目前情况的消息了吗？

【27】你去开会之前，我们可以私下说句话吗？

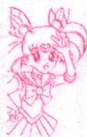
[误] Could we have words before you go to the meeting?

[正] Could we have a word before you go to the meeting?

[析] have a word “（尤指私下或悄悄地）和……谈……”；have a few words with sb. 表示“和某人谈一谈；指责或批评某人”；have words with sb. 则表示“与某人吵架”。例：

I'd like to have a few words with you if you're not too busy. 如果你不太忙的话，我想和你谈一谈。

He told me that he had had words with the manager and lost his position.



他对我说，他和经理吵架了，结果把（工作）职位丢掉了。

【28】他得到的是口头消息。

[误] He received the news by words of mouth.

[正] He received the news by word of mouth.

[析] by word of mouth 的意思是“口头地”。例：

I have informed him by word of mouth. 我已口头通知他了。

【29】他只是口头上的朋友。

[误] He's a friend in words only.

[正] He's a friend in word only.

[析] in word 的意思是“口头”。例：

He is honest in word and deed. 他在言语和行动上都是诚实的。

【30】世界上有许多使用英语的民族。

[误] There are many English-speaking people in the world.

[正] There are many English-speaking peoples in the world.

[析] 当 people 作“民族”解时，有单复数形式，谓语动词的数要根据主语的单、复数确定。例：

The ancient Egyptians were a fascinating people. 古埃及人是一个让人感兴趣的民族。

Each people builds a culture adapted to its peculiar needs. 各民族都建立起一种适应其独特需要的文化。

【31】玛丽对英语课特别下功夫因而得到高分。

[误] Mary took great pain with her English lessons and got high marks.

[正] Mary took great pains with her English lessons and got high marks.

[析] pains 复数形式，意思是“努力；辛苦”。例：

Great pains have been taken to ensure the safety of passengers. 为确保旅客的安全已作出巨大的努力。

【32】大部分警察穿制服。

[误] Most polices wear uniforms.

[正] Most police wear uniforms.

[析] police 总是用作复数形式，是集体名词，可与数词或定冠词连用，动词总是用复数形式。例：

There were over 100 police on duty at the demonstration. 示威游行时有一



百多名警察值勤。

The police caught the robber. 警察抓住了强盗。

【33】这本书很成功。

[误] The book was success.

[正] **The book was a success.**

[析] success 用作抽象名词时不可数，与 failure 相对，意思是“成功”；但当它表示“成功的人，成功的行动”时，是可数名词。例：

He worked without much success. 他的工作没有什么成果。

I wish you success in your new position. 祝你在新的岗位上获得成功。

He was not a success as a governor. 作为总督，他干得并不十分出色。

He had several successes with his plays. 他的几个剧本都很成功。

【34】请代我问候令兄。

[误] Please give my regard to your brother.

[正] **Please give my regards to your brother.**

[析] regards 表示“问候；致意”时，必须用其复数形式。

【35】我对你的抱怨没有什么要说的。

[误] I have nothing to say with regards to your complaints.

[正] **I have nothing to say with regard to your complaints.**

[析] with regard to 是个固定搭配，regard 不能用复数形式。例：

With regard to your request for a refund, we have referred the matter to our main office. 关于你要求退款一事，我们已转交总公司办理。

【36】看来，他的乐趣主要在于学习和努力工作。

[误] Study and hard work seem to be his chief pleasure.

[正] **Study and hard work seem to be his chief pleasures.**

[析] pleasure 表示抽象或一般概念时，用作不可数名词，与 pain 相对；但当它表示“令人愉快的事物、场合”时，用作可数名词。例：

The pleasures of friendship are greater as we grow older. 随着年龄的增长，友谊给我们带来的乐趣也更大了。

I heard of your success with much pleasure. 听说你获得成功，我十分高兴。

【37】他是一位大腕作家。

[误] He's a writer of great skills.



[正] He's a writer of great skill.

[析] skill 表示“技能，熟练”这个意思时，用作抽象名词，不可数；但当它表示“某种特殊的技能”时，用作可数名词。例：

He drove his car with skill. 他熟练地驾驶汽车。

You can always make a living with a skill. 掌握一项技术总能谋生。

Reading and writing are two different skills. 阅读和写作是两种不同的技能。

【38】天空中没有一丝云。

[误] There were no clouds in the skies.

[正] There were no clouds in the sky.

[析] sky 通常与定冠词连用。如有形容词修饰时，可与不定冠词连用。复数形式用于诗体或带有感情色彩的语体。例：

Rain falls from the sky. 雨从天上落下来。

I shall be pleased to see a blue sky again after all this rain. 下了这么久的雨以后能重见晴天，我会很高兴的。

Disclosure of the true state of affairs would not cause the skies to fall. 把事情的真实情况公开天也不会塌下来。

【39】她对我的仁慈我永远报答不清。

[误] I can never repay her kindness to me.

[正] I can never repay her kindnesses to me.

[析] kindness 表示“和蔼，亲切”时，是抽象名词，不可数；表示“友好的行为；好事”时，通常为可数名词。例：

I admired her because of her kindness to everyone. 她对所有人都很和善（或友好），我很钦佩她。

She did it out of her kindness. 她是出于好意才做了这一切的。

She has shown us many kindnesses. 她曾对我们很有帮助。

【40】部长处理国家重要事务。

[误] The minister deals with important affair of state.

[正] The minister deals with important affairs of state.

[析] affairs 通常用复数形式，表示“已做或待做的事情、事务”表示“某事件、事情”时，可用单数形式。例：

Edison has had the gift of picking the right men to handle his affairs. 爱迪



生具有善于挑选适当的人处理他的事务的才能。

I left my affairs in the hands of John and went north. 我把我的事务交给约翰就北上了。

Leave me alone, mind your own affairs. 别理我，少管闲事。

The meeting was a noisy affair. 那个会议吵吵闹闹的。

We must try to forget this sad affair. 我们得尽量忘掉这一件悲惨事件。

【41】我们发现了事情的状况。

[误] We discovered how the affairs stood.

[正] **We discovered how affairs stood.**

[析] affairs 复数形式指“情况”，“事态”时，前面不用定冠词。例：

How are affairs looking? 形势如何？

As affairs stand, I will not go. 按照现在的情况，我不去了。

【42】你做好了旅行的一切准备吗？

[误] Have you made all the preparation for the journey?

[正] **Have you made all the preparations for the journey?**

[析] make preparations for... 这个短语中的 preparation 要用复数形式。例：

We have only a week to make preparations for the wedding. 我们只有一个星期的时间准备婚礼。

【43】不做准备你是不会考及格的。

[误] You can't pass an exam without preparations.

[正] **You can't pass an exam without preparation.**

[析] preparation 表示“准备，预备”这个意思时，用作不可数名词，尤其是与介词搭配使用。例：

Don't try to do it without preparation. 没有准备就不要试着去做。

We are getting things together in preparation for the journey. 我们正在为旅行收拾行李。

【44】坐汽车到城里只要一个半小时。

[误] The town is only an hour and a half's drive from here.

[正] **The town is only one and a half hours' drive from here.**

[析] “一个半某物”，英语有两种表达方式：“a/an + 单数名词 + and a half”，“one and a half + 复数名词”。表示时间的名词的所有格形式应在中心



名词后面加's, 如果原词已有复数词尾-s, 则仅仅在复数名词后加一个“'”。

【45】在这个世界上有许许多多的苦难。

[误] There are so many sufferings in this world.

[正] **There is so much suffering in this world.**

[析] suffering 用作抽象名词, 意思是“身心的痛苦, 苦难”, 如果表示“灾难, 疾苦”时, 要用复数形式, 但不与序数词和不定冠词连用。例:

He told me all about his sufferings. 他把自己所受的罪都讲给我听了。

Their sufferings after the war were terrible. 战后他们受了很多苦。

【46】有些动物在黑暗中能看见东西。

[误] Some animals have the powers to see in the dark.

[正] **Some animals have the power to see in the dark.**

[析] 名词 power 表示“体能; 智能, 力量”时用作不可数名词; 表示“权限; 势力”时, 用作可数名词。例:

Man is the only animal that has the power of speech. 人是惟一能说话的动物。

He did everything in his power to comfort her. 他尽力安慰她。

You can really feel the power of the sun sitting out here. 坐在此处, 你的确能感觉到太阳的力量。

Power should be used wisely. 应明智地使用权力。

The police and the army have been given special powers to deal with this state of affairs. 警察和军队已被授权处理当前事务。

【47】年轻人通常比老年人有活力。

[误] Young people usually have more energies than the old.

[正] **Young people usually have more energy than the old.**

[析] energy 表示“活力”这个意思时, 用作不可数名词; 表示“从事工作和其他活动的精力”时, 多用复数形式。例:

His work seemed to lack energy. 他的工作似乎缺少生气。

It's a waste of time and energy. 那是白白浪费时间和力气。

I must concentrate my energies on my decorating today. 今天我必须集中精力搞装修。

【48】如果碰巧有人来见我, 让他们留下口信。

[误] If by chance someone comes to see me, ask them to leave a notice.



[正] If by chance someone comes to see me, ask them to leave a message.

[析] message 表示“口信”，notice 的意思是“告示，通知”。例：

The ship sent a radio message asking for help. 这艘船发出救援的无线电信号。

The museum is closed until further notice. 博物馆现在闭馆，再开馆的时间另行通知。

【49】如果这东西没人用，我想借一下。

[误] If this is out of use, I'd like to borrow it.

[正] If this is not in use, I'd like to borrow it.

[析] in use 表示“在使用中”。例：

If a machine is in use every day, it soon wears out. 如果一台机器天天使用，很快就会磨损的。

【50】这个词什么时候开始普遍使用的？

[误] When did this word come in common use?

[正] When did this word come into common use?

[析] come into use 的意思的“开始被使用”；go out of use 则表示“不再被使用”。例：

The present telephone boxes will go out of use next year. 现有的这些电话亭明年将停止使用。

【51】老师们表演的那个节目很精彩。

[误] That performance of the teachers was wonderful.

[正] That performance of the teachers' was wonderful.

[析] 名词所有格有时可以和 of 构成短语，它所修饰的名词前有一个指示代词使句子带有赞赏或厌恶等感情色彩。例：

He hated that pride of Mary's. 他讨厌玛丽的那种傲慢的态度。

【52】他通过印刷著名作家的作品敛财。

[误] He gained his wealths by printing work of famous writers.

[正] He gained his wealth by printing works of famous writers.

[析] wealth 是不可数名词；works 表示“著作”、“作品”这个意思时是可数名词，常用复数形式。

【53】你不能违背自然（规律）。

[误] You cannot go against the nature.