中考易错题诊断·英语

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前　言

　　"无论从哪方面学习,不如从自己所犯的错误的后果中学习来得快",恩格斯总结出了这样的经验。学生在平时的学习、考试中往往会犯一些错误,但很多人没有认真从错误中去总结经验教训,一错再错,最终导致了中考的失败。在中考这种重要的考试中犯错误显然是不明智的。

　　我们特邀了一批长期在教学一线工作的教师编写了"中考易错题诊断"丛书,包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学5个分册,以戒即将参加中考的考生。丛书紧扣考纲,按知识块分类从学生容易犯错的考点切入,从各类考试中精心挑选出各届学生错误率比较高的试题,列举学生的典型错误表现,分析出错原因,并引申出同类题型的解题思路,引导学生追根寻因,总结规律,避免一错再错。可以说,这套丛书是中考易错题的精华浓缩版,只要你切实掌握了这套书所讲的内容,一定会在中考中取得理想的分数。

　　这套丛书的每个分册看似单薄,却凝聚了数十位资深教师多年的教学积淀、上千位同学的学习心得体会,使用时要自己先动手做一遍易错题,再对照易错题诊断的内容,不断回顾、审视,找到自己的思维缺陷,澄清一些模糊认识。只有克服了理解上的思维障碍,才能达到最佳的学习效果。

　　聪明的人有时也会摔倒,但绝不会在同一个地方摔倒第二次!

编　者

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目 录

第一章 句型转换易错攻略

易错点扫描

句型转换题型在全国各类英语考试中均占有一定分值,中考也不例外,少则 5 分,多则 20 分不等。由此可见该类题型的重要性。该题型考查的是学生的语言运用能力。为使初三学生能更好地掌握这一题型的解答方法,现将该题型分六类提供错因解析和传授解题攻略。

一、单复数句转换

【范例1】 They are apples. (改为单数句)

———— ———— apple.

【解析】 答案为 It's an。此题既考查了指示代词单复数的转换,又考查了不定冠词 a,an 的用法。容易出现的错误答案有 It is; It's a。

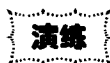**【攻略】** 1)人称代词,用以代替某一个人、物,或某些人、物,有单复数之分,使用时须注意它们所指代的对象。2)不定冠词 a,an 表示一类事物,an 用在以元音音素发音开始的单数可数名词之前。

【范例2】 The child in red is a student of Class One. (改为复数句)

The _____ in red are students of Class One.

【解析】 答案为 children。此题考查学生对名词复数形式不规则变化的掌握情况。考生容易出现的错误答案有 childs,原因是没记住名词复数变化的特殊规则。

【攻略】 大多数名词的复数形式变化是通过加 -s,-es 或变 y 为 i 加 es 构成,但有些名词复数形式变化并不规则,如 child→children, foot →feet, tooth →teeth, woman →women, man→men, mouse→mice 等。另外有一部分名词的单复数相同, 如 sheep, deer, Chinese, Japanese 等。

演练

按照题目要求完成下列各题。每空一词。

1. Oranges are orange. (改为单数句)

_____ _____ is orange.

2. There are three U's in the sentence. (改为单数句)

There _____ _____ U in the sentence.

3. A green leaf is on the floor. (改为复数句)

_____ green _____ are on the floor.

4. The roof of the old house was white. (改为复数句)

The _____ of the old _____ were white.

5. They are unuseful books. (改为单数句)

_____ _____ unuseful book.

6. He likes woman teacher. (改为复数句)

They like _____ _____ .

7. It's a photo of a potato. (改为复数句)

They are _____ of _____ .

8. There's a German and a Frenchman in the picture. (改为复数句)

There are two _____ and three _____ in the picture.

9. Only one kind of fish is in the river. (改为复数句)

Many _____ of _____ are in the river.

10. It is a banana tree. (改为复数句)

They are _____ _____.

二、同义句转换

同义句转换主要考查学生的思维能力与灵活运用语言的能力,也是许多城市中考必考的题型之一。为帮助面临中考的学生较好地掌握这一题型特点,现分为两大类进行讲解。

A)综合类

【范例1】 That's not an interesting book. I think. (同义句转换,不同)

I _____ think that _____ an interesting book.

【解析】 答案为 don't, is。此题考查动词否定的前移。容易出现的错误答案有第2空填 isn't。该题属于结构改写型。错误原因是不了解 I think 等动词的否定前移这一用法。

【攻略】 主句主语为第一人称,主句谓语为 think,believe,suppose,expect 等且后跟宾语从句时,如果从句谓语动词是否定的,通常将否定词移至主句谓语上,即 I don't think / believe / suppose that ...。如果主句主语是其他人称时,从句否定不必前移。

【范例2】 Not all the boys in our class like soccer.

_____ boys in our class like soccer, but _____ don't.

【解析】 答案为 Some, some。此题考查学生对被 all, every 等修饰的名词的否定形式的内涵理解。该题属于部分否定句型改写。

【攻略】 not 修饰 all, everyone, both 或 every + n. 时,表部分否定。not all = some。not both = one ... , the other。表示全部否定的词有 none, never, neither 等。

【范例3】 It was very late, but he still

worked on.

_____ it was very late _____ he still continued working.

【解析】 答案为 Though, yet。此题考查 but, though 以及 work on 的用法。容易出现的错误答案有 Though, but。错误原因是受汉语的影响,将 but, though 同时用到了一个句子中。

【攻略】 but 是转折连词,though 是从属连词,它们常可互相转换使用,但不能同时成对出现于句中。work on doing = go on doing = continue doing

【范例4】 He was ill at home and we went to Disneyland that day.

That day we went to Disneyland _____ _____.

【解析】 答案为 except him。此题考查学生对介词 except 用法的理解。容易出现的错误答案有 but him; besides him。错误原因是没有弄清 but, except, besides 三个词的用法。该题属并列句改为简单句型。

【攻略】 except 表示从整体中排除某人或某物,but 也有此功能,但只用于否定词 no, nobody 等不定代词之后。besides 表包含在内的“除……外”,“还有……”。类似结构用词还有 both ... and, either ... or, not only ... but also, not ... but 等。

【范例5】 Look,the girl is similar to her father.

Look, the girl _____ _____ her father.

【解析】 答案为 takes after。此题考查学生对 be similar to 的理解。容易出现的错误答案有 the same as。该题属相似词辨析理解改写型。

【攻略】 be similar to, take after, be alike, looks like 均表“相似”这一意思。be the same as 表示一模一样,相像的程度大于 be similar to 等。

【范例6】 He will ask somebody to repair his old washing-machine.

He will _____ his old washing-machine _____ _____.

【解析】 答案为 have，fixed up。此题考查 have sth. done 和 repair 的另一表达形式。容易出现的错误答案有 make，to repair；have，to repair / mend。错误原因是没有掌握 have sth. done 这一用法。该题属动词用法改写型。

【攻略】 1)动词 have，make，let 后接动词不定式做宾补时，动词不定式要省略 to。2)have sb. do 表主动意义，而 have sth. done 表被动意义，等于 ask sb. to do sth.。

演练

将下列各句转换成同义句。每空一词。

1. You can call me up if I don't arrive on time.

　　_____ me a _____ if I don't arrive on time.

2. We have started a new teaching building.

　　We have _____ _____ a new teaching building.

3. Our city has changed greatly in the last eight years.

　　Our city is quite _____ _____ what it was eight years ago.

4. The traffic accident stopped me from getting there.

　　I didn't get there _____ _____ the traffic accident.

5. You will become healthy day by day as you insist taking exercise.

　　The _____ exercise you take, the _____ you will become.

6. Eric has decided to be a vet when she grows up.

　　Eric has _____ a _____ to be a vet.

7. Turn left, then you'll find the phone-box.

　　_____ _____ left, then you'll find the phone-box.

8. The strange creature is chasing the little girl in blue.

　　The strange creature's _____ _____

the girl in blue.

9. She is so shy and nervous that she isn't able to speak in public.

　　She's _____ shy and nervous _____ speak in public.

10. Perhaps Gina will go there with her parents.

　　_____ is _____ that Gina will go there with her parents.

B)复合句与简单句的相互转换

【范例1】 He didn't know how to do the work well. (同义句转换，下同)

　　He didn't know _____ _____ _____ _____ the work well.

【解析】 答案为 how he could do。此题考查将"疑问词 + to do 不定式"简单句改成含宾语从句的复合句。容易出现的错误答案有 how he did。

【攻略】 在将"疑问词 + to do"结构改写成宾语从句时，须注意的是：1)主、从句的主语人称应该一致；2)从句的谓语部分通常是 can / could / should + do 结构形式。

【范例2】 The math problem is so difficult that most of us can't work it out.

　　The math problem is _____ _____ for most of us _____ _____ _____.

【解析】 答案为 too difficult，to work out。此题考查复合句与简单句的转换。容易出现的错误答案主要在 us 后的几个空，有 to work it out 或 can work it out。

【攻略】 将 so + adj. + that 否定从句改为 too + adj. + to do 简单句时应注意，由于主语是 to 不定式的逻辑宾语，所以原句的宾语 it 就不能保留。

【范例3】 The boys who were playing baseball were from No. 8 Middle School.

　　The boys _____ baseball were from No. 8 Middle School.

【解析】 答案为 playing。此题考查定语从句与简单句的转换。容易出现的错误答案有 played。

【攻略】 定语从句可以根据意思,用-ing分词短语作后置定语来进行改写,表主动意义。

【范例4】 The picture which was drawn by Qi Baishi is very expensive now.

The picture ＿＿＿＿＿ by Qi Baishi is very expensive now.

【解析】 答案为 drawn。此题与范例3一样,考查定语从句与简单句的转换。容易出现的错误答案有 drew 或 drawing。

【攻略】 定语从句根据意思,可用-ed分词短语作后置定语来进行改写,表被动意义。

【范例5】 The singer who is from South Korea can sing in both English and Chinese.

The singer ＿＿＿＿＿ South Korea can sing in both English and Chinese.

【解析】 答案为 from。此题仍然考查学生将含定语从句的复合句改写成简单句的能力。容易出现的错误答案有 is from / of / in。

【攻略】 介词短语可以做后置定语修饰名词。此时,其功能相当于一个定语从句。

【范例6】 He was the first man who won the gold medal at the 2004 Olympics.

He was the first man ＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿ the gold medal at the 2004 Olympics.

【解析】 答案为 to win。此题仍然考查学生将含定语从句的复合句改写成简单句的能力。容易出现的错误答案有 won。

【攻略】 除了范例3~5外,不定式做定语时,也可以用定语从句进行改写。

演练

将下列各句转换成同义句。每空一词。

1. The girl with a flower in her hand is my twin sister.
   The girl ＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿ a flower in her hand is my twin sister.

2. The boy is too young to go shopping by himself.
   The boy ＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿ to go shopping by himself.

3. My cousin didn't draw as well as Mike.
   My cousin ＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿ than Mike.

4. He got up early so that he took the first bus yesterday.
   He got up early ＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿ take the first bus yesterday.

5. Give me something to eat and to drink, please.
   Give me something ＿＿＿＿＿ I ＿＿＿＿＿ eat and drink.

6. The pencil-case that is on the desk is made of paper.
   The pencil-case ＿＿＿＿＿ the desk is made of paper.

7. The books written by Yu Qiuyu is liked by many mid-aged people.
   The books ＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿ by Yu Qiuyu are liked by many mid-aged people.

8. The young men who are running around the sport field are professional athletes.
   The young men ＿＿＿＿＿ around the sport field are professional athletes.

9. I can't decide which book I will buy.
   I can't decide which book ＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿.

10. I think that it is a pity to waste time.
    I think ＿＿＿＿＿ a pity to waste time.

三、动词时态

【范例1】 My friend, Tony, ＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿ (be) ten years old next year.

【解析】 答案为 will be。此题考查学生正确运用将来时的几种表现形式。容易出现的错误答案是 is going to be。原因是不知道 will be 与 be going to be 用法的区别。

【攻略】 1)be going to do 表主观打算或准备好要做某事或有迹象表明要发生的天气变化等情况。2)will do / be 表达客观上的必然要发生的动作和事。

【范例2】 Jenny said she ＿＿＿＿＿ (work) in the factory in 1999.

【解析】 答案为 worked。此题考查学生对含宾语从句的主从复合句动词时态一致的掌握情况。容易出现的错误答案是 had worked。原因是没有注意从句的时间状语。

【攻略】 虽然本题从句谓语动作发生在主句动作前,但从句中有明确的时态时间状语,所以动词仍用一般过去时。

【范例3】 Hi, Nancy, I've missed you very much. Where _____ you _____?

【解析】 答案为 have, been。此题考查 have gone to 和 have been to 用法的区别。容易出现的错误答案是 have, gone。

【攻略】 have gone to 表示动作已结束,人已经前往或正在前往谈到的地方的路上,主要用于第三人称。have been to 表示曾经去过某地但人已不在谈到的地方了。

【范例4】 The clever boy knew eight times eight _____ sixty-four when he was at the age of four.

【解析】 答案为 is。此题考查宾语从句动词与主句呼应的特殊情况。容易出现的错误答案有 was。

【攻略】 当宾语从句谓语动词表达的是"客观真理或自然现象"时,尽管主句动词为过去时,其动词时态仍用一般现在时。

【范例5】 Hello, Mr Brown, I _____
_____ (not know) you _____ (be) in Chongqing. How long have you been here?

【解析】 答案为 didn't know, were。此题主要考查学生灵活运用时态的能力。容易出现的错误答案是 don't know, are。

【攻略】 两人见面的问候,自然会让人想到用一般现在时,但从问句 How long have you been here? 可以看出说话人是"过去"不知道这一事实,而现在已经知道了。所以用了 didn't know。

〖演练〗

A) 用所给动词的正确时态填空。每空一词。

1. Mr Green is an engineer. He _____ _____ (work) in Chongqing for about two years.

2. —What is Brown doing?
   —He _____ _____ (water) flowers.

3. I think the airplane _____ _____ (take) off in twenty minutes.

4. My parents said they _____ _____ (go) to my school next week.

5. When you talk about English, I remember the time when I _____ (study) English on the radio.

B) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

6. They _____ five books by the end of this term.
   A. have read   B. read
   C. will read   D. are reading

7. Hurry up! The movie _____ for five minutes.
   A. has been on   B. has begun
   C. began   D. will begin

8. We _____ to the park if it _____ tomorrow.
   A. went; rained   B. will go; rains
   C. won't go; rains   D. don't go; will rain

9. Oh, it's you. I'm sorry I _____ know you _____ Mr Wang.
   A. don't; are   B. don't; were
   C. didn't; are   D. didn't; were

10. When we got there, the talk show _____ over.
    A. is   B. was
    C. had been   D. has been

四、直接引语变间接引语

【范例1】 Mike said, "I am going to Japan with my girlfriend."

Mike said that _____ was going to Japan with _____ girlfriend.

【解析】 答案为 he, his。此题考查学生直接引语变间接引语时对人称代词和物主代词变

化的掌握情况。容易出现的错误答案是 I, my。

【攻略】 本题的直接引语变间接引语就是将直接引语变成由 that 引导的宾语从句,须注意的是原句的人称代词、物主代词和时态要根据句意作相应的变化。

【范例2】 She said, "She is very smart."

She said that _____ _____ very smart.

【解析】 答案是 Alice(或 Helen 等具体女性名字)was。此题考查了学生直接引语转换成间接引语时主句人称代词与直接引语人称代词相同时的转换技巧。容易出现的错误答案是 she was。

【攻略】 充当直接引语主语的人称代词与主句主语人称代词相同且又不是同一个人时,为避免混淆,通常将宾语从句中作主语的人称代词改用某一具体指向的名词代替。

【范例3】 The teacher said, "The world itself is made up of matter."

The teacher said that the world itself _____ made up of matter.

【解析】 答案为 is。此题考查的是直接引语转换为间接引语时的时态变化问题。容易出现的错误答案是 was。

【攻略】 与宾语从句一样,直接引语所述的是客观真理或反复出现的习惯性动作时,转换后其时态不变,这也是学生的容易出错误的地方。

【范例4】 She said, "Is your brother at home?"

She _____ _____ my brother was at home.

【解析】 答案为 asked me if / whether。此题考查的是当直接引语为一般疑问句时如何将其转化为间接引语。容易出现的错误答案是 said to me。

【攻略】 当直接引语是疑问句,而主句动词是 said 时,要将 said 改为 asked。如果谓语动词后没有间接宾语,通常加上一个适当的间接宾语,如 me, him, her, us 等。一般疑问句的直接引语改为宾语从句要用 if / whether 连接。

【范例5】 The boy asked, "Are you Japanese or Chinese?"

The boy asked us _____ we were Japanese or Chinese.

【解析】 答案为 whether。此题考查学生当直接引语为选择疑问句时如何将其转换成间接引语。容易出现的错误答案是用 if 连词。

【攻略】 直接引语若为选择疑问句,变间接引语时,通常改成由 whether 引导的宾语从句。

【范例6】 My teacher said, "Today it's your turn."

My teacher said _____ _____ it was my turn.

【解析】 答案为 that day。此题考查学生直接引语变为间接引语时如何将直接引语中的指示代词等进行转换。容易出现的错误答案是 that yesterday。

【攻略】 直接引语中的指示代词、某些时间状语、地点状语和方向性动词,在转换过程中要根据具体情况作相应变化,如 now→then, today→that day, this→that, these→those, tomorrow→the next / the following day, yesterday→the day before, come→go, bring→take, here→there 等。以上规则不可机械照搬,如果说话人是在当天或当地转述,yesterday, tomorrow, come, here 等就不必改变。

演练

将下列各句转换成间接引语。每空一词。

1. Linda said, "I'll do my best to learn Chinese well."

   Linda said that _____ _____ do _____ best to learn Chinese well.

2. Jack said, "I have finished my work."

   Jack said that _____ _____ finished _____ work.

3. He asked me, "Where do you work?"

   He asked me where _____ _____.

4. Mr Brown said, "Don't make such a mistake again, Margaret."

Mr Brown told Margaret _____ _____
_____ such a mistake again.

5. Mr Wang asked, "Do you prefer English or
Spanish？"

Mr Wang asked us _____ we _____
English or Spanish.

6. He asked the man, "Are you from Shang-
hai？"

He asked the man _____ he _____
from Shanghai.

7. Mary, *my friend*, said, "I will come here
next week."

Mary, *my friend*, said that she would _____
_____ _____ next week.

8. Our science teacher told us, "Light runs
faster than sound."

Our science teacher told us that light _____
faster than sound.

9. Jordon said, "I like this game but I like
basketball better."

Jordon said that he _____ _____ game
but he liked basketball better.

10. Just now my father said, "I'll wait for you
right here this evening, Lanlan."

Just now my father told Lanlan that he
would wait for her right _____ _____
evening.

五、反意疑问句

【范例1】 Look, he must be our new
teacher, _____ he?

【解析】 答案为 isn't。此题考查学生对
must be 在本句中的意思的理解。容易出现的错
误答案是 mustn't。

【攻略】 must be 在本句中表肯定的推测意
义,其否定形式是 can't be。附加疑问句部分要
与 be 动词的相应形式一致。

【范例2】 Jane can speak little Chinese,
_____ she?

【解析】 答案为 can。此题考查了学生能否

准确判断反意疑问句陈述部分的肯、否定形式
以及如何答题。容易出现的错误答案是 can't。

【攻略】 表否定的词有两种。一种是 not 或
no；另一种是不含 not 或 no 但本身就表否定意
义的词, 如 little, hardly, few, never, seldom
等。只要陈述部分有上述两种情况,其后的附加
疑问句就应是肯定形式。还有一种是陈述部分
含有由 un-, dis-, im-等否定前缀的派生词,但
这种形式的附加疑问句部分仍用否定形式。

【范例3】 I don't think they need to be
help, _____ _____?

【解析】 答案为 do they。此题考查的是将
含宾语从句的反意疑问句补充完整的技巧问
题。容易出现的错误答案有 don't I 或 don't
they。

【攻略】 当陈述部分是含宾语从句的复合
句时,附加部分常与主句主语主谓一致,但当主
句是 I / We think (believe) ... 时,附加部分应与
从句主谓一致。本句 don't 是从句的否定前移现
象,所以答案是肯定形式。

【范例4】 Let's go to watch Disney movies
and eat on Disney restaurants, _____ _____?

【解析】 答案为 shall we。此题考查的是将
含祈使句的反意疑问句补充完整的技巧问题。
容易出现的错误答案有 will you 或 don't you。

【攻略】 祈使句的附加疑问句部分常由
will you? 或 won't you? 构成。注意:let's(不包含
听话者)与 let us(包含听话者)在意思上有差
异;其结构也不一样:①Let us ..., will you? ②
Let's ..., shall we?

【范例5】 He'd like to have some coffee
without milk or sugar, _____ he?

【解析】 答案是 wouldn't。此题考查学生
对 'd like 缩写形式的认识及附加疑问句的构
成。容易出现的错误答案有 hadn't 或 didn't。

【攻略】 'd like 是 would like 的缩写形
式, 'd better 是 had better 的缩写形式。在附加
疑问句中它们分别以 wouldn't ...? 和 hadn't ...?
出现。

【范例6】 I am number six, _____
_____?

【解析】 答案为 aren't I。此题考查学生对陈述句部分是 I am ... 这一特殊形式的附加疑问句构成形式的掌握情况。容易出现的错误有 aren't you 或 amn't I。

【攻略】 由于 am 与 not 间没有相应的缩写形式,所以当陈述部分是 I am 时,其附加疑问句只能用 aren't I。

演练

根据所给句子,完成下列反意疑问句。

1. There're now five Disneyland amusement parks around the world, _____ _____?
2. Something is wrong with the roller caster, _____ _____?
3. He has failed in the final-exam, _____ _____?
4. She is too glad to help others, _____ _____?
5. He'd better go at once, _____ _____?
6. It is unimportant for me to get the letter, _____ _____?
7. Be sure to write to us soon, _____ _____?
8. The girl could hardly speak Spanish, _____ _____?
9. You think we are all wrong, _____ _____?
10. Everyone is ready to do that, _____ _____?
11. Let's go shopping, _____ _____?
12. The man with glasses can't be an engineer, _____ _____?

六、一般疑问句和特殊疑问句

【范例1】 Are _____ clothes under the bed your father's?

    A. there   B. their   C. these   D. they

【解析】 答案为 C。此题考查学生能否正确判断 be 动词在句中的位置。容易出现的错误答案有 C。

【攻略】 该句很容易被误认为是 there be 句结构,其实将类似句子改为陈述句就能一目了然,即 These clothes under the bed are your father's。

【范例2】 —Don't you like pop music?
—_____, but classical music is my favorite.

    A. Yes, I don't   B. No, I do.
    C. Yes, I do   D. No, I don't

【解析】 答案为 C。此题考查学生对否定形式的一般疑问句的习惯回答的掌握情况。容易出现的错误答案有 D, A。

【攻略】 Yes, No 回答否定的一般疑问句形式时,其意思与汉语相反,即 yes 表"不", no 表"是"。后面的简答部分,仍按"Yes, ... do","No, ... don't"结构形式。此题从形式上看 C, D 两个答案都正确,但 but 句暗示不能选 D。

【范例3】 —_____ will you be back?
—In five days.

    A. How long   B. When
    C. How often   D. How soon

【解析】 答案为 D。此题考查学生对几个常见时间疑问词的掌握情况。容易出现的错误答案有 A, B。

【攻略】 how long 对时间长度提问。when 对具体时间点提问。how often 对时间频率进行提问。how soon 对未来时间提问。

【范例4】 Since _____ have you been studying in Chongqing Normal University?

    A. how soon   B. how long
    C. when   D. where

【解析】 答案为 C。此题考查了学生是否掌握 since 用法。容易出现的错误答案有 B。

【攻略】 对整个"since + 时间点"和"for 时间段"短语提问,应用 how long。而仅对 since 后的时间点提问就只能用 when。

【范例5】 —_____ is your sister? —The one under the tree.

    A. What girl   B. Who
    C. Which girl   D. Whose

【解析】 答案为 C。此题考查学生对疑问代词的掌握情况。容易出现的错误答案有 A, B。

【攻略】 根据答语,表明题意是在一定范围

内选择哪一个而不是问"谁"。A 项虽然有选择之意,但范围不确定。C 项更符合题意。

【范例6】 — _____ is your mobile phone?
—About 300 dollars.
A. How many　　　B. How much
C. What　　　　　D. How

【解析】 答案为 B。此题考查了学生如对询问价格方式的掌握情况。容易出现的错误答案有 A。

【攻略】 how many 是对可数名词的数量提问,后跟名词的复数形式。how much 可以对价格以及不可数名词的数量提问。

演练

A)对下列句子的画线部分进行提问。

1. He thinks the fastest way to travel is <u>by taking planes</u>.
_____ does he think _____ the fastest way to travel?

2. Linda often goes <u>shopping</u> on Sundays.
What _____ Linda often _____ on Sundays?

3. Henry has stayed there <u>for three years</u>.
_____ _____ has Henry stayed there?

4. Mr Li watches TV <u>twice a week</u>.
_____ _____ does Mr Li watch TV?

5. We will visit the park <u>which has many rare animals in</u>.
_____ park will you visit?

B) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

6. —Hi, Michel. _____?
—Not so well. I can't keep up with my class.
A. How long have you studied physics
B. Who teaches you physics
C. How's your physics study going
D. Where are you studying physics

7. —_____ is he?
—Strong.
A. What　　　　　B. How
C. How strong　　　D. Why

8. _____ is it from your school to your home?
A. How long　　　B. How
C. How often　　　D. How far

9. —_____ sheep does the farmer keep?
—Only a few.
A. What number　　B. How much
C. How large　　　D. How many

10. —_____ do you _____ the skirt?
—It's beautiful and fits me.
A. How; like　　　B. What; think
C. How; think　　　D. What; like

七、被动语态改写

【范例1】 My grandpa keeps many fish in the pool.
Many fish _____ _____ by my grandpa in the pool.

【解析】 答案为 are kept。此题考查学生对被动语态基本结构的掌握情况。容易出现的错误答案有 is keeping 或 are keeped。

【攻略】 被动语态的基本结构是 be + p.p.(过去分词)。该句主语由原来 keep 的宾语 fish 充当,而鱼是不能自行喂养的,所以不可以用 is keeping(主动形式)。keep 的过去分词是 kept,所以 are keeped 也不行。

【范例2】 We saw them planting trees around the lake.
They _____ _____ _____ trees around the lake.

【解析】 答案为 were seen planting。此题考查学生如何将含复合宾语动词改为被动语态形式。容易出现的错误答案有 saw to plant。

【攻略】 句中 planting trees 表示正在种树,而 see sb. doing sth. 的被动形式正好是 be + seen + doing sth.。

【范例3】 The man made the dog jump

again and again.

The dog _____ _____ _____ jump by the man again and again.

【解析】 答案为 was made to。此题考查学生能否将含不定式作宾语补足语的句子正确改写成被动语态形式。容易出现的错误答案有 was made。

【攻略】 含 make，hear，see，watch，feel，let，have 等词的主动句变成被动句时，其后作宾语补足语的不定式不能省略 to。

【范例4】 They will put on a short play at the party.

A short play _____ _____ _____ _____ at the party.

【解析】 答案为 will be put on。此题考查学生正确掌握含 "v. + adv. / prep." 短语动词的被动语态形式。容易出现的错误答案有 will be put。

【攻略】 "v. + adv. / prep." 动词短语相当于一个及物动词,变被动语态时不可分开写。类似的还有 put off，think over，hear of，look after，take care of，look for，wait for，listen to，talk about 等。

【范例5】 Tom has given Mike many books.

Many books _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ by Tom.

【解析】 答案为 have been given to Mike。此题考查了学生能否将含双宾语的句子改为恰当的被动句形式，容易出现的错误答案有 have been given Mike。

【攻略】 避免将双宾语改为被动语态时漏掉 to 的方法是在改变前先将间接与直接宾语位置调换，使之成为"直接宾语 + to + 间接宾语"后，再进行被动句的转换，这样就不会漏掉 to 了。如:He brought me a new dictionary. →He brought a new dictionary to me. →改被动句→ A new dictionary was brought to me by him.

【范例6】 When did people invent electric slippers?

When _____ _____ _____

_____?

【解析】 答案为 were electric slippers invented。此题考查了学生被动语态疑问句形式的掌握。容易出现的错误答案有 did ... invented。

【攻略】 被动语态的一般时态问句形式是将助动词 be 提前，而没有 do / did / does 等助动词。

演练

A)将以下各句转换成被动句。

1. The costumer thought the potatoes weren't thin enough.
The potatoes _____ thought by the costumer _____ thin enough.

2. A Canadian doctor named James invented basketball.
Basketball _____ _____ by a Canadian doctor named James.

3. We have used abacus for about six hundred years.
Abacus _____ _____ _____ by us for about six hundred years.

4. Do you teach English in your school?
_____ English _____ in your school?

5. He can make fried food for children.
Fried food _____ _____ made by him for children.

B) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

6. I know this kind of book _____ well.
A. is sell　　　　B. is selling
C. sells　　　　D. is sold

7. Must old people _____ to politely?
A. speak　　　　B. spoken
C. be spoken　　D. be speaking

8. —_____ your work _____?
—Yes,already.
A. Has; been finished

B. Does; finish

C. Is; finished

D. Had; been finished

9. The boys _____ often _____ play football.

    A. were; watched

    B. are; watched to

    C. have been; watched to

    D. had been; watching to

10. Don't worry, patients _____ in the hospital.

    A. will take care of

    B. will be took care of

    C. will be taken care of

    D. will being taken care of

第二章 用所给词的正确形式填空易错攻略

易错点扫描

该题型中所给的词几乎覆盖所有的词性,有名词、动词、形容词、副词、数词、代词等等。填空时要考虑所给词的词性,名词的单复数,动词的时态、第三人称单数、非谓语动词的搭配等,形容词与副词的比较级、最高级,数词中的基数词和序数词,代词的各种形式等各个方面。该类型试题既要求学生掌握词的基本用法等语法知识,还要求学生能够灵活应用所学知识,具体分析所做的试题。

一、知识全接触

【范例1】 _____ , he was not badly hurt in the traffic accident. (luck)

【解析】 luck 是名词,这里要用副词来修饰整个句子。所以答案是 Luckily。

学生做题时常常分不清楚名词 luck,形容词 lucky 和副词 luckily,因此经常出错。

【攻略】 考虑所给词的词性,再分析句子中需要什么样的词性是解决问题应有的思路。一般来说,"用所给词的正确形式填空"这类题型中常常考名词、动词、形容词、副词之间的转换。

动词 + er 一般可变为名词,表示做该动作的人。如 drive→driver, sing→singer, teach→teacher。但 visitor, actor, inventor 除外。

名词 + ly 则可变为形容词。如 friend→friendly, love→lovely。

形容词 + ly 变副词。像 slow→slowly, careful→carefully。注意:以 y 结尾的形容词,先将 y 该为 i,再加 ly 变成副词。如 happy→happily, easy→easily。反之则将加上的部分去掉。

【范例2】 How long has your grandfather _____ _____ ? (死)

【解析】 英语中与"死"相关的词语有动词 die,形容词 dead,名词 death,现在分词 dying,过去式 died。例句中用了"How long"提问,说明要填的词语必须是可跟一段时间连用的可延续性词语。因此瞬间动词 die 就转化成了 be dead,所以正确答案是 been dead。做题时,学生很容易就将中文直接译为英语,从而忽略了词性。

【攻略】 现在完成时里面要特别注意由 since 和 for 引导的表述一段时间的状语。只有延续性动词才能与表时间段的状语连用。所以很多瞬间性动词都要转化为相对应的延续性动词。具体归纳如下:

(1)将短暂性动词改为表示状态的"be + 形容词(副词、名词、介词)"构成的短语:

begin / start→be on	come back→be back
close→be closed	open→be open
die→be dead	leave→be away from
finish→be over	fall asleep→be asleep
join→be in	

(2)将短暂性动词改为与其意思相近的延续性动词:

buy→have　become→be　borrow→keep
catch a cold→have a cold

【范例3】 Tom with his parents _____

going to visit the Great wall. (be)

【解析】 句中主语 Tom with his parents "汤姆和他的父母"是单数还是复数是决定 be 动词的关键。我们要想到词组 Tom and his parents 也是同样的意思。在英语中 A and B 做主语时,谓语动词要用复数形式。A with B 则由 A 来决定谓语动词的单复数。句子中 Tom 是单数,应填"is"。为了更好地理解这种句型,不妨把句子换一种说法:Tom is going to visit the Great wall with his parents. 分析的时候,一定要区别 with 和 and,不要被中文迷惑。

【攻略】 主谓一致的原则在英语中是一个常考的知识点。

(1)主语由表示时间、金钱、距离等的复数名词充当时,应把这些复数名词看作一个整体,谓语动词用单数形式。如:

5 years has passed since I came here.

(2)people, police 等集体名词做主语时,谓语动词必须用复数形式。family, class, team 等集体名词做主语时,如果作为一个整体看待,谓语动词用单数形式;如果就其中的成员而言,谓语动词用复数形式。如:

People here are very friendly.

His family is big.

His family like watching TV at the weekend.

(3)"分数或百分数 + of + 名词"构成的短语,以及由 "some of, a lot of, lots of 等 + 名词"构成的短语做主语时,谓语动词要与短语中 of 后面的名词的数保持一致。如:

Three-quarters of the earth is covered with water.

Two-thirds of the students in our class are boys.

(4)并列主语通常要求其谓语动词用复数形式。但是如果并列主语指的是同一事物或人时,其谓语动词用单数形式。如:

Bread and butter is my breakfast.

The writer and teacher is going to visit our school.

【范例4】 Not only you but also your sister _____ (have) long straight hair.

【解析】 词组 not only ... but also ... "不仅……而且……"做主语时,谓语动词的单复数在英语中要遵循"就近原则"。句中离空格近的是 your sister,所以答案是 has。学生作答时不要受母语影响,应多用英语来思维。

【攻略】 在英语常见的"就近原则"有:There be ... , either ... or ... , neither ... nor, not only ... but also ... 等。如:

There is a book and two pens on the desk.

There are two pens and a book on the desk.

Either you or I am right.

Neither she nor you are busy.

【范例5】 She told us she _____ (will) see a dentist the next day.

【解析】 这是一个明显的宾语从句,主句 she told us 是过去时态,那么宾语从句必须是跟过去相关的时态,再加上 the next day 是过去将来时的标志性时间状语,所以需将 will 变成 would。

为了更好地理解,我们将句子变成直接引语:She told us, "I will see a dentist tomorrow."

【攻略】 直接引语和间接引语都是复合句的宾语从句。由直接引语变为间接引语时,不论哪类句子都涉及时态、人称、时间状语或地点状语以及语序的变化。

(1)陈述句变为宾语从句时,由 that 来引导,that 可以省略;一般疑问句用 if 或 whether 引导;特殊疑问句则用原来的疑问词引导。不论一般疑问句还是特殊疑问句,变为宾语从句时,都必须用陈述句语序,即主语 + 谓语的结构。

(2)宾语从句的谓语动词必须与主句的谓语动词在时态上保持一致。当主句是过去的某个时态时,从句的时态要发生相应的变化。其变化规则如下:

一般现在时→一般过去时(但客观真理或普遍现象除外);

现在进行时→过去进行时;

现在完成时→过去完成时;

一般过去时→过去完成时(但如果有明确的

时间状语时仍用过去时);

一般将来时→过去将来时。

如:We were told that we were going to the cinema.

The teacher told us that the earth moves around the sun.

He told me he had been to Shanghai twice.

Lily said she was born in 1990.

【范例6】 By the end of last term, we _____ (have) learned more than 3 000 words.

【解析】 by the end of last term "到上个学期期末为止",是过去完成时的一个时间状语,所以答案应为had。

【攻略】 过去完成时的时间状语简单地说就是"过去的过去",表示在过去的一个时间点之前的过去。过去完成时的结构由"had + 动词过去分词"构成,表示发生在过去某一时间之前的动作或者表示过去某一时间之前开始并一直延续到过去某一时间的动作或状态。过去完成时常与before, after, when, once, as soon as, until 等连用,以强调主句动作和从句动作的先后。如:

He said he had finished the book.

The telephone had rung for two minutes before I got up to answer it.

【范例7】 This is the first time I _____ (see) such an exciting movie.

【解析】 在表示"第……次做某事"时常用现在完成时。所以答案为:have seen。

【攻略】 现在完成时(have / has + 过去分词)表示过去发生并已完成的动作对现在造成的影响或结果,或表示过去发生的某个动作一直持续到现在。现在完成时通常和一些表示时间的词连用,如 already, yet, just, ever, never, in the past / last … years, since then, recently, since + 时间点, for + 时间段等。如:

It's the first time she has been to Beijing.

He has lived in London for 2 years.

= He has lived in London since 2004.

= He has lived in London since 2 years ago.

注意:含有时间状语 just now, in the past

的句子要用一般过去时,因此要注意与含有just, in the past / last … years 等时间状语的句子所用的时态区别开来。如:

In the past I was very short.

My life has changed a lot in the past few years.

【范例8】 Mobile phones _____ _____ (use) to send short messages.

【解析】 从题意上看 mobile phones 和 use 的关系应该是手机被使用。应该考虑到被动语态,答案应为 are used。

【攻略】 在被动语态中 be used to do sth. 和 be used for doing sth.表示"被用来干什么"。要区别几个相似的词组:used to do sth."过去常常干什么事",be / get used to sth. 或 be / get used to doing sth. 则是"(变得)习惯于(做)某事"的含义。如:

You used to be short, didn't you?

My sister used to walk to school when she was a little girl.

Beds are used to sleep on. / Beds are used for sleeping on.

I am used to getting up early in the morning.

His father has got used to the life in the countryside.

【范例9】 This kind of bikes _____ (sell) well.

【解析】 答案为 sells。This kind of bikes 与 sell 的关系是"被卖得很好",但是需要特别指出的是英语中有些词语本身的主动语态就可以表示被动的含义。sell 就属于此类词,所以答案直接用主动语态就行了。kind 是本句主语,又是第三人称单数,因此填 sells。

【攻略】 像这种主动语态表被动含义的用法,常见的有以下几类:

(1)need doing, want / require / deserve doing, be worth doing … 等用法中的主语一般都是物品。如:

My watch needs mending. = My watch needs to be mended.