

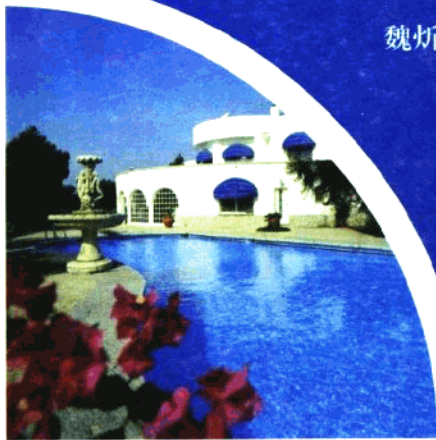
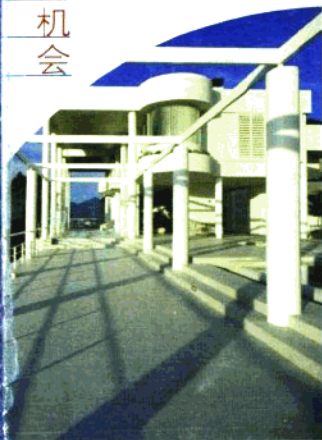
给你一个知错改错的机会

ENGLISH

# 高中英语

## 易错点 评析

魏炘 编



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## 编写说明

在英语学习过程中出现错误实属正常,不必过分担心。对语言知识的掌握应该是循序渐进的,但并不等于说可以随心所欲,视“错”而不见,陷入误区,从而不能准确表达自己的思想,也不能透彻地理解他人的意思,导致误会和麻烦。其中广泛意义上的误用更是常见的错误。我们结合多年的教学经验,现编写本书供中学生及自学者参考。

本书以人教版英语教材为依据,按照从高一到高三的顺序,选择课文中学生容易错用的词汇进行具体剖析,在此基础上还进行相关语言知识的拓展,并且注重知识点之间的联系,从而起到举一反三的作用。本书词汇的错用类型应有尽有,如介词、同(近)义词、非谓语动词、副词等的用法错误。每个 Mainly revision 后面都配有精选的巩固性练习,可供读者进行强化训练。书后的参考答案可供读者自己检查训练效果。

本书由江苏省重点中学——南京外国语学校教师编写,最后由英语特级教师、南京外国语学校校长董正璟先生审订。书中如有不当之处,敬请读者和同仁斧正。

编者

2002 年 1 月

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# Senior One

## Unit 1 The summer holidays

1. 误: You can speak French. So my sister can.

正: You can speak French. So can my sister.

你会讲法语,我姐姐也会。

注释:以 so、neither 或 nor 开头的语句,如果 so 作“也”(neither、nor 作“也不”)解,表示前者的情况也同样适用(不适用)于后者时,通常采用倒装语序。但是,当 so 不作“也”解,而用于表示对对方所陈述的内容肯定时,句子须用正常语序。

例:1) ——I haven't read the book.

我没有读过这本书。

——Neither/nor have I.

我也没有读过。

2) ——I went to the farm yesterday.

昨天我去农场了。

——Oh, did you? So did I.

哦,是吗?我也去了。

3) ——It's raining hard outside.

外面雨下得很大。

——So it is.

是下得很大。

2. 误: In our opinions, autumn is the best season in Beijing.

正: In our opinion, autumn is the best season in Beijing.

在我们看来,秋天是北京最好的季节。

注释: in one's opinion/in the opinion of somebody 的意思是“依某人看”,用来表达个人的看法或意见,其中 opinion 不用复数形式。

- 例: 1) In my opinion, you are wasting time.

依我看,你在浪费时间。

- 2) In the opinion of most people, there will be a good harvest this autumn.

多数人认为,今年秋天会有一个好收成。

3. 误: After he finished writing the letter, he went on reading the text.

正: After he finished writing the letter, he went on to read the text.

写完信后,他接着去读课文。

注释: go on doing something 连续做某事,强调连续不断地做; go on to do something (做完一件事后)接着做另一件事,强调接着做; go on with something 继续做某事,强调中断后再继续做同一件事。

- 例: 1) The students went on talking and laughing all the way.

学生们一路上不停地在谈笑。

- 2) After cleaning the windows, he went on to sweep the floor.

他擦完窗户后,接着扫地。

- 3) The teacher asked the students a few questions and went on with his lesson.

老师问了学生几个问题,然后继续上课。

4. 误:——Well, I must be leaving now. Nice to meet you.  
——Nice to meet you. Bye.

正:——Well, I must be leaving now. Nice meeting you.  
好的,我现在必须离开了。见到你我很高兴。

——Nice meeting you. Bye. /Nice to have met you.  
Bye.

见到你我也很高兴,再见。

注释:“Nice to meet you.”多用于见面时。“Nice meeting you. /It was nice meeting you. /Nice to have met you”多用于分手时。

5. 误:In the beginning of the century, a war broke out.

正:At the beginning of the century, a war broke out.  
本世纪初,爆发了一场战争。

注释:at the beginning 和 in the beginning 作“从一开始、开始时”解,意思相同,可以通用。但只有 at the beginning 可以和 of 短语连用,表示“在……之初”。

例:1) He disliked the cat at/in the beginning.

从一开始,他就不喜欢这只猫。

- 2) I met one of my old friends at the beginning of the holidays.

假期刚开始时,我遇到了我的一个老朋友。

6. 误:Although the machine is old, but it is still very useful.



正: Although the machine is old, it is still very useful.

/Although the machine is old, yet it is very useful.

机器虽然很旧,但它仍然很有用。

注释: although 和 though 都可以用来引导让步状语从句,  
但如果用了 although 或 though, 就不能再用 but.

例: 1) They are generous although/though they are poor.  
虽然他们很穷,但很大方。

2) I'll try to come, though I doubt if I'll be there on  
time.

我尽量来,但不敢保证能准时到。

7. 误: Which places did you go in summer vacation?

正: Which places did you go to in summer vacation?

/Where did you go in summer vacation?

暑假里你去了什么地方?

注释: go 是不及物动词,不能直接接宾语,也不用于被动语  
态。“去什么地方”应该用“go to + some place”。

例: 1) Mr White has gone to Paris.

怀特先生去了巴黎。

2) That is the very place that he wanted to go to most.  
那正是他最想去的地方。

8. 误: We must find the truth of the matter.

正: We must find out the truth of the matter.

我们必须查明事情的真相。

注释: find 和 find out 都有“发现”的意思,但语义略有不同。  
find 有偶然发现某物的意思,而 find out 则指经过了解、询问、调查之后才发现某物(事)。

例:1) Find out the things which are different in your part of China.

找出和你们中国不同的地方。

2) We found him dead in the street.

我们发现他死在大街上。

3) We must find out the cause of his death.

我们必须查出他的死因。

9. 误: They were doing their homework with candlelight.

正: They were doing their homework by candlelight/with candle.

他们正在烛光下做作业。

注释: by 通常表示无形的手段, with 则通常用来表示有形的手段。

例:1) The streets are lighted by electricity.

街道用电照明。

2) The young couple likes walking by moonlight.

这对年轻夫妇喜欢在月光下散步。

3) He was seriously wounded with a stone.

他被人用石头打成重伤。

10. 误: He made a telephone call to ask for the planes.

正: He made a telephone call to ask about the planes.

他打了个电话了解飞机的情况。

注释: ask about something 打听、询问某事; ask for 要求、请求(做某事)。

例:1) In your letter you asked about the time in different areas of the United States.

你在信中询问美国不同地区的时间。

2) My mother asked me about the result of my exams.

我母亲问我考试的结果。

3) Did you ask for a pay increase?

你要求加薪了吗?

## Unit 2 In the lab

1. 误: Stay home if I phone.

正: Stay home unless I phone.

/Stay home if I don't phone.

除非我打电话, 否则你就呆在家里。

注释: unless 和 if... not 的意思都是“除非……, 否则……”。只不过, unless 的语气比 if... not 重。值得注意的是: 在 unless 引导的从句中, 谓语动词常用一般现在时, 不用将来时。

例: 1) I'll be back tomorrow unless there's heavy snow.

除非下大雪, 否则明天我会回来的。

2) Don't touch anything unless your teacher tells you to.

除非老师叫你动, 否则就不要动任何东西。

2. 误: Do what the teacher tells you.

正: Do what the teacher tells you to (do).

做老师让你做的(事情)。

注释: “to”后面可省略动词, 以避免重复, 但 to 绝对不能省略。

例: 1) I think he should tidy the lab, but you can't force

him to.

我认为他应该收拾实验室,但是你不能强迫他干。

2) ——Are you leaving for Beijing? 你们去北京吗?

——We hope to. 我们希望如此。

3) ——Would you like to go with me?

你愿意和我一起去吗?

——I'd love to. 愿意。

3. 误: Wash your hands with soup at the end of your experiment.

正: Wash your hands with soap at the end of your experiment.

实验结束后要用肥皂洗手。

注释: soap 肥皂; soup 汤、汁。

例: She prepared some soup for the supper.

她晚饭准备了一些汤。

4. 误: George is in the holiday this week.

正: George is on holiday this week.

乔治这个星期休假。

注释: (be) on holiday/vacation 度假、休假。这是一个固定词组, holiday 必须用单数, 而且前面不用冠词。

例: 1) I was on holiday when Jack came to see me.

杰克来看我时, 我正在休假。

2) They went on vacation last week.

上周他们去度假了。

5. 误: We'll leave for Shanghai in the end of this week, and will be back at the beginning of next month.

正: We'll leave for Shanghai at the end of this week, and will be back at the beginning of next month.

我们将于本周末动身去上海,下月初回来。

注释: at the end of 的意思是“在……之末、在……之后”,与 at the beginning of 相对应。in the end 与 finally, at last 的意思差不多,表示“最后、终于”。

例: 1) In the end, our class won the game.

最后,我们班赢得了这场比赛。

2) Mr Wang gave us some homework at the end of the class.

那堂课结束后王老师给我们布置了作业。

6. 误: It seems an interesting idea, but there are a lot of if.

正: It seems an interesting idea, but there are a lot of if's/ifs.

这看起来是个有趣的主意,但却有不少“假如”。

注释: 本身不具有复数形式的词或字母,在必要时,也可以在词尾加 s 或 's,使之变成复数形式(如 dos 和 don'ts)。

例: 1) He writes b's instead of d's

他在该写 d 的地方老写 b。

2) You use too many this's in your article.

你在文章里用了太多的“这个”。

7. 误: No one of them is interested in chemistry.

正: None of them is interested in chemistry.

他们中没有一个人对化学感兴趣。

注释: no one (nobody) 只可指人,且后面不能接表示范围

的 of 短语。none 既可指人也可指物,后面可以加 of 短语。

例:1) None of my friends wear/wears thick glasses.

我的朋友中没有一个人戴深度眼镜。

2) No one had finished his/her homework.

没有人完成家庭作业。

3) None of these apples is ripe.

这些苹果一个都不熟。

8. 误:I felt that I was not yet enough strong to travel.

正:I felt that I was not yet strong enough to travel.

我觉得我的身体还不够结实,不适合出去旅游。

注释:enough 用作形容词时,通常位于所修饰的名词前面;

当 enough 用作副词时,通常位于所修饰的形容词或

副词之后。

例:1) enough time 足够的时间;heavily enough 足够沉重地。

2) I don't have enough money to buy this book.

我没有足够的钱来买这本书。

3) He doesn't work hard enough. 他工作不够努力。

9. 误:Make sure to lock the house.

正:Make sure the house is locked.

务必确保房门已经锁上。

注释:make sure 的意思是“肯定、确信”,后面可接宾语从

句或 of/about 引导的短语,但不能接不定式短语。

例:1) Make sure the electric light is turned off and the

windows is shut.

务必要把电灯关掉,把窗户关上。

2) Have you made sure of the time of the plane?

飞机的时间你弄清楚了吗?

10. 误: The medicine tastes terribly.

· 正: The medicine tastes terrible.

这药吃起来很苦。

注释: taste 是连系动词, 意为“尝起来”, 后面接形容词作表语。类似的词还有 sound (听起来)、look (看起来)、smell (闻起来)、feel (摸起来)等。

例: 1) The rose smells sweet. 这玫瑰闻起来很香。

2) The mixture tasted terrible.

这种混合液太难吃了。

3) The coat feels wet. 这衣服摸起来湿湿的。

11. 误: I'm busy here and there, but he is free all day long.

正: I'm busy here and there, while he is free all day long.

我忙得团团转, 而他整天闲着。

注释: 句中的 while 是并列连词, 表示对比关系, 而不是转折关系。

例: 1) She likes music while I like sports.

她喜欢音乐而我喜欢运动。

2) Your friend is coming to stay in your house for one week while you and your family are on holiday.

你的朋友要来你家住一个星期, 而你和你家人要外出度假。

### Unit 3 American English

1. 误: They didn't know how the change had come out.

正: They didn't know how the change had come about.

他们不知道这个变化是怎样造成的。

注释: come about (happen) 发生、造成; come out 出来、出版、开发、发芽。

例: 1) The stars came out as soon as it was dark.

天一黑星星就出来了。

2) Sometimes it is hard to tell how a quarrel comes about.

有时候很难说口角是怎样引起的。

2. 误: A great many of people watched that program.

正: A great many people watched that program.

很多人观看了那个节目。

注释: a great many 与 a large number of 的意思一样, 都表示“许多、非常多”。a great many 通常不加 of, 但在表达特定意义时可加 of。

例: 1) A great many boats and ships are coming and going on the river every day.

河上每天都有许多来来往往的船只。

2) A great many of his books have been stolen.

Many of his books have been stolen.

他的书有很大一部分被偷了。

3. 误: They're practicing to sing the new song.

正: They're practicing singing the new song.

他们正在练习唱新歌。

注释: practice 后面接的宾语可以是名词、代词或动词-ing 形式, 但不能接不定式作宾语。这类动词还有 ad-



vise, dislike, enjoy, finish, suggest 等。

例:1) We are going to practice listening today.

我们今天将练习听力。

2) He enjoys asking questions, but dislikes answering them.

他喜欢提出问题,但不喜欢回答问题。

4. 误: Jiangsu lies among Shandong, Anhui, Zhejiang and Shanghai.

正: Jiangsu lies between Shandong, Anhui, Zhejiang and Shanghai.

江苏位于山东、安徽、浙江和上海之间。

注释:用来指三个或三个以上之间,而实际情况仍是指其中一个和其他中间的一个之间的关系时,仍用 between.

例: Laos lies between China, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam.

老挝位于中国、缅甸、泰国、柬埔寨和越南之间。

5. 误: Both England and America are English spoken countries.

正: Both England and America are English-speaking countries.

英国和美国都是讲英语的国家。

注释: English-speaking country 讲英语的国家;

spoken English 英语口语;

written English 书面英语。

例: My spoken English is not so good as my written English.