

雅思

IELTS
TESTING POINTS

高分英语

总主编 英属哥伦比亚大学文学博士 李务生
本册主编 田淑琴

考试要点



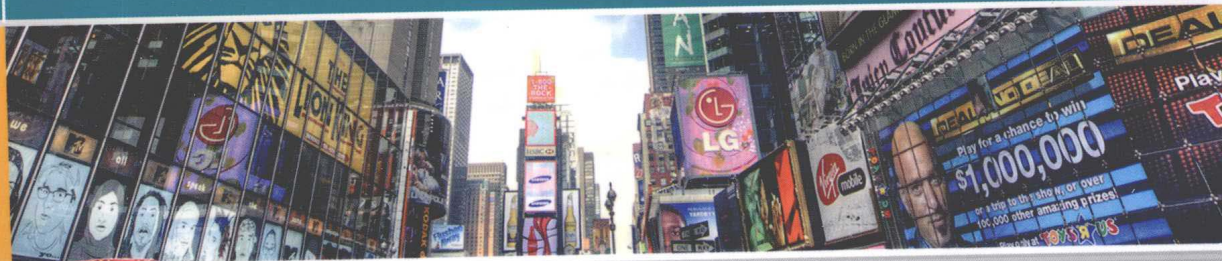
李博士美国英语中心（中国）系列教材

★ 要点指南 Testing Guide

★ 改错举例 Error Example

★ 课后测试 Review Test

★ 答案解析 Answer Key



天津大学出版社
TIANJIN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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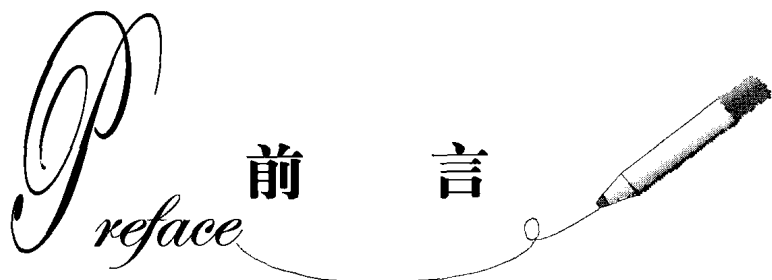
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雅思英语：你会犯这些错误吗？

无论是在国内英语考试，如中考、高考、四六级、考研等，还是国外的英语考试，如托福、雅思等考试中，考生常常会犯这样的错误：“I am used to get up early.”，正确的答案应该是：“I am used to getting up early.”。有些难度较大的考题更是让人费解，如：“Having finished our class, it was time for us to go home.”正确的表达应该是“Having finished our class, we thought it was time to go home.”在英语考题中，命题老师会故意把：“calendar”（日历）拼写成“calender”或者“calandar”；把表达“在你我之间”说成“between you and I”，而正确的表达应该是“between you and me”。更让人头痛的是，在英语单词拼写时，到底是使用一个“c”还是两个“c’s”，或者“m’s”，或者“r’s”，或是“ie”，或者“ei”。在英语写作时，学生不知道什么地方应该使用逗号，让意思表达更清楚；更不用说他们的文章用词贫乏、结构混乱、时态混淆、错误连篇，这样怎能获得高分呢？

众所周知，在考试中，有时多做对一道题目，都很有可能改变你的命运。由此可见，考分就是我们的生命线。

《雅思高分英语考试要点》，采用著名神探福尔摩斯的破案手法：“think what the criminals think”（想罪犯所想），根据雅思英语考试大纲的要求，全面解码雅思英语考试要点，教你如何“think what the test makers think”（想命题老师所想）。一本好书在手，你不必花钱参加补习班，更不需要请昂贵的家教。只要每天花 15 分钟的时间，你就可以轻松掌握雅思英语考试要点，让你雅思高分通过。

《雅思高分英语考试要点》涵盖了雅思英语考试的所有命题要点，全书分为 24 章，共 100 课。每课包含四个部分：Testing Guide（要点指南）、Error Example（改错举例）、Review Test（课后测试）、Answer Key（答案解析）。内容涉及英语语法、修辞、惯用法、写作基础等。课文要点讲解系统，例句简明扼要，练习难度适中，答案解析透彻。全书采用汉英对照形式，原文地道，翻译准确，使学习更高效省力。

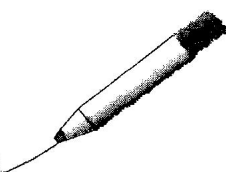
读书如用兵。诸葛亮之所以能运筹帷幄，决胜于千里之外，就是因为他能“think what the enemies think”（知己知彼）。在英语学习备考时，如果你能“想命题老师之所想”，掌握命题老师的出题要点，在考试的“战争中学习战争”，那么，考试高分对你来说岂不是“a piece of cake”（小菜一碟）？

《雅思高分英语考试要点》既可以作为你的雅思英语备考教材，也可以作为你的常备参考书珍藏。她就是你的英语辅导老师。有名师时刻指点，你的成绩定能高居榜首！

本书历时五载编写而成，集中外英语学者和教育专家智慧于一身。但书中难免有疏漏之处，敬请读者批评指正。

李务生 博士
2010 年于温哥华

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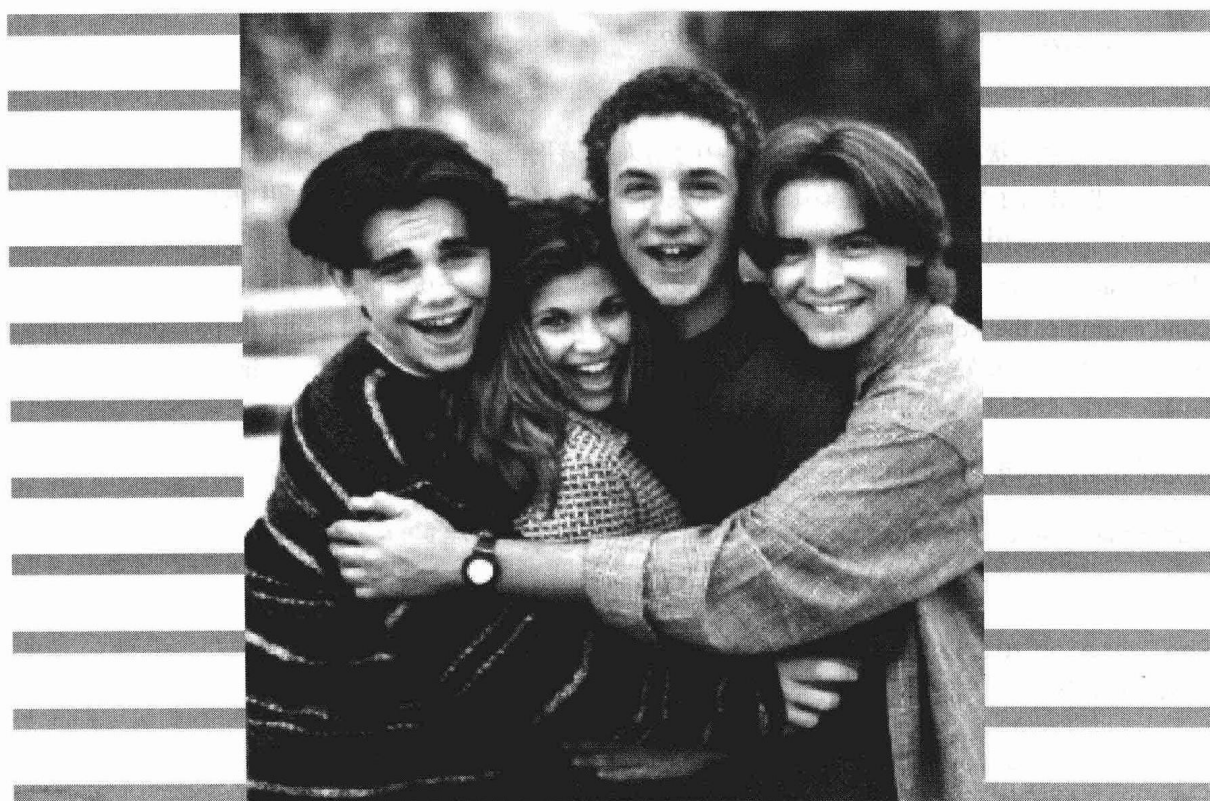
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第一章

CHAPTER 1

动词的时态 VERB TENSES



LESSON 1

考试要点：使用正确的时态与时间状语

TESTING POINT: USE THE CORRECT TENSE WITH TIME EXPRESSIONS

要点指南

TESTING GUIDE

在英语考试中，时间状语会告诉你句子中应该运用什么时态。

Often in sentences in the English test there is a time expression that clearly indicates what verb tense is needed in the sentence.

例如：

We moved to New York in 1970.

(我们在1970年搬到了纽约。)

We had left there by 1980.

(到1980年我已经离开了那儿。)

We have lived in San Francisco since 1982.

(我们从1982年开始一直住在旧金山。)

第一个句子中的时间状语 *in 1970* 指出句子中的动词应该用一般过去时态 (*moved*)。第二个句子中的时间状语 *by 1980* 指出句子中的动词应该用过去完成时态 (*had left*)。第三个句子中的时间状语 *since 1982* 指出句子中的动词应该用现在完成时态 (*have lived*)。

In the first example, the time expression *in 1970* indicates that the verb should be in the simple past (*moved*). In the second example, the time expression *by 1980* indicates that the verb should be in the past perfect (*had left*). In the third example, the time expression *since 1982* indicates that the verb should be in the present perfect (*have lived*).

像 *ago*, *last* 和 *lately* 等表示时间的词语也可以表明句中应该用什么样的动词时态。

Some additional time expressions that clearly indicate the correct tense are *ago*, *last*, and *lately* etc.

例如：

She got a job two years ago.

(她两年前找了一份工作。)

She started working last week.

(她上周开始工作了。)

She has worked very hard lately.
(她最近工作很努力。)

第一个例句中，时间状语 *two years ago* 指出句子中的动词要用一般过去时态 (*got*)。第二个例句中，时间状语 *last week* 指出句子中的动词要用一般过去时态 (*started*)。第三个例句中的时间状语 *lately* 指出句子中的动词要用现在完成时态 (*has worked*)。

In the first example, the time expression *two years ago* indicates that the verb should be in the simple past (*got*). In the second example, the time expression *last week* indicates that the verb should be in the simple past (*started*). In the third example, the time expression *lately* indicates that the verb should be in the present perfect (*has worked*).

下列图表中列出了表明时态的词语：
The following chart lists time expressions that indicate the correct verb tense:

表明时态的词语		
USING CORRECT TENSES WITH TIME EXPRESSIONS		
过去完成时 PAST PERFECT	一般过去时 SIMPLE PAST	现在完成时 PRESENT PERFECT
<i>by (1920)</i>	<i>(two years) ago</i> <i>last (year)</i> <i>in (1920)</i>	<i>since (1920)</i> <i>lately</i>

1. 下列表示时间的词和短语，通常与现在完成时态连用。
- We use the following words or phrases of time with the present perfect.
- a. *for* 和 *since* 表示多久。
- We use *for* and *since* to say how long.
- 例如：
- I have been in New York City *for twenty years*.
(我已经来纽约 20 年了。)
- She has known George *since 1999*.
(她从 1999 年就认识乔治了。)
- b. *Recently, in the last few days, so far* 等表示动作从过去开始，到现在结束。
- Recently, in the last few days, so far* etc. indicate a period that continues until now.

- 例如：
- I have not seen Bill *recently*.
(我最近都没见到比尔。)
- She has met with a lot of people *in the last few days*.
(她这几天见了许多人。)
- George has completed two novels *so far* this year.
(乔治今年已经完成了两部小说。)

- c. 表示现在的时间副词：*today, this morning / week / month / year* 等。
- Time adverbs that refer to the present, such as *today, this morning / week / month / year* etc.

例如:

We have not received the newspaper *today*.
(我们今天没有收到报纸。)

The city has built a new stadium this *year*.
(这个城市今年建了一个新的运动场。)

d. *just, already, yet* 用于现在完成时态。

We can use *just, already, yet* with present perfect.

例如:

Have you had your dinner *yet*?

(你吃晚饭了吗?)

She has *already* made a lot of new friends in America since she came last month.

(从她上个月到美国以后,她已经交了许多新朋友。)

We have *just* seen the new movie.

(我们刚刚看了那部新电影。)

2. *By* + 过去时间,用于过去完成时态。

By + time (past) is used with past perfect.

例如:

By 2005, many Chinese companies had had business cooperation with foreign companies.

(到2005年,已经有许多中国公司与外国公司合作了。)

By ten o'clock this morning, we had already had two sales closed.

(到今天早上十点钟,我们已经做成了两笔生意。)

改错举例

ERROR EXAMPLE

1. **WRONG:** Have you talked to the Department Chair already?

RIGHT: Have you talked to the Department Chair *yet*?

(你和系主任谈过话了吗?)

2. **WRONG:** Jenny had never had lobsters before.

RIGHT: Jenny has never had lobsters *before*.

(珍妮以前从来没有吃过龙虾。)

3. **WRONG:** He is waiting for you for a long time.

RIGHT: He has waited for you *for a long time*.

(他已经等你很久了。)

4. **WRONG:** Since 1979 great changes took place in my hometown.

RIGHT: *Since 1979* great changes have taken place in my hometown.

(自1979年以来,我的家乡发生了巨大的变化。)

5. **WRONG:** By 2006 I already completed my bachelor's degree in computer science.

RIGHT: By 2006 I had already completed my bachelor's degree in computer science.

(2006 年我就已经读完计算机学士学位。)

课后测试

REVIEW TEST

Review Test: 下列句子中包含有时间表达词。在时间表达词下画单线并在动词下画双线。然后在正确的句子前标上 (C), 错误的句子前标上 (I)。

Each of the following sentences contains a time expression. Underline the time expressions once and the verbs twice. Then, indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- C 1. The phone rang incessantly last night.
- I 2. They have finished contacting everyone by 4:00 yesterday.
- 3. The Pilgrims have arrived in the New World in 1612.
- 4. Since the new law was passed, it has been difficult to estimate taxes.
- 5. The cashier put the money into the account two hours ago.
- 6. All the votes have been counted last week.
- 7. The students are writing many compositions lately.
- 8. The Senate votes on the law to ban cigarette smoking in public in 1990.
- 9. By the time the main course was served, all the guests had arrived and been seated.
- 10. I had not done much more work since I talked to you on Wednesday.

答案解析

ANSWER KEY

Review Test:

- 1. C
- 2. I (have should be had)
- 3. I (have arrived should be arrived)
- 4. C
- 5. C
- 6. I (have been should be were)
- 7. I (are writing should be have been writing)
- 8. I (votes should be voted)
- 9. C
- 10. I (had should be have)

LESSON 2

考试要点：过去未实现的愿望——
 HAD HOPED
 TESTING POINT: UNFULFILLED
 DESIRES IN THE PAST — HAD HOPED

要点指南
 TESTING GUIDE

Had hoped 表示过去未实现的愿望。
 Remember that *had hoped* expresses a hope in the past that did not happen.

主语 S	had hoped	that	主语 S	would	动词原形 verb word	
We	had hoped	that	she	would	change	her mind.
我们本期望她能够改变她的主意。（意为：她最终还是没有改变她的主意。）						

Had hoped 后的从句中要使用 *would*+动词原形，不能省略 *would*。
 Avoid using a verb word instead of *would* and a verb word.

注意要避免以下的错误表达：
 Avoid using the incorrect pattern:

主语 S	had hoped	宾格代词 object pronoun	动词-ing -ing form	
We	had hoped	her	changing	her mind.

改错举例
 ERROR EXAMPLE

- WRONG:** He had hoped that he graduate this semester, but he could not finish his thesis in time.
RIGHT: He had hoped *that he would graduate* this semester, but he could not finish his thesis in time.
 （他本期望能够这学期毕业，但是他没能及时完成他的毕业论文，所以不能毕业。）
- WRONG:** We had hoped him staying longer.
RIGHT: We had hoped *that he would stay* longer.
 （我们本期望他能够多待一段时间。）

3. **WRONG:** They had hoped that she not find out about it.

RIGHT: They had hoped *that she would not find out* about it.
(他们本期望她不会发现。)

4. **WRONG:** I had hoped she coming to the party.

RIGHT: I had hoped *that she would come* to the party.
(我本期望她能够来参加派对。)

5. **WRONG:** His father had hoped that he go into business with him.

RIGHT: His father had hoped *that he would go* into business with him.
(他的父亲本期望他能够跟自己一起从商。)

课后测试

REVIEW TEST

Review Test 1: 选择正确的答案。

Choose the correct answer.

Although research scientists had hoped that the new drug interferon _____ to be a cure for cancer, its applications now appear to be more limited.

- A. prove B. had proven C. would prove D. will prove

Review Test 2: 找出错误的单词或短语并加以改正。

Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.

President Wilson had hoped that World War I be the last great war, but only two decades later, the Second World

A

B

C

War was erupting.

D

答案解析

ANSWER KEY

Review Test 1: C

Review Test 2: A would be

LESSON 3

考试要点：表示观点——已故人的活动

TESTING POINT: POINT OF VIEW

—ACTIVITIES OF THE DEAD

要点指南 TESTING GUIDE

在所有的句子结构中，不能用现在时态来表达已故人的活动。

In all patterns, avoid using present verbs to refer to activities of the dead.

例如：

Marilyn Jackson had always wanted to be a movie star before she died of an accident.

(在出意外丧命之前，玛丽莲·杰克逊一直都希望能够成为一名电影明星。)

His dad told him that he had invested heavily in stocks before Jack saw him the last time.

(父亲临终前告诉杰克，他在股票市场投资了大量的资金。)

改错举例 ERROR EXAMPLE

- WRONG:** Just before he died, my friend who writes poetry published his first book.
RIGHT: Just before he died, my friend who *wrote* poetry published his first book.
(在他逝世之前，我的诗人朋友刚出版了他的第一本著作。)
- WRONG:** Professor Ayers was so punctual that until the day he died, he always arrives in class just as the bell rang.
RIGHT: Professor Ayers was so punctual that until the day he died, he always *arrived* in class just as the bell rang.
(埃尔斯教授太准时了，就连他逝世的前一天，都是铃声一响就到了教室。)
- WRONG:** Before he died, the man who lives across the street used to help me with my English.
RIGHT: Before he died, the man who *lived* across the street used to help me with my English.
(住在我家街对面的那个人在世的时候，曾经帮助我学习英语。)
- WRONG:** A short time before he died, the old man has written a will, leaving his entire estate to his brother.