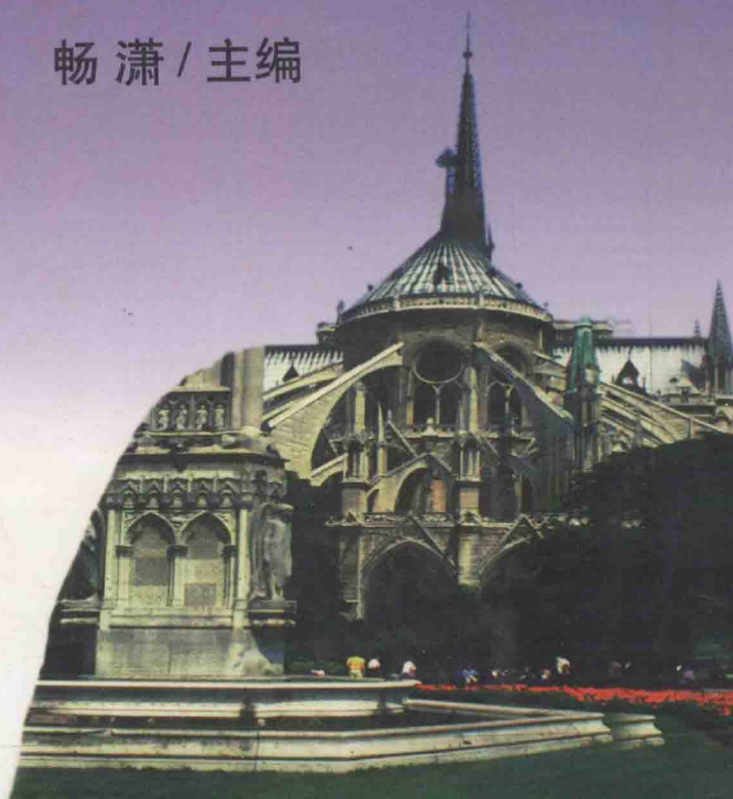


中学英语三通系列

# 高中英语 帮你纠错

畅潇 / 主编

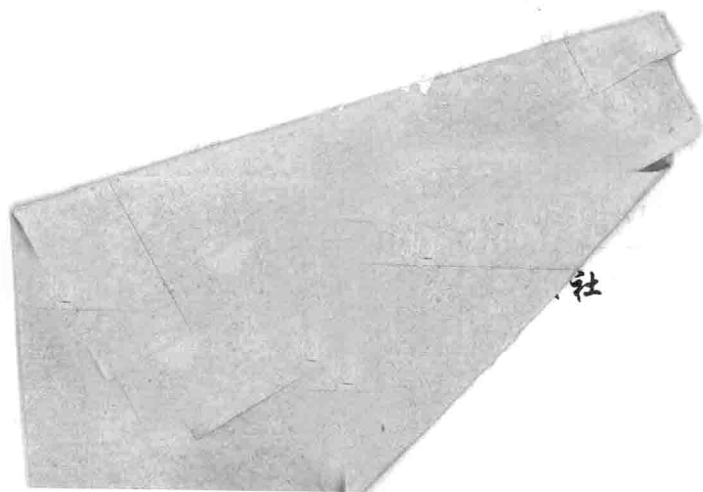
大连理工大学出版社



中学英语三通系列

# 高中英语帮你纠错

主 编 畅 潇  
本册主编 崔贤文



丛书策划:王佳玉

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中英语帮你纠错/畅潇主编. —大连:大连理工大学出版社,1999.1

(中学英语三通系列)

ISBN 7-5611-1565-2

I. 高… II. 畅… III. 英语课-高中-教学参考资料 IV. G633.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (98) 第 36606 号

大连理工大学出版社出版发行  
(大连市凌水河 邮政编码 116024)  
大连业发印刷厂印刷

---

开本:850×1168 毫米 1/32 字数:367 千字 印张:10.625  
印数:1—10000 册

1999 年 1 月第 1 版

1999 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

---

责任编辑:李 鸽  
封面设计:孙宝福

责任校对:廖晓红  
版式设计:习 文

---

定价:10.00 元

## 总 序

近几年来,随着“中国教育改革和发展纲要”的实施,中国英语教学改革力度也不断地加大。国务院副总理李岚清对我国基础外语教学极为关注,并发表过重要讲话,指出基础教育中的外语这门学科普遍存在“费时较多,收效较低”的问题。为什么会出现这种问题呢?分析起来主要原因之一是教学、教材、考试中忽视了对学生语言能力的培养。要解决这一问题,就得从根本上解放思想,拓宽教学思路,要重视学法指导和能力的训练,使学生用尽可能少的时间和精力获得更多的英语知识,并将知识转化成运用英语解决实际问题的能力,为掌握英语这一工具打下坚实的基础,将来能更好地服务于社会。

《中学英语三通系列》丛书就是本着这个思想,结合中国学生学习英语的特点,在广泛听取广大师生的建议和意见的基础上,根据国家教育部制订的九年义务教育全日制初级中学《英语教学大纲》和全日制普通高级中学《英语教学大纲》,结合现行初中英语教材(JEFC)和高中英语教材(SEFC),针对教学、教材和考试中的重点、难点、考点编写而成。“三通”寓意为:“贯通”教、学、练、考;“学通”词汇、语法、句型;“精通”读、写、听、说。

本系列丛书涵盖面广,从起步阶段的学习到高考验收的内容均有涉猎,并分门别类地以讲练、练讲的形式,按初中版和高中版匹配编辑出版。

本系列丛书内容翔实、重点突出、实用有序、分析透彻。全书融学法指导和应试技巧、知识梳理和能力培养于一体,并非是简单的归纳总结和知识的罗列。学生既可以系统学习,又可以根据自己的实际情况单册学习,查漏补缺;既可作为平时学习的助手,又可作为中考、会考和高考系统复习的向导,也可作为各种竞赛的辅导用书。

在策划、编写本丛书过程中,得到了多方面的热情关怀和大力帮助,没有这些关怀和支持,本丛书很难高质量、高效率地面世,编者在此表示衷心的感谢。

书中若有错误,还望广大读者批评指正,以便再版时修订。

《中学英语三通系列》

丛书主编 畅 潇

1998年9月

## 前言

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。

编者

1998年12月

---

# CONTENTS

## (目 录)

### 总序

### 前言

|         |                   |     |
|---------|-------------------|-----|
| Part 1  | 名词、主谓一致 .....     | 1   |
| Part 2  | 冠词 .....          | 8   |
| Part 3  | 代词 .....          | 12  |
| Part 4  | 形容词、副词及比较等级 ..... | 19  |
| Part 5  | 助动词和情态动词 .....    | 31  |
| Part 6  | 动词的时态 .....       | 39  |
| Part 7  | 动词的语态 .....       | 54  |
| Part 8  | 虚拟语气 .....        | 64  |
| Part 9  | 非限定性动词 .....      | 76  |
| Part 10 | 介词 .....          | 110 |
| Part 11 | 连词 .....          | 153 |
| Part 12 | 主从复合句 .....       | 176 |

|               |            |     |
|---------------|------------|-----|
| Part 13       | 倒装语序 ..... | 193 |
| Part 14       | 数词 .....   | 206 |
| Part 15       | 短语 .....   | 212 |
| 参考答案及简析 ..... |            | 284 |



## Part 1 名词、主谓一致

【1】我有一件你意想不到的好事要告诉你。

[误] I have pleasant pleasure for you.

[正] I have a pleasant pleasure for you.

[析] pleasure, honour 等抽象名词表示引起某种情绪的事时可与不定冠词连用。

【2】两只羊在山脚下吃草。

[误] Two sheeps are eating the grass at the foot of the hill.

[正] Two sheep are eating the grass at the foot of the hill.

[析] sheep, deer, fish 等名词单复数形式相同, fishes 是用来指不同种类的鱼。

例: He studies in particular the fishes in the Indian Ocean. 他专门研究印度洋的各种鱼。

【3】最快的交通工具是飞机。

[误] The quickest means of travel are by plane.

[正] The quickest means of travel is by plane.

[析] means 这个词单数复数形式相同, 表示“手段”、“方式”, 一般多用于抽象或概括性的意义。means 被 all 修饰时谓语动词用复数, 被 every 等修饰时则用单数形式。

例: All possible means have been tried. / Every possible means has been tried. 一切可能的方法都试过了。

【4】他有一些白头发。

[误] He has a few white hair.

[正] He has a few white hairs.

[析] hair 通常作单数, 表示总体, 但如果表示若干根头发, 则需用复数形式。

【5】饲养了很多牲畜。

[误] Many cattles are kept.

[正] Many cattle are kept.

[析] cattle 总是用作复数。

【6】别向约翰借车子——我讨厌向别人讨人情。

[误] Don't try to borrow John's car—I hate asking favor of people.

[正] Don't try to borrow John's car—I hate asking favors of people.

[析] favor 表示“赞同,喜爱”时用作不可数名词,表示具体的“恩惠”时可以用复数形式。

【7】他们一点没犹豫就接受了这个邀请。

[误] They accepted the invitation without a moment hesitation.

[正] They accepted the invitation without a moment's hesitation.

[析] 名词所有格主要表示有生命的东西,也可用于表示时间的名词。

【8】站在门口的那个女孩子叫什么名字你知不知道?

[误] Do you know the girl's name standing at the gate?

[正] Do you know the name of the girl standing at the gate?

[析] 特别是有生命的东西的名词有较长的定语时,应该用 of 短语来表示所有关系。

【9】是我,而不是你,最适合做这工作。

[误] I, not you, are the right man to do the job.

[正] I, not you, am the right man to do the job.

[析] 句中的主语是 I,根据主谓一致原则,谓语应该用 am,不能用 are。

【10】桌子上有一支钢笔、两支铅笔和几本书。

[误] There are a pen, two pencils and some books on the desk.

[正] There is a pen, two pencils and some books on the desk.

[析] there 和 here 引导的句子,谓语动词一般与最邻近的真正的主语的数相一致,但由于受毗邻原则影响,在口语中却和形式主语 there, here 相一致。

例: Here's two letters for you. 有你两封信。

【11】他是那些工程师中惟一懂日语的人。

[误] He's one of the engineers who know Japanese.

[正] He's the only one of the engineers who knows Japanese.

[析] 当 one 之前有 the 或 the only 限定先行词时表示特指,定语从句中的谓语动词与所特指的成分主谓一致。

【12】不止一个学生取得进步。

[误] More than one student have made rapid progress.

[正] More than one student has made rapid progress.

[析] “more than one + 单数名词”做主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。但“more + 名词复数 + than one”做主语时,谓语动词却用复数形式。

例: More persons than one have been late. 迟到的不止一人。

【13】你的政见是什么?

[误] What's your politics?

[正] What are your politics?

[析] politics, physics, mathematics 等作“学科”解释时往往作单数用,但当这类名词意味着人们的实践活动或作“学科”以外的其他解释时,就作复数用。

【14】这种人很危险。

[误] This kind of men are dangerous.

[正] This kind of men is dangerous.

[正] Men of this kind are dangerous.

[析] 在“this kind of + 名词单数/复数”之后,动词都用单数形式。如果以复数形式做名词词组中心词,后接 of this kind,其后的动词就得用复数形式,有时 kind of 之前的限定词和之后的名词都用复数形式,谓语动词也用复数形式。

例: Questions of that kind are very difficult. / Those kinds of questions are very difficult. / That kind of question is difficult. 那种问题很难。

【15】富人并非总是知足。

[误] The rich is not always contented.

[正] The rich are not always contented.

[析] 定冠词 the + 形容词 (old, young, weak, poor, rich, wounded 等) 转化为名词指某种特征的人,谓语动词用复数形式。

【16】读书使人明智。

[误] Reading books make one wise.

[正] Reading books makes one wise.

[析] 动名词或动词不定式短语做句子主语时表示一个抽象概念,谓语动词用单数形式。

【17】我说的和想的都不关你的事。

[误] What I say think is no business of yours.

[正] What I say and think are no business of yours. (= What I say and what I think are ...)

[析] that 引导的从句做主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。what 引导的从句做主语时,应按语法一致原则,采取单数形式,但如果表语是复数,谓语动词也可以是复数。what 从句是有复数意义的并列结构时,主句的谓语动词也

可采取复数形式。

例: What you need is more practice. 你需要更多的练习。

How you got here doesn't concern me. 你怎么到这儿与我无关。

What my father left me are a few English books. 我父亲留给我的仅是几本英语书而已。

【18】中华民族是伟大的民族。

[误] The Chinese people are a great people.

[正] The Chinese people is a great people.

[析] 个性集体名词 people 表示由相当多的个体成分组成的集体, 往往作复数用。其中有的名词如改变意义, 则可以作单数用, 而且有复数词尾, 如 people 作“民族”解释时, 其复数形式是 peoples。

【19】你认为五美元足够了吗?

[误] Do you think five dollars are enough?

[正] Do you think five dollars is enough?

[析] 作为整体看待的表示“度量”、“时间”、“金钱”、“距离”等名词词组做主语时, 谓语动词用单数。

【20】足球队员们都在洗澡。

[误] The football team is having baths now.

[正] The football team are having baths now.

[析] 如果把集体名词看做是一个不可分割的整体, 就得用单数形式, 如要强调组成团体性集合名词中的每一个成员, 谓语动词就要用复数形式。

【21】许多著名的流行音乐歌星毁于吸毒。

[误] Many a famous pop star have been ruined by drugs.

[正] Many a famous pop star has been ruined by drugs.

[析] “many a + 单词名词”在意义上是“很多”的意思, 这里起作用的是毗邻吸引原则, many a 后总是跟单数名词, 该名词的数决定了谓语动词的单数形式。

【22】只有少数人申请这份工作。

[误] A small number of people has applied for the job.

[正] A small number of people have applied for the job.

[析] a (small/large) number of 在语法形式上是单数, 但在意义上却作“很多”解, 根据意义一致原则, 谓语动词应用复数形式。这类存在着语法形式和语言内容之间的矛盾现象同时存在于诸如 majority + of + 复数名词结构之中。

例: The majority of them have voted down the proposal. 他们大多数人投票否决了那项提议。

【23】学生们人手一册新书。

[误] The students each has a new book.

[正] The students each have a new book.

[析] 不定代词 each 单独做主语时, 谓语动词总是用单数形式。each 用做同位语时, 谓语动词用复数形式。在 each + of 结构中, each 表示整体中的每一个个体部分, 可以作单数处理, 但在现代英语中, 由于毗邻吸引原则进行干预, 也可用复数名词。

例: Each has his own idea on the subject. 关于这个问题, 各有各的想法。

Each of them was/were deeply frightened. 他们个个都惊恐万状。

【24】食物都没浪费掉。

[误] None of the food were wasted.

[正] None of the food was wasted.

[析] 不定代词 none 用来指总量, 与不可数名词连用, 谓语动词用单数形式, 如果指数目, 与可数名词复数形式连用, 可根据语法一致原则用单数动词, 也可根据毗邻吸引原则和意义一致原则用复数动词。前者较正式, 后者虽多用于非正式文体, 但却更符合习惯用法。

【25】师生一律不许进入。

[误] No teacher and no student are admitted.

[正] No teacher and no student is admitted.

[析] 用 and 连接两个单数名词做主语, 前面若有 each, every, many a, no 等词修饰时, 谓语动词要用单数形式。

【26】对这个事故应负责任的是那位父亲, 而不是那几个兄弟。

[误] The father, rather than the brothers, are responsible for the accident.

[正] The father, rather than the brothers, is responsible for the accident.

[析] 由 with, along with, like, besides, as well as, together with, including, no less than, rather than, as much as 引起的结构跟在主语后面, 谓语不受这些修饰词和词组的影响。

【27】一半水果烂了。

[误] Half of the fruit are bad.

[正] Half of the fruit is bad.

[析] 如果名词词组中心词是 all, most, half 或 the rest 等, 其主谓关系一般遵循意义一致的原则, 如果主语所指为复数, 动词用复数; 如主语所指是单数, 动词用单数。fruit 指水果中的一类时, 只有单数形式。

【28】这里三分之一的人口是工人。

[误] One third of the population here is workers.

[正] One third of the population here are workers.

[析] 当“分数词+of+名词”做主语时, 应根据后面的名词的单复数决定谓语动词的单复数。population 与分数词连用时, 谓语动词应用复数形式。

【29】冷却需要用大量的水。

[误] Large quantities of water is needed for cooling purpose.

[正] Large quantities of water are needed for cooling purpose.

[析] “quantities+不可数名词或者可数名词复数形式”, 谓语要用复数形式; “a quantity of+不可数名词”/“an amount of+不可数名词”谓语动词只有单数形式。

例: There is a large quantity of milk. 有大量的牛奶。

【30】今年出口了三百万吨煤。

[误] Three million tons of coal was exported this year.

[正] Three million tons of coal were exported this year.

[析] 不可数名词前面如有表示数量的复数名词, 后面常跟复数动词做谓语。

【31】早睡早起使人身体健康、富有和聪明。

[误] Early to bed and early to rise make a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

[正] Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

[析] 在某些成语里, 由 and 连接的两个成分指同一件事, 同一概念, 这时谓语常用单数形式。在个别情况下也有用复数的, 这时主语指两个不同的概念。

例: Time and tide wait for no man. 岁月无情。

Joy and sorrow are next-door neighbour. 乐极生悲。

【32】桌上还有一个半香蕉。

[误] One and a half bananas are left on the table.

[正] One and a half bananas is left on the table.

[析] 当“one and a half + 复数名词”做主语时, 谓语动词用单数。

### 练习 改正下列句中的错误

1. The poor woman with her two children were seen begging in the street corner.
2. The worker and writer are to attend the meeting.
3. We've missed the last bus. I'm afraid we have no choices but to walk home.
4. Mathilde borrowed some jewelries from a friend of hers.
5. She went to the doctor for advices about her illness.
6. What are the population of China?
7. An ant has two stomachs.
8. A group of sheep are eating grass and leaf at the foot of the hill.
9. She left words with his secretary that she would call again in the afternoon. She said she would keep her word.
10. It is bad manner to speak with your mouth full of food.
11. How many breads do you want?
12. You should take more exercises. Don't always sit at the desk busy doing your exercises.
13. More than 60% of the world's radio programmes is in English.
14. The whole class is listening to the teacher attentively.
15. The rest of the magazines was sold out within half an hour.
16. The Chinese people is hard-working and brave.
17. What she says and does not agree.
18. All that can be done have been done.
19. No one but her parents know it.
20. Every boy and every girl wish to attend the party.
21. Not only my brother but also I are good at painting.
22. The paper for books and newspapers are made of wood.
23. The wood caught fire and was soon burnt to ash.
24. The news of victories are spreading far and wide.
25. That they have made achievements are quite obvious.
26. This pair of trousers belong to me. Your trousers are on the sofa.

27. It were Jack and Mary who mended the broken chair yesterday.
28. The younger of the two think physics is difficult to learn.
29. She never refuses whoever go to her for help.
30. Writing stories and articles are what I enjoy most.
31. The following is some other examples.
32. The majority of them are woman workers.

## Part 2 冠词

**【1】**我喜欢音乐、诗歌和艺术。

[误] I love the music, the poetry and the art.

[正] I love music, poetry and art.

[析] 泛指的时候(如泛指一切音乐、一切文学作品),通常用复数名词或不可数名词,不加冠词。

**【2】**人类刚刚开始迈出进入太空的脚步。

[误] Man has just taken his first step into the space.

[正] Man has just taken his first step into space.

[析] space 一词如果指“星球之间的空间”,不用定冠词。指未占用的地方或区域、空地也不用冠词,具体指两物或多物之间的间隔或距离时可用不定冠词。

例: There isn't much space left for your luggage. 没剩下多少空地方给你放行李。

Is there a space for the car in the firm's car park? 在公司的停车场给这辆车留位置了吗?

**【3】**对孩子要充分给以鼓励。

[误] One should give the child plenty of encouragement.

[正] One should give a child plenty of encouragement.

[析] 单数可数名词加上不定冠词常用来泛指, a 在这里相当于 any, 如果我们用复数名词就不用冠词(如 one should give children plenty of encouragement)。

**【4】**伽利略声称望远镜是他发明的。

[误] Galileo claimed that he had invented a telescope.

[正] Galileo claimed that he had invented the telescope.



[析] 定冠词 the 常与单数可数名词连用,表示泛指。这种情况在讨论科技问题的时候是很普遍的。

【5】我想学吉他。

[误] I'd like to learn guitar.

[正] I'd like to learn the guitar.

[析] 在谈到乐器的时候,常用定冠词 the。在泛指电影或戏剧的时候,也可以说 the cinema 和 the theatre.

例: I prefer the cinema to the theatre. 我喜欢看电影,不喜欢看戏。

【6】他正在为盲人募捐。

[误] He's collecting money for blind.

[正] He's collecting money for the blind.

[析] 某些形容词(如 blind, deaf, sick, poor, old, rich, dead, unemployed)加上定冠词可以指各种类型的人。这些词组的意思是复数的。

【7】上帝为男人创造了女人,也为女人创造了男人。

[误] God created a man a woman for each other.

[正] God created man and woman for each other.

[析] 在用单数名词泛指的时候,一般要用冠词(the telephone, a dog)。man 和 woman 却是例外,这两个词可以不用冠词。

例: Man and woman have similar abilities and needs. 男人和女人的能力和需要是相似的。

【8】写电视剧要比写广播剧容易一些。

[误] It's easier to write plays for the television than for the radio.

[正] It's easier to write plays for television than for radio.

[析] 在泛指广播和电视的时候,不用冠词。在 listen to the radio 这样的词组里要用冠词,但在 watch television 和 on television 这些词组里就不用冠词了。

【9】牙痛非常可怕。

[误] A toothache is horrible.

[正] Toothache is horrible.

[析] 带 ache(如 toothache, stomachache 等)的词可以用作可数名词,也可以用作不可数名词。在英国英语中,通常用作不可数名词,在美国英语中,具体的一次疼痛叫做 a toothache, a stomachache 等。试比较 Toothache is horrible. 牙痛非常可怕。I have a toothache. (or: I've got toothache.) 我牙痛。