



常错语法点整理

一、句子的基本结构

a) 定义：指至少有一个主语和一个谓语动词, 并能表达完整意思的词的集合。

5种句子结构：

1. 主语 + 动词（主动）

例：My grandparents live in a small town.

2. 主语+动词（及物动词）+宾语

例：Students should follow school rules.

3. 主语+系动词+表语

例：Parents are the best teachers for their children.

4. 主语+动词+间接宾语（一般指人）+直接宾语（一般指物）

例：Some schools give their students a long summer vacation.

5. 主语+动词+宾语+补语（宾语补足语）

例：Good friends make school life happy.

b) 常见错句示范和修改

常见错误1：句子成分齐全却不断句。



We can learn lessons from the past experience, maybe we can use the past experience to solve future problems.

修改版V1:

We can learn lessons from the past experience and use them to solve future problems.

常见错误2: 一句话两个谓语动词, 并且没有连词连接。

Take a walk is very good exercise.

修改版 V1:

Taking a walk is very good exercise.

c) 练习

- 1) Jeremy likes chemistry, he wants to major in that subject.
- 2) Children love to watch television, they dislike watching informative programs.
- 3) Watch fun movie allows me to take a break from my busy routine.
- 4) Confide annoyances with parents is a good way to reduce pressure.
- 5) By travelling we can observe the world from a different angle, we can experience cultural diversity.



二、平行结构

a) 定义：为了明确地表达或强调，反复使用相同的语法结构。

例：Junk food may cause high blood pressure, heart disease, and may make you gain weight. (×)

→Junk food may cause high blood pressure, heart disease, and obesity.
(单词)

→Junk food may cause you to develop high blood pressure, to have heart disease, and to gain weight. (短语)

→If you eat junk food, it is said that you may develop high blood pressure, that you may have heart disease, and that you may gain weight. (从句)

b) 常见错句示范和修改

常见错误1：

Doing physical activities relieves people's anxieties and restore their composure.

修改版V1：

Doing physical activities relieves people's anxieties and restores their composure.

常见错误2：

It is easier to forgive than hating someone.



修改版V1:

It is easier to forgive than to hate someone.

c) 练习

- 1) Some work needs to be done not quickly but precise.
- 2) Trains, buses, and a ferry are examples of public transportation.
- 3) Not every expensive handmade item is both creative and an art.
- 4) Working out, eating organic foods, and to take a rest are the best ways to maintain good health.
- 5) The mass media neither gives us the necessary information nor telling us the truth.

三、集体名词和不可数名词

1. 集体名词

a) 定义：表示一群人或物的名词叫集体(或集合)名词。

常用集体名词与用法：

- 1) 表示主要是由人（有少数是低等动物）构成的“群”的集体名词，分两类

① family, class, team, audience等

有复数形式。当作一个整体时用作单数，若考虑构成这些集体的各个成员时看作复数。



② people, cattle, police等

没有复数形式。作主语时谓语动词通常用复数对应的变形。

2) 表示无生命的物的“类”的集体名词

information, clothing, furniture, jewelry, traffic等

没有复数形式，作主语时，谓语动词用单数对应的变形。

b) 常见错句示范和修改

常见错误：

Watching TV provides students with a desirable means to acquire informations.

修改版V1：

Watching TV provides students with a desirable means to acquire information.

c) 练习

1) People now is suffering from great pressure and stress in life.

2) The family has bought some furnitures and jewelry.

3) In fact, cattles are one cause that leads to the problem.

4) In Britain polices do not usually carry guns.

5) This class consist of eight students.



2. 不可数名词

a) 定义：无法分开的东西（water, tea, bread, milk, rice）或抽象的东西（love, beauty, coldness）。不可数名词有以下特点：不能用a, an修饰；不能加s；和单数be动词或动词搭配。

b) 常见错句示范和修改

常见错误1：experience表示经验时不可数，表经历可数

Taking part-time jobs allows students to accumulate many experiences.

修改版V1:

Taking part-time jobs allows students to accumulate much experience.

常见错误2：evidence 通常表示证据，不可数，没有复数形式

All the evidences, beyond any shadow of the doubt, prove that taking part-time jobs is beneficial to improving students' social skills.

修改版V1:

All the evidence, beyond any shadow of the doubt, proves that taking part-time jobs is beneficial to improving students' social skills.

c) 练习

1) The society has made great progresses in the past two years.

2) Travelling allows students to acquire many knowledges.



四、主谓一致

a) 定义：在英语句子里，谓语受主语支配，其动词必须和主语在人称和数上保持一致，这就叫主谓一致。

b) 常见错句示范和修改：

常见错误1：

Efficiency play a pivotal role in this hasty-rhythm age.

修改版V1：

Efficiency plays a pivotal role in this hasty-rhythm age.

常见错误2：

Taking art and music classes provide one with the opportunity to escape the daily pressure of life.

修改版V1：

Taking art and music classes provides one with the opportunity to escape the daily pressure of life.

c) 练习

1) A number of people makes online community where they can make friends.

2) Eating meals regularly are important for your health.



- 3) To read books in English are very important for improving your vocabulary.
- 4) I do not like to watch television shows, which is often dumb and time-wasting.
- 5) Traveling exert a positive impact on students' communication skills.

五、动词的时态

1. 一般现在时

- a) 定义：一般现在时表示现在经常反复发生的动作、存在的状态或习惯性的动作的时态。可概括为①经常性或习惯性动作；②长期存在的特征或状态；③普遍真理、客观事实等。

b) 常见错句示范和修改

常见错误1：

However, the lecture disagreed with the point in the reading.

修改版V1：

However, the lecture disagrees with the point in the reading.

2. 一般过去时

- a) 定义：一般过去时表示过去经常或偶然发生的动作或存在的状态的时态。

b) 常见错句示范和修改



常见错误:

For example, last summer vacation, I take a part-time job in a cafe.

修改版V1:

For example, last summer vacation, I took a part-time job in a cafe.

c) 练习

- 1) The question is how what we learn can be put into practice.
- 2) You can be a person who gave encouragement and joy to a soul in need.
- 3) Migrating to a relatively unfamiliar and new place has cut off one's connection between friends.
- 4) Obesity is a problem to most teenagers for years.

六、从句

a) 定义: 从句是复合句中不能独立成句, 但具有主语部分和谓语部分, 由that, who, whom, when, why, where, how, which等引导词引导的非主句部分, 具体类别可以参考《10天掌握英语语法》。

b) 常见错句示范及修改

常见错误1:

Salvage logging needs expansive tools and uses outside workers who more experience than local residents.



修改版V1:

Salvage logging needs expansive tools and uses outside workers who have more experience than local residents.

常见错误2:

Jack spent a year working in an international company, which he made friends with a number of interesting people.

修改版V1:

Jack spent a year working in an international company, in which (where) he made friends with a number of interesting people.

c) 练习

- 1) With the absence of e-library people are less likely to be exposed to the subject that they are interested.
- 2) There is no doubt that the freshness of pieces of news is the main concern of editors, who job is to make sure the promptness of news.
- 3) The country, which economy increases quickly, attracts attention worldwide.
- 4) My brother told everything which he had learned in the job.
- 5) There are plenty of smokers in the world, most of that are male.

七、 各类词



1. 连词

- a) 定义：连词是用来连接词与词、词组与词组或句子与句子，表示某种逻辑关系的虚词。连词可以分为并列连词（连接并列句）以及从属连词（引导复合句），而从属连词引导的从句又可分为三类：名词性从句、定语从句和状语从句。

b) 错句示范和修改

常见错误：

The passage claims that the salvage logging is beneficial. While, the lecture contradicts such claim.

修改版V1：

The passage claims that the salvage logging is beneficial, while the lecture contradicts such claim.

c) 练习

- 1) Because the teacher who provides the paper has his own understanding, so the answer he provides could be unique.
- 2) Although he worked very hard, but he failed in the exam.
- 3) If you can pass the exam depends on how hard you work.
- 4) In China, because its tradition, the old are mostly raised by their children.
- 5) There are numerous reasons that I hold this statement.



2. 副词

a) 定义：是一种用来修饰动词、形容词、全句的词，说明时间、地点、程度、方式等概念的词。

b) 常见错误：

Nowadays is the golden time for us to attain a fair command of English.

修改版V1：

Nowadays, it is the golden time for us to attain a fair command of English.

c) 练习

1) Apparent, there is no evidence showing that bear attack causes the decline of cedar trees.

2) It can provide us with a high efficient model of working and studying.

3) This policy is environment friendly.

3. 冠词 an/a, the

a) 定义：冠词是置于名词之前，对名词起限制作用的一种虚词。冠词可以说是名词的一种标志，它不能离开名词而独立存在。



b) 常见错误示范和修改

常见错误:

Cooperation seems to be the convenient and effective way to achieve a goal.

修改版V1:

Cooperation seems to be a convenient and effective way to achieve a goal.

c) 练习

- 1) He is always first to come to school.
- 2) It is the good vehicle for developing friendship with others.
- 3) The very first benefit to move to somewhere new is that people could form the new life style.

4. 介词

- a) 定义: 介词是一种用来表示词与词、词与句之间的关系的虚词, 在句中不能单独作句子成分。介词后面一般有名词代词或相当于名词的其他词类, 短语或从句作它的宾语。

b) 常见错句示范和修改

常见错误:



A considerable amount of people maintains their viewpoint that it is more worthwhile to have the capacity of adapt to a new environment.

修改版V1:

A considerable amount of people maintains their viewpoint that it is more worthwhile to have the capacity of adapting to a new environment.

c) 练习

- 1) Taking a part-time job contributes greatly to widen our outlook.
- 2) Taking a part-time job is a good vehicle for widen our outlook.
- 3) Our value system does not match to their value system.
- 4) Environmental pollution can lead to damage a country's economy.
- 5) I disagree many points made by the supporters of globalization.

5. 分词

- a) 定义：分词指具有动词及形容词二者特征的词；尤指以-ing或-ed,-d,-t,-en或-n结尾的英语动词性形容词，具有形容词功能，同时又表现各种动词性特点，如时态，语态、带状语性修饰语的性能及带宾词的性能。

b) 常见错句示范和修改



常见错误:

Although work very hard, he failed to pass the final exam.

修改版V1:

Although working very hard, he failed to pass the final exam.

修改版V2:

Although he worked very hard, he failed to pass the final exam.

c) 练习

- 1) Comparing with the advanced western countries, China is a bit slow in information technology.
- 2) There are many people hold this opinion.
- 3) Through taking a part-time job, our outlook can widen.
- 4) The evidence would present in the following paragraphs.
- 5) The international tourist industry is booming, driving by the advanced transportation.

八、 词义混淆

a) 常见错句示范和修改

常见错误:

The spread of the Internet promotes economical development.

修改版V1:



The spread of the Internet promotes economic development.

b) 练习

- 1) The long-last debate is tired.
- 2) You should be satisfactory with the pictures of your relatives or friends sent by Internet.
- 3) The aged will feel alone when their children leave for work.
- 4) Many problems would rise if any information on Internet is accessible.
- 5) Nobody can image how will we live without computer science.



常错语法点综合练习

1. Either you save money for a rainy day or just splurge today.

修改：

错误语法点：

2. People are worried about the future, they are especially concerned about the economy.

修改：

错误语法点：

3. He mustered up all his courages.

修改：

错误语法点：

4. Three weeks are allowed for making the necessary preparations.

修改：

错误语法点：

5. There is a thorny debate arouse heated debate among people.

修改：

错误语法点：

6. He not only finished his assignment, but also writing an essay.

修改：



错误语法点：

7. The Englishs are more conservative and less talkative than the Americans.

修改：

错误语法点：

8. Not only you but also he are wrong.

修改：

错误语法点：

9. The iron and steel industry are very important to our life.

修改：

错误语法点：

10. A lot of men today have their hair styled, they use perfume and other cosmetics as well.

修改：

错误语法点：

11. This accident is similar to the one that happen last year.

修改：

错误语法点：

12. The abundant knowledge can give us a competitive edge in the society.

修改：

错误语法点：



13. Traveling abroad gives us great access to develop friendship with others.

修改:

错误语法点:

14. It is unclear that Red Bull can help revive energy.

修改:

错误语法点:

15. Environmental pollution is physical harmful.

修改:

错误语法点:

16. The government will cost a large sum of money on the mass transit system.

修改:

错误语法点:

17. It is of important to keep acquiring knowledge.

修改:

错误语法点:

18. Since I took the part-time job last year, I acquire lots of practical skills.

修改:

错误语法点:



19. Children like Christmas, when can get gifts from parents.

修改：

错误语法点：

20. Some people consider that computers can instead human beings.

修改：

错误语法点：