

1.Because he was ill yesterday, so he didn't go to work. (x)

Because he was ill yesterday, he didn't go to work. (✓)

He was ill yesterday, so he didn't go to work. (✓)

[析] 用 though, but 表示“虽然……，但是……”或用 because, so 表示“因为……，所以……”时，though 和 but 及 because 和 so 都只能择一而用，不能两者同时使用。

2.The Smiths have moved Beijing. (x)

The Smiths have moved to Beijing. (✓)

[析] 不及物动词后接名词或代词作宾语时，要在动词之后加上适当的介词；但不及物动词后接 home, here, there 等副词作宾语时，动词之后不必加任何介词。

3.The box is too heavy for him to carry it. (x)

The box is too heavy for him to carry. (✓)

[析] the box 既是这句话的主语，也是不定式 to carry 的逻辑宾语，若句末再加上 it，就和 the box 重复了。

4.Each of the boys have a pen. (x)

Each of the boys has a pen. (✓)

[析] 复数名词前有表个体的 each of, one of, every, either of 等词组修饰，或有表否定的 neither of, none of 等词组修饰时，谓语动词要用单数形式。

5.例:那是你心软！我不就是一个例子吗？

Neither he nor you is good at English. (x)

Neither he nor you are good at English. (✓)

[析] either... or..., neither... nor..., not only..., but also... 等词组连接句子的两个主语时，谓语动词遵循“就近一致原则”，即由靠近谓语的那个主语决定谓语的人称和数用何种形式。

6.Ten minus three are seven. (x)

Ten minus three is seven. (✓)

[析] 用英语表示加 (plus)、减(minus)等数学运算时，谓语动词也用单数形式。

7.The number of the workers in this factory are about 5,000. (x)

The number of the workers in this factory is about 5,000. (✓)

[析] the number of 表示“……的数量”，谓语动词用单数形式；a number of 的意思是“若干”或“许多”，相当于 some 或 a lot of，和复数名词连用，谓语动词用复数形式。

8. 例. Hello! I have important something to tell you. (x)

Hello! I have something important to tell you. (✓)

[析] 形容词或动词不定式修饰不定代词作定语时，修饰成分要置于不定代词之后。

9. His son is enough old to go to school. (x)

His son is old enough to go to school. (✓)

[析] enough 作形容词修饰名词时，可以放在名词前，也可放在名词后；作副词修饰形容词或副词时，只能放在形容词或副词之后。

10.. Here is your sweater, put away it. (x)

Here is your sweater, put it away. (✓)

[析] put away, pick up, put on 等“动词+副词”构成的词组后接代词作宾语时，代词只能放在动词和副词之间。

11. Look! Here the bus comes. (×)

Look! Here comes the bus. (√)

[析] 在以 here, there 引起的陈述句中，若句子的主语是名词，要用倒装语序，即用“Here /There+动词+名词”结构；但主语若是代词时，则不用倒装语序，即用“Here/There + 代词+动词”结构。

12. I do well in playing football, _____. (我妹妹也行。)A. so my sister does (×) B. so does my sister (√)

Li Lei is really a football fan. --- _____. (确实这样.) A. So is he (×) B. So he is (√)

[析] “so+be 动词/助动词+主语”的倒装结构表示前面所述情况也适用于后者，意为“.....也是这样”；“so+主语+be 动词/助动词”的陈述结构表示对前述情况的肯定，意为“.....确实如此”。

13. 重庆比中国的其他城市都大。

Chongqing is larger than any city in China. (×) Chongqing is larger than any other city in China. (√)

[析] “any city in China”包括了重庆这座城市，同一事物自己与自己不能做比较，只有在 city 前加上 other 才能表示重庆和中国的其它城市比较大小。

The weather in Guangzhou is warmer than Beijing. (×)

The weather in Guangzhou is warmer than that in Beijing. (√)

[析] 表示比较时，句子中的两个比较对象必须一致，不同的比较对象不能做比较。错误句的比较对象分别为 the weather in Guangzhou 和 Beijing，这两个不同类的事物之间不能做比较。

14. His sister married with a teacher last summer.(×) His sister married a teacher last summer. (√)

[析] 表达“A 和 B 结婚”，要用 A married/will marry B。这时务必要避免受汉语影响使用 A married/will marry with B。

15. 例 There is going to have a film tonight. (×) There is going to be a film tonight. (√)

[析] 一般将来时用在 There be 句式中时，be going to 或 will 之后的动词原形只能用 be，也就是说要用 There is (are) going to be.... / There will be....。

16. 例 I'll go hiking if it won't rain next Sunday. (×) I'll go hiking if it doesn't rain next Sunday. (√)

[析] 习惯上在含有时间状语从句和条件状语从句的复合句中，如果主句的谓语动词用了一般将来时，从句的谓语动词要用一般现在时表示将来的动作。

17. 例 Teacher told us yesterday that the earth went around the sun. (×)

Teacher told us yesterday that the earth goes around the sun. (√)

[析] 习惯上在含有宾语从句的复合句中，主句的谓语动词用了一般过去时，从句的谓语动词要用过去的某种时态。但如果从句表述的是一客观事实或客观真理时，则不受主句时态的影响，而用一般现在时。

18. All the balls are not round. 翻译成汉语：

所有的球都不是圆的。(×)并不是所有的球都是圆的。(√)

[析] all, every, both 等词和 not 连用时，not 通常放在 all, every, both 的后面，一般情况下表示部分否定，意为“并非……都……”。

19. 例--- He didn't go to school yesterday, did he?-- _____, though he didn't feel very well.

A. No, he didn't (×) B. Yes, he did (√)

例--- Don't you usually come to school by bike?-- _____. But I sometimes walk.

A. No, I don't (×) B. Yes, I do (√)

[析] 习惯上英语中的 yes 意为“是的”，no 意为“不”，但在“前否后肯”的反意疑问句或否定疑问句中，yes 意为“不”，no 意为“是的”。

20.---- Excuse me, is the supermarket far from here? ---- No, it's about _____.

A. 7 minutes walk B. 7 minute walk C. 7 minutes' walk D. 7 minute's walk

答案为 C。本题考查名词所有格用法。当名词的复数以-s 结尾时，则只需要加“'"即可，则“7 分钟的距离”为“7 minutes' walk”。

21. You can not imagine how much I _____ on this dress. Is it beautiful?

A. paid B. took C. cost D. spent

[剖析] 答案为 D。本题考察四个表“花费”的动词辨析。主语为人，且和介词 on 搭配的动词是 spend。

22. ---- Do you know _____ university student who is talking with Joe? ---- Yes, she, s my cousin, Kate.

A. a B. an C. the D. /

[剖析] 答案为 C。university 虽然以元音字母 u 开头，但其前若使用不定冠词时，则要用 a.不过此题中不能使用不定冠词，而是特指和 Joe 说话的那个大学生，故要选 the。

23. The number of giant pandas is getting _____ because their living areas are becoming farmlands.

A. less and less B. larger and larger C. smaller and smaller D. fewer and fewer

[剖析] 答案为 C。句意为“大熊猫的数量越来越少因为他们的生存空间正逐渐变成农场”。本题中四个选项都是“比较级+ and + 比较级”的结构，表示“越来越……”。主语为 number，只能和 large 或 small 搭配。而结合句意可判断答案为 C。

24. Be careful when you come _____ the street, because the traffic is very busy at the moment.A. across B. behind C. between D. over

[剖析] 答案为 A。本题考察方位介词的用法。“过马路”一般为表面横穿，因此要用 across。

25. ---- Do you often clean your classroom? ---- Yes, our classroom _____ every day.

- A. clean B. cleans C. is cleaned D. Cleaned

[剖析] 答案为 C。句中有 every day, 主语为 our classroom, 故要用一般现在时的被动语态。

26. Lucy usually cleans the cage every two days. (对画线部分提问) _____ Lucy usually clean the cage?

[剖析] 答案为 How often does。对 every two days 提问要用 how often。

27. I didn't understand _____, so I raised my hand to ask...

A. what my teacher says B. what does my teacher say C. what my teacher said D. what did my teacher say

[剖析] 答案为 C。本题为宾语从句, 由于需要用陈述语序可排除 B、D; 另外, 主句时态为一般过去时, 则从句也要用对应的过去时态, 故还可排除 A。

28. ---- How much _____ the shoes? ---- Five dollars _____ enough.

- A. is; is B. are; is C. are; are D. is; are

[剖析] 答案为 B。shoes 作主语时, 谓语动词应用复数形式; five dollars 是一个整体, 应按单数对待。

29. 误) We got to the top of the mountain in daybreak. (正) We got to the top of the mountain at day break.

(析) at 用于具体时刻之前, 如: sunrise, midday, noon, sunset, midnight, night。

30. (误) Dont sleep at daytime (正) Dont sleep in daytime.

(析) in 要用于较长的一段时间之内, 如: in the morning / afternoon, 或 in the week / month / year. 或 in spring / summer / autumn / winter 等等。

31. (误) He became a writer at his twenties (正) He became a writer in his twenties

(析) 这句话应译为: 他在 20 多岁时就成了作家。在某人的一段生活时间段中要用介词 in 来表示, 而在具体岁数时用 at 来表示。

32. 误) We went to swim in the river in a very hot day. (正) We went to swim in the river on a very hot day.

(析) 具体某一天要用介词 on, 又如: on New Years Day

33. (误) Im looking forward to seeing you on Christmas. (正) Im looking forward to seeing you at Christmas.

(析) 在节日的当天用 on, 而全部节日期间用 at, Christmas 是圣诞节期间, 一般要有两周或更长的时间。

34. 误 I havent see you during the summer holidays. 正 I havent seen you since the beginning of the summer holidays. (析) during 表示在某一段时间之内, 所以一般不与完成时搭配, 如: I visited a lot of museums during the holiday. 而 for 表示一段时间, 可以用于完成时, 如: I havent see you for a long time. 而 through 用来表示时间时则为"

整整，全部的时间”。如：It rained through the night.而 since 则是表达主句动作的起始时间，一般要与完成时连用。

35.〔误〕At entering the classroom, I heard the good news.〔正〕On entering the classroom, I heard the good news.〔析〕On 加动名词表示“一……就”。本句的译文应是：我一进入教室就听见这个好消息了。又如：on hearing... 一听见， on arrival 一到达就……(on 表示动作的名词)

36.〔误〕In the beginning of the book, there are some interesting stories.〔正〕At the beginning of the book, there are some interesting stories.〔析〕at the begining 与 at the end 都是指某事物的开始与结束部分，均不指时间范围，而 in the beginning 则是指开始一段时间。in the end=at last 是指“最终，终于”之意。

37.〔误〕Till the end of next week. I will have finished this work.〔正〕By the end of next week. I will have finished this work.〔析〕by 引起的时间状语表示了动作的截止点，其意思为“不迟于某一时刻将工作做完”，所以主句一般是完成时态。当然可以有将来时态，如：I'll be there by five o'clock.而 till 则表达其一动作一直持续到某一时刻，但句中的动词一定要用持续性动词，而瞬间的截止性动词应用其否定句式，如：I won't finish this work till(until) next weekend.

38.〔误〕He came to London before last weekend.〔正〕He had come to London before last weekend.

〔正〕He came to London two weeks ago.〔析〕before 一般要与完成时连用，而 ago 则与一般过去时连用。

39.〔误〕I have studied English for three years since I had come here.〔正〕I have studied English for three years since I came here.〔析〕since 用来表达主句动作的开始时间，所以其引出的从句中应为过去时，而不能用完成时态

40.〔误〕I can help you repair this bike. You will get it after two hours.〔正〕I can help you repair this bike. You will get it in two hours.〔析〕中文经常讲两小时之后来取，两天内会修好，而这个介词在英文中要用 in 而不要用 after。其原因有二，①after 多用于过去时，如：I arrived in New York. After three days, I found a job in the bank. ② after 加时间是表达一个不确定的时间范围，如：after three days，即三天之后的哪一天都可以。所以在许诺若干时间内会完成某事时，一定要用介词 in。

41.〔误〕Three days after he died.〔正〕After three days he died.〔正〕Three days later he died.

〔析〕after 与 later 都可以用来表达一段时间之后，但它们所处的位置不同，after 在时间词前，而 later 在时间词后。

42.〔误〕She hid herself after the tree.〔正〕She hid herself behind the tree.

〔析〕after 多用来表达某动作之后，所以有的语法书中称它为动态介词，如：I run after him. After finishing my homework, I went to see a film. 而 behind 则多用于静态事物之后。

43. (误) There is a beautiful bird on the tree. (正) There is a beautiful bird in the tree.

(析) 树上长出的果实, 树叶要用 **on**, 而其他外来的人、物体均要用 **in the tree**.

44. (误) Shanghai is on the east of China. (正) Shanghai is in the east of China.

(析) 在表达地理位置时有 3 个介词: **in, on, to**。 **in** 表示在某范围之内; **on** 表示与某地区接壤; **to** 则表示不相接。如: Japan is to the east of China.

45. (误) I arrived at New York on July 2nd. (正) I arrived in New York on July 2nd.

(析) **at** 用来表达较小的地方, 而 **in** 用来表达较大的地方。**at** 常用于 **at the school gate, at home, at a bus stop, at the station, at the cinema, at a small village**。

46. (误) He lived in No. 3 Beijing Road. (正) He lived at No. 3 Beijing Road.

(析) 在门牌号码前要用 **at**, 并要注意它的惯用法: **at the end of the street, at the foot of the mountain, at the top of the page**。

47. (误) There is a colour TV set at the corner of the hall. (正) There is a colour TV set in the corner of the hall.

(析) 在屋内的角落应用 **in**, 而墙的外角用 **at**, 如: There is a tree at the corner of the street.

48. (误) Do you know there is some good news on todays newspaper? (正) Do you know there is some good news in todays newspaper? (析) 在报纸上的新闻要用 **in**, 而在具体某版上, 或某一页上则要用 **on**。

49. (误) The school will begin on September 1st. (正) School will begin on September 1st.

(析) 这里的 **school** 应看作不可数名词泛指学校的课程, 即开学之意。要注意, 有些活动场所当表达正在从事该种活动时不要加冠词, 如: **at table** (吃饭), When I came to Toms home, they were at table. 还有: **at desk** (学习), **at work** (工作) **at school** (上学), **in hospital** (住医院) **at church** 作礼拜如加上定冠词则另有他意, 如: **at the school** 即在学校工作或办事, **in the hospital** 即在医院工作或去看望病人。

50. (误) Ill leave Beijing to Shanghai tomorrow. (正) Ill leave Beijing for Shanghai. (正) Ill leave for Shanghai.

(析) **leave for** 是离开某地去某处的固定搭配, 不可将 **for** 改为别的介词。这样的搭配还有: **start for** 动身前往某处, **set out for**, **sail for**。

51. (误) Im sorry. I have to get out the bus at next stop. (正) Im sorry. I have to get out of the bus at next stop.

(析) **get in**, 与 **get out** 是两个相反的词组。**get in** 为上车, 而 **get out** 为下车, 但语法家认为这里的 **in** 与 **out** 为副词, 所以其后不能接名词, 我们可以讲 **Wed better get in**. 或 **Wed better get out**. 还有一组词组有关上下车: **get on / off(a train, a ship, a struck)** **get into / out of (a car, taxi...)**

52. (误) Be careful The temperature of the water is ninety degrees over zero. (正)

Be careful. The temperature of the water is ninety degrees above zero. (析) over 与 above 在作为比某物高的意思时有时可以互换。但在垂直方向上的高矮时，即正上方时则要用 above.而泛指上方时用 over.

53. (误) The Dead Sea is under the sea level. (正) The Dead Sea is below the sea level.

(析) 在垂直下方要用 below.也就是讲 above 与 below 互为反意词， over 与 under 也是反意词。

54. (误) There is a big tree in the front of the house. (正) There is a big tree in front of the house.

in front of 是在物体外部的前面，而 in the front of 是在物体内部的前面，如：The driver sits in the front of the bus.

55. (误) It took them two days to walk across the forest. (正) It took them two days to walk through the forest.

(析) across 作为介词有两个主要意思：① 横过，如： I want to walk across the street.② 对面，如： There is a post office across the street,而 through 多用于三维空间中的穿越。across 则多用于平面上的横过。如： The little girl ran across the room to meet her mother.

56. (误) The sun sets toward the west. (正) The sun sets in the west.

(析) towards 也可用作 toward, 它主要表达朝向某方向运动，但不一定到达，如：He ran toward(s) the mountain.而在表示方位 east, west, north, south 时，其前面要用 in。要注意的是这 4 个词可以用作副词，如： I went south. 也可用作名词，如： I went to the south.也可用作形容词，如： I went to the south part of China.

57. (误) Can I write the exam paper with ink? (正) Can I write the exam paper with a pen? (正) Can I write the exam paper in ink? (析) with 后要加拿得起来放得下的工具，而墨水、颜料等原料则要用 in.

58. (误) Im earlier today. I came here by his car. (正) Im earlier today. I came here in his car.

(析) 在交通工具前加介词 by，但不能再有任何指示代词或冠词，否则要改换相应的介词。by taxi=in a taxi

by train=in a train by bicycle=on a bicycle by ship=on a ship

59. (误) A lot of French wines are made of grape. (正) A lot of French wines are made from grape.

(析) made of 是指由原材料到成品过程中原材料未发生质地的变化，而发生了某种变化则要用 from,如： The desk was made of hard wood.

60. (误) This is a good dictionary in English grammar. (正) This is a good dictionary on English grammar.

(析) 关于某方面的书籍、报告等有两个介词，其中 **on** 表示某专业用书，**about** 则为某方面的普通读物，如：This is a book **about physics**. 即物理科普知识。

61. (误) Do you have the key of the door. (正) Do you have the key to the door. (析) key to the door 门的钥匙。相同用法还有 answer to the question, entrance to the highway, danger to health. 千万不要用 **of**。

62. (误) I didnt do my homework, so the teacher was angry to me. (正) I didnt do my homework, so the teacher was angry with me. (析) **be angry with** 其后接人，而 **be angry at** 其后接事。如：He was angry at what she said.

63. (误) He was good for skating. (正) He was good at skating.

(析) **be good at** 为“擅长某事”，而 **be good for somebody** 为对某人很好。

64. (误) It was good to you to help my little boy. (正) It was good of you to help my little boy.

(析) 这句话应译为：你真太好了，帮助了我的小孩。而 **be good to somebody** 是对某人态度好。如：Her mother is good to everyone.

65. (误) My parents were very pleased at me. (正) My parents were very pleased with me. (正) My parents were very pleased at my studying. (析) **be pleased with** 后加 **somebody**，而 **be pleased at** 后加 **something**。

66. (误) He is agree with me. (正) He agrees with me. (误) He againsts me. (正) He is against me.

(析) 同意 **agree** 为动词，而反对 **against** 则为介词。在使用中一定要注意。

67. (误) I havent heard letters from him. (正) I havent heard from him. (析) **hear from** 即为：从某人处得到信件。不要再加 **letter** 了。

68. (误) Do you know the girl on white? (正) Do you know the girl in white?

(析) **in white** 为穿一身白。与 **in** 有关的词组有：**in bed**(睡觉), **in hospital**(住院), **in a hurry**(匆匆忙忙), **in danger**(危险中), **in joy** (高兴), **in good health**(身体好), **in love**(恋爱), **in trouble**(困境)，与之相反的是 **out of**, 如：**out of trouble** (摆脱困境), **out of date**(过时了), **out of order**(出故障)

69. (误) She didnt come to school because of she was ill. (正) She didnt come to school because she was ill.

(析) **because of** 后接名词，如：The game was put off because of the rain.

70. . What can I do for you?- I'd like two ____ A. box of appleB. boxes of applesC. box of applesD. boxes of apple

答案: B. (选择其它三项的同学要注意仔细看题.不要马虎，这里 **box** 和 **apple** 都是可数名词)

72.Help yourself to _____. A. some chickensB. a chickenC. some chickenD. any chicken

答案: C (选择 A 的同学要注意 **chicken** 当鸡肉讲时不可数)

73. Which is the way to the _____? A. shoe factoryB. shoes factoryC. shoe's factoryD. shoes' factory

答案: A. (选择 D 的同学注意这里不是指名词所有格, 而是名词作形容词的用法.类似的用法如: pencil box; school bag 等.)

.This class _____ now. Miss Gao teaches them.A. are studyingB. is studyingC. be studyingD. studying

答案: A. (选择 B 的同学要注意, 当这种概念名词当“人”讲的时候要做复数处理.类似的还有: the police are running after the thief 等)

We will have a _____ holiday after the exam.A. two monthB. two-monthC. two month'sD. two-months

答案: B (选择 C 的同学要注意应用 two months'; 选择 D 的同学要注意名词之间有“—“后的组合词当作形容词来用, 因此就不用所有格形式了.)

74. 8. Our sports meeting will be held _____.A. on 24, Tuesday, April B. in April 24, TuesdayC. on Tuesday, April 24D. in April Tuesday 24 答案: C. (选 B 的同学是受到中文的影响,要特别注意中英文的差异)

75. Some people like to stay at home, but _____ like to go to the cinema.A. anotherB. otherC. othersD. other one

答案: C. (选择 B 的同学要牢记: some...., others....)

76. -- Is this your shoe?-- Yes, but where is _____.A. the other oneB. other oneC. another oneD. the others

答案: A. (选择 C 的同学要注意鞋是两只, another 指的是三者或者三者以上)

77. – When shall we meet again next week?-- _____ day is possible. It's no problem with me.

A. EitherB. NeitherC. EveryD. Any

答案: D. (选择 C 的同学要注意 every 指的是每一天都见面, any 指的是任何一天都可以.注意中文的干扰)

78. 1 _____ do you write to your parents?-- Once a month.A. How longB. How soonC. How oftenD. How far

答案: C. (选择 A 的同学要注意中文的干扰. 由回答知道这里指的是写信的频率, 用 how often 表示.)

79.. Robert has gone to _____ city and he'll be back in a week. A. otherB. the otherC. anotherD. any other

答案: C (选择其它三项的同学要注意, 这里没有说只有两座城市, 因此不能用.)

80. – Which book would you like to borrow?-- _____ of the two books is OK with me.

A. EitherB. BothC. AnyD. None 答案: A (选择 B 的同学要注意 is 表示单数.)

81. He knows _____ English _____ French. But he's very good at Japanese.

A. either; orB. both; andC. neither; norD. either; nor 答案: C (选择 A 和 B 的同学要注意语境.)

82. – What do your parents do?-- One is a teacher; _____ is a driver.A. otherB. anotherC. the otherD. that one

答案: C (选择其它三个选项的同学要注意, one is ..., the other is ...的用法)

83. 22. There are many trees on _____ side of the street.A. eitherB. anyC. allD. both

答案: A (选择 D 的同学要注意 side 为单数。选择 B 的同学要注意: 街道只有两边, 因此不能用 any)

84. _____ is the population of the city?A. How many B. What C. How many peopleD. How much

答案: B (在问到人口是多少时, 其实是在说“人口数是什么”, 因此不能用 A, 要注意排除中文的干扰。)

85. Japan is _____ the east of China.A. inB. toC. onD. at

答案: B (in 表示在范围里的, on 表示紧挨着的; to 表示在范围以外的)

87. The postman shouted, “ Mr Green, here is a letter _____ you.” A. to B. fromC. forD. of

答案: C (选择 A 的同学要注意 to 表示动作的方向, for 表示有从属关系或者利益关系)

88. We can't do it _____ your help.A. withB. ofC. underD. without

答案: D. (选择 C 的同学要注意中文的干扰, 借助某人的帮助要用 with, 反之用 without)

89. He hasn't heard from his friend _____ last month.A. sinceB. by the end ofC. forD. until

答案: A (选择 B 的同学要注意 B 选项为过去完成时的时间;选择 C 的同学要注意, for+ 时间段; 选择 D 的同学要注意不是 not...until 句型.until+ 句子)

90. I didn't buy the dictionary yesterday _____ my aunt would give me one.A. untilB. becauseC. ifD. before

答案: B (选择 A 的同学要注意语境)